

Business and Plenary Booklet

Annual General Meeting 2015

June 20-21, 2015

AGENDA | GENERAL RULES | ARTICLES AND BYLAWS |
RESOLUTIONS

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General Information on the Business Meeting

1. Bring the following to the AGM Business Sessions:

- Voting card(s): Club delegates, Board members, Regional Directors, Past Presidents and Proxies
- The Finance Booklet
- AGM Business and Plenary Booklet

2. Please read the AGM Business and Plenary Booklet and Finance Booklet before the AGM business sessions and begin to familiarize yourself with the information. These booklets will have been sent by email to all Clubs and posted on the www.cfuwadmin.org website for information prior to the AGM.

3. The AGM Business and Plenary Booklet contains the proposed general rules for the AGM and they outline how the meeting will be conducted.

- Voting at the AGM - Voting delegates or proxies must have their voting cards to cast a vote
- No one should enter or leave the room while a vote is being taken
- The Chair may ask for a counted vote to be taken if the results of the vote are not clear

4. Number of Votes per Voting Card:

1	= Yellow	
2	= Blue	
3	= Red	
5	= Green	
10	= Orange	

5. Voting Chart

Number of members	Number of votes
Up to 37	1
38 – 62	2
63 – 87	3
88 – 112	4
113 – 137	5
138 – 162	6
163 – 187	7
188 – 225	8

Number of members	Number of votes
226 – 275	9
276 – 325	10
326 – 375	11
376 – 425	12
426 – 475	13
476 – 525	14
526 – 575	15
576 – 625	16

6. The following CFUW Bylaws are applicable to the proceedings of the AGM:

A. Club Voting Privileges

16. A Club in good standing shall receive one vote for every twenty-five (25) members or major fraction thereof, up to and including two hundred (200) members; and one vote for every fifty (50) members, or major fraction thereof, thereafter. Clubs having fewer than twenty-five (25) members shall be entitled to one vote.
17. A Club shall be allocated votes based on the number of members reported by the Club in its annual report to CFUW.
18. Clubs entitled to more than one vote shall tender those votes as a block.

B. Quorum

92. Twenty (20) percent of Eligible Voters shall constitute a quorum at a CFUW annual or special general meeting.
93. When a quorum is present at the opening of a meeting, the business of the meeting may proceed. No vote may be taken on any motion unless a quorum is present.

C. Eligible Voters

102. Each Club shall designate one of its individual members in good standing as its voting delegate and shall notify CFUW of the name of its voting delegate, prior to the start of an annual or special general meeting. The voting delegate shall carry the total number of votes for which the Club is eligible.
103. Clubs unable to have a voting delegate at the meeting shall be entitled to vote by proxy. The appointment of a proxy shall be done in writing and recorded by CFUW in advance of the vote. A Club may name any attending Eligible Voter as its proxy, with that person's written permission.
104. In addition to Club delegates, all Regional Directors, Past National Presidents and current board members shall have one vote each. Each of these non-Club delegate voters shall be allowed only one vote regardless of the number of Eligible Voter positions she holds at the time of the annual general meeting. These non-Club delegates may not vote by proxy.
105. All Eligible Voters must register with the Credentials Committee at the annual or special general meeting.
106. In order to vote, Eligible Voters must be present in person or by proxy at the time the vote is called.

Proposed Agenda

**CFUW Annual General Meeting
Hôtel Château Laurier
1220 Place George-V Ouest, Québec City, Québec
Business and Plenary Sessions: June 20-21, 2015
Agenda**

Saturday June 20, 2015

Plenary Session 1 8:30 - 9:30 am

Presiding: Doris Mae, President

1. Welcome
2. National Anthem
3. Invocation
4. In Memoriam
5. Introduction of Platform and Acknowledgement of Past Presidents
6. Introduction and Thanks to CFUW/FCFDU Staff and Meeting Volunteers
7. Roll call of CFUW Clubs

Business Session 1 9:30 - 10:15 am

Presiding: Doris Mae Oulton, President

1. Call to Order
2. Report of the Registration and Credentials Committees
3. Approval of the Committee to Verify the Minutes
4. Introduction of Committee of Tellers and Timekeeper
5. Approval of the General Rules for the Annual General Meeting
6. Adoption of the Business Agenda

Business Session 2 10:45 - 12:00 and 2:00 - 3:15 pm

Presiding: Vice Presidents Cheryl Hayles and Teri Shaw

1. Tabling of the CFUW Annual Report
2. Report from the President
3. Report from the Executive Director
4. Report of the CFUW Finance Committee - Fiorenza Albert-Howard, VP Finance
 - Approval of the CFUW Audited Financial Statements 2014/15
 - Approval of the Proposed CFUW Budget 2015/16
 - Approval of Auditors
5. Report of the CFUW Resolutions Committee – Eleanor Scarth, Chair
6. Report of the CFUW Articles and Bylaws Committee - Myra Willis, Chair
7. Announcement of CFUW Nominations Committee – Grace Stapleton, Chair

Plenary Session 2 3:45 - 4:30 pm

Presiding: Vice Presidents Linda Russell and Karen Dunnett

1. Announcement of the CFUW Creative Arts Award 2014
2. Announcement of International Women's Day Project 2016
3. Report of the CFUW Charitable Trust

Sunday June 21, 2015

Plenary Session 3 8:30 - 10:00 am

Presiding: Vice Presidents Kathryn Wilkinson and Brenda Robertson

1. Report on the National Initiative on Violence Against Women – Karen Dunnett, VP Membership
2. Report on the 100th Anniversary Project – Cheryl Hayles, VP International Relations
3. Report on CFUW Membership – Karen Dunnett, VP Membership
4. Membership Awards and Special Project Awards – Karen Dunnett, VP Membership
5. International Awards – Cheryl Hayles, VP International Relations

Business Session 3 10:00 - 11:00 am

Presiding: Vice Presidents Brenda Shanahan and Fiorenza Albert-Howard

1. Unfinished Business
2. Emergency Resolution(s)

Plenary Session 4 11:00 - 12:00

Presiding: Doris Mae Oulton, President

1. Invitation to CFUW AGM 2016 – St. Catharine's
2. Thanks to AFDU Québec - Hosts of CFUW AGM 2015
3. Thanks to Board of Directors, RDs, Committee Chairs and Members
4. New Business - Address - President 2014 - 2016
5. Announcements
6. Adjournment

Proposed General Rules of the 2015 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW)

The following rules are provided for guidance at the 2015 CFUW Annual General Meeting (AGM):

- Rules 1 - 9 apply to all business transacted during the AGM.
- Rules 10 and 11 apply specifically to Resolutions.
- Rule 12 applies specifically to the CFUW Articles and Bylaws.
- Rule 13 applies to Parliamentary Authority.
- The effect of the rules expires at the close of the meeting.

Rule 1: Voting Body

1. The Voting Body shall consist of:
 - 1.1 Members of the CFUW Board of Directors and Regional Directors.
 - 1.2 Accredited delegates of CFUW Clubs.
 - 1.3 CFUW Past Presidents in attendance at the AGM.
2. During each AGM Business Session, voting members are requested to sit in the designated section of the meeting hall if possible.
3. Only the Voting Body shall be entitled to vote.
4. All CFUW members may participate in the discussion of CFUW business.

Rule 2: Credentials Committee

1. After the opening of the Business Session I, the Credentials Committee shall report:
 - 1.1 The total number of the Voting Body registered as present and holding proper Credentials.
 - 1.2 The total number of votes issued including proxies.
2. The Committee shall ensure that a quorum is present at the beginning of each Business Session of the meeting.

Rule 3: Motions

1. All Motions shall be written and signed by the Proposer and Seconder and given to the Chair.
2. Only voting members may move or second a Motion.
3. Motions pertaining to CFUW policy in the area of public affairs shall be deemed out of order if presented from the floor.

Rule 4: Debate

1. A member wishing to speak shall stand at the microphone that displays the appropriate sign to signify her intentions. If in favour, stand at the microphone marked "FOR"; if against, at the microphone marked "AGAINST". A member wishing to express a Parliamentary question may use either microphone. Debate shall alternate between speakers who are "For" and "Against" an issue.
2. When recognized by the Chair, the member shall address the Chair, clearly stating her name and Club or Board position before proceeding.
3. The Proposer of a Motion is entitled to 2 minutes for introducing debate and a further 2 minutes for closing debate.

4. A member shall speak on a debatable motion only once and for no longer than 2 minutes.
5. Debate on each motion shall be limited to thirty (30) minutes. Motions may be made to extend debate for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes.

Rule 5: Time Indicators

The rulings of the Timekeeper(s) shall be strictly adhered to.

1. A 30-second warning bell shall be sounded by the timekeeper 30 seconds prior to the end of the time allocated for each speaker.
2. At the end of the 30 seconds, a bell shall be sounded and the speaker is required to leave the microphone immediately.

Rule 6: Table or Postpone to a Certain Time a Motion

1. The motion "to lay on the table" may be proposed if there is good reason to temporarily lay aside a matter under discussion, without setting a time for resuming its consideration. If not taken "from the table" before the close of the Annual General Meeting, the motion dies.

This motion:

1. Requires a Secunder
2. Is not debatable
3. Is not amendable
4. Requires a majority vote to pass
5. May not be reconsidered.

2. The motion "to postpone to a certain time" may be proposed if there is good reason to postpone the question to a specified time.

This motion:

1. Requires a Secunder
2. Is debatable but only on the merits of postponing
3. Is amendable
4. Requires a majority vote to pass
5. May not be reconsidered until progress in business or debate has essentially made it a new motion.

Rule 7: Closing Debate

1. To close debate, the following motion may be made: "I move that debate on the question cease at once and that the vote be taken on the question."

Such a motion:

1. Requires a Secunder
2. Is not debatable
3. Is not amendable
4. Requires a two-thirds vote
5. May not be reconsidered until progress in business or debate essentially has made it a new motion

Rule 8: Reconsidering a Motion

1. The Motion "to reconsider", if adopted, enables an assembly to set aside a vote previously taken in order that it may be reconsidered and a new vote taken on it.

Such a Motion:

1. Requires a Secunder.
2. Is debatable only if the motion to be reconsidered was debatable.
3. Is not amendable.
4. Requires a two-thirds vote.
5. May not be reconsidered.
6. Must be proposed by a member who voted with the majority.
7. Must be made on the same day the vote to be reconsidered is taken, or on the following day.

Rule 9: Votes

1. A majority vote shall mean more than half the votes cast by persons with credentials, present and voting at the same time the vote is taken unless otherwise stated.
2. A two-thirds vote shall mean two-thirds of the votes cast by persons with credentials, present and voting at the time the vote is taken unless otherwise stated.
3. With regard to Proxy Votes, the Board Member, Regional Director or accredited Club delegate authorized to hold the Proxy must be present for the Proxy Vote to be included in any count.
4. No person shall be permitted to enter or leave the room while a vote is being taken.
5. Abstentions shall be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum but not for the purpose of determining the results of a vote. An abstention is a decision not to be heard.
6. Clubs holding more than one vote must tender those votes as a block. Votes may not be split.

Rule 10: CFUW Resolutions

1. Each Resolution is deemed to be properly moved and seconded.
2. Debate on each Resolution shall be limited to thirty (30) minutes. Motions may be made to extend debate for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes.
3. A two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the votes cast shall be required for adoption. Abstentions will not be counted.
4. Only amendments that have been circulated prior to the AGM shall be in order at the AGM.
5. An amendment to the proposed Amendment to a Resolution shall be in order if it is minor in nature and does not change the intent of the Resolution and if made:
 - a. By inserting.
 - b. By striking out.
 - c. By striking out and inserting.
 - d. By adding, at the end of the proposed amendment, a word or words.
6. Resolutions may be divided into separate clauses for discussion and voting, if a request from the floor is agreed upon by a majority of the Voting Body.

Rule 11: CFUW Emergency Resolutions

1. Deal with issues which have arisen after the deadline for submission of Resolutions and/or one which the Proposer thinks may require action prior to the next Annual General Meeting.
2. Must be received by the Chair by May 15, 2015.
3. May only be called up for consideration and debate by a four-fifths (4/5) affirmative vote of the votes cast at the AGM. Abstentions will not be counted

4. A two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the votes cast shall be required for adoption. Abstentions will not be counted
5. If time does not permit discussion and vote of such resolutions, a majority affirmative vote of the CFUW Voting Body may order them acted upon by a mail vote following the procedures laid down in the Constitution and Bylaws and administrative policy.

Rule 12: Articles and Bylaw Amendments

1. Only amendments that have been circulated prior to the AGM by the Articles and Bylaws Committee shall be in order at the AGM and if made:
 - a. By inserting.
 - b. By striking out.
 - c. By striking out and inserting.
 - d. By adding, at the end of the proposed amendment, a word or words.
2. Each Amendment is deemed to be properly moved and seconded.
3. An amendment to the proposed amendment shall only be in order if it has been circulated prior to the AGM by the Articles and Bylaws Committee and if made:
 - a. By inserting.
 - b. By striking out.
 - c. By striking out and inserting.
 - d. By adding, at the end of the proposed amendment, a word or words.
4. Debate shall be limited to thirty (30) minutes. Motions may be made to extend debate for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes.
5. A member wishing to speak shall stand at the microphone that displays the appropriate sign to signify her intentions. If in favour, stand at the microphone marked "For"; if against, at the microphone marked "Against". A member wishing to express a Parliamentary question may use either microphone. Debate shall alternate between speakers who are "For" and "Against" the question.
6. When recognized, the member shall address the Chair stating her name and Club or name and national Board position before proceeding.
7. The Proposer of a motion is entitled to two (2) minutes for introducing debate and a further two (2) minutes for closing debate.
8. A two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the votes cast shall be required for adoption. Abstentions will not be counted

Rule 13: Parliamentary Authority

1. The rules contained in *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* 11th Edition shall govern CFUW in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Bylaws, General Rules or the General Rules for this Annual General Meeting.

Proposed Amendments to the Articles and Bylaws of CFUW

AMENDMENT 1

As these amendments deal with one subject, if it is agreed, they may be considered as one motion.

Motion to Amend:

Moved that: the following definition of Emergency Resolutions be inserted in Bylaws B. Interpretation *Definitions* after the definition of *Eligible Voters*:

Emergency Resolutions are resolutions that are time-sensitive, and arose too late to be proposed within the prescribed Resolutions timeline. They address current issues. Emergency resolutions need to be decided at the next Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting. These follow procedures laid out in the annual Resolutions Guidelines.

Moved that: the following definition of Urgent Resolutions be inserted in Bylaws B. Interpretation *Definitions* after the definition of *Term*:

Urgent Resolutions are resolutions that are time-sensitive, dealing with current issues for which a decision is needed prior to the next Annual General or Special Meeting. These follow procedures laid out in the Bylaws and the annual Resolutions Guidelines.

Moved that: a new

N. Advocacy Policies

- a. Advocacy policies may be adopted by resolution, emergency resolution or urgent resolution.
- b. Resolutions and emergency resolutions must be voted on at an Annual General Meeting or Special General meeting.
- c. Emergency Resolutions may be proposed following a procedure defined in the meeting rules. They must be approved for consideration on the floor by a 4/5 majority of votes cast.
- d. Urgent Resolutions, deemed by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the Resolutions Committee and a majority vote of the Board of Directors to require action before and Annual General Meeting will be voted on by electronic means by members of the CFUW Eligible Voters. A majority vote of the CFUW Eligible Voters shall be required for the adoption of such an urgent resolution, this vote being ratified at the following AGM.

be inserted after M.

If adopted it would the read:

N. Advocacy Policies

- a. Advocacy policies may be adopted by resolution, emergency resolution or urgent resolution.
- b. Resolutions and emergency resolutions must be voted on at an Annual General Meeting or Special General meeting.
- c. Emergency Resolutions may be proposed following a procedure defined in the meeting rules. They must be approved for consideration on the floor by a 4/5 majority of votes cast.
- d. Urgent Resolutions, deemed by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the Resolutions Committee and a majority vote of the Board of Directors to require action before and Annual General Meeting will be voted on by electronic means by members of the CFUW Eligible Voters. A majority vote of the CFUW Eligible Voters shall be required for the adoption of such an urgent resolution, this vote being ratified at the following AGM.

Rationale:

While Urgent Resolutions are mentioned in the CFUW Administration Manual, it was felt by the Board and the Resolutions Committee that the process for Urgent Resolutions should be within the Articles and Bylaws.

AMENDMENT 2

As these amendments deal with one subject, if it is agreed, they may be considered as one motion.

Motion to Amend:

Moved that: In D. Board of Directors, Size, 27. Strike out "Communications and Governance" and insert "Education"

If adopted it would then read:

D. Board of Directors

Size

1. 1. The Board shall consist of eleven (11) members: President; Vice President Education; Vice President Finance; Vice President Membership; Vice President Advocacy; Vice President International; and five (5) Regional Vice Presidents: one (1) for each of British Columbia, the Prairies, Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic region. The individual responsibilities of each Board member are set out in Schedule 2 to these Bylaws.

Moved that: In F. Committees, 54. Insert Education after "Articles and Bylaws"

If adopted it would then read:

F. Committees

1. 1. The following committees shall be designated Standing Committees of the Board: Advocacy, Articles and Bylaws, Education, Fellowships, Finance, International Relations, Nominations, and Resolutions.

Moved that: In Schedule 2 - **Summary of Duties of the CFUW Board**, Strike out

4. The Vice President of Communications and Governance shall be a resource to advise the Board on all matters pertaining to
 - a) Internal and external communications
 - b) Strategic planning
 - c) Board improvement through recruitment, training and evaluation
 - d) Governance structures and processes
 - e) CFUW and Board adherence to their legal accountabilities and responsibilities under legislation and internal governance
 - f) Bylaws and administrative policies and processes

And insert

4. The Vice President of Education shall
 - a) Work with the Board and Clubs to promote high standards of education in Canada for all
 - b) Chair the Standing Committee on Education and serve as Board Liaison for the Standing Committees on Fellowships, and the Library and Creative Arts Committee.

If adopted, it would then read:

4. The Vice President of Education shall
 - a) Work with the Board and Clubs to promote high standards of education in Canada for all
 - b) Chair the Standing Committee on Education and serve as Board Liaison for the Standing Committees on Fellowships, and the Library and Creative Arts Committee.

Rationale:

Education has been a focus of CFUW since its inception in 1919. Both at the national and international level, education is recognized as the primary factor in moving women and girls out of poverty. On the national level, CFUW National and Clubs donate over \$1,000,000 annually in scholarships and fellowships. Internationally, CFUW is a member of the Education sector of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO. On a domestic level, Club programmes are a prime example of life-long learning.

Recognizing our traditional role within education, the CFUW Board of Directors is requesting that the position of Vice President of Governance and Communication be replaced with the position of Vice President of Education. With this position, we can create an overall strategy and focus for us within education. The current Board did not receive any nominations for the position of Vice President of Communications and Governance. The duties of the Governance part of the position are being handled by a Board Committee, chaired by Vice President Prairies, and the Communications part is being handled by Robin Jackson, Executive Director.

AMENDMENT 3

Motion to Amend:

Moved that: In Schedule 2 # 6. delete "The Vice President International shall chair the Standing Committee on International Relations, represent CFUW on the Council of IFUW as CFUW's Coordinator for International Relations and fulfill all related duties as required by CFUW and IFUW.

The first insertion is a housekeeping item as it is required by our membership in WGI/IFUW. WGI has changed its structure. It requires no vote.

Insert "The Vice President International Relations shall chair the International Relations Committee (IRC) and serve as board liaison between CFUW and IFUW."

The second is to be voted on.

After "CFUW and IFUW" add "The International Relations Study Groups are networked nationally and report to the Board through the Vice President International Relations.

If the second sentence is adopted, it would read:

Schedule 2

6. The Vice President International Relations shall chair the International Relations Committee (IRC) and serve as board liaison between CFUW and IFUW. The International Relations Study Groups are networked nationally and report to the Board through the Vice President International Relations.

Rationale:

The line "The International Relations Study Groups are networked nationally and report to the Board through the Vice President International Relations." was added to acknowledge the important work done by the Study Groups.

Proposed Resolutions 2015

RESOLUTION 1

SAVING OUR POLLINATORS AND OUR ENVIRONMENT: MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF NEONICOTINOID PESTICIDES

Proposed by: CFUW Edmonton

Original Wording	Amended Version
<p>RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments of Canada to immediately implement a five-year moratorium on the use of the neonicotinoids class of pesticides.</p> <p>RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to order the completion of independent scientific studies prior to the lifting of the moratorium.</p> <p>RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to make the full results available for public review and comment prior to lifting of any moratorium on the use of the neonicotinoids class of Pesticides.</p>	<p>RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal governments of Canada to implement immediately a moratorium on the sale and use of the neonicotinoid class of pesticides.</p> <p>RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to conduct or obtain independent, peer-reviewed, scientific studies on the effects of the neonicotinoid class of pesticides prior to the lifting of any moratorium.</p> <p>RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to make the full, unabridged results of the independent, peer-reviewed, scientific studies available for timely public review and consultation prior to the lifting of any moratorium on the sale and use of the neonicotinoid class of pesticides.</p>

RESOLUTION 2

REDUCING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH THE USE OF CARBON TAXES

Proposed by: CFUW Victoria

Original Wording	Amended Version
<p>RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use national, comprehensive and predictable carbon taxes to moderate greenhouse gas emissions; 2. make carbon taxes the centre of a robust Canadian Climate Action Plan; and, 3. encourage the adoption of carbon taxes around the world. 	<p>RESOLVED, that the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada, with the provincial and territorial governments, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. implement national, comprehensive and predictable carbon taxes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 2. adopt carbon taxes as the centre of a robust Canadian climate action plan; and, 3. support the adoption of carbon taxes and other carbon reduction strategies around the world.

Proposed Emergency Resolutions

Emergency Resolutions may be brought to a CFUW AGM for consideration. The process for handling emergency resolutions is described in the Proposed General Rules of the 2015 AGM, item 11. The following Proposed Emergency Resolutions were received by May 15, 2015 in the National Office.

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION 1

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

Proposed by: CFUW Barrie & District

RESOLVED, that the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to immediately adopt and implement the recommendations of the Amnesty International 2004 report: Stolen Sisters: Discrimination and Violence Against Indigenous Women in Canada.

RESOLVED, that CFUW urge the Government of Canada to engage the expertise of Indigenous leaders and women's organizations in order to establish effective mechanisms to combat violence against Indigenous women and girls.

RESOLVED, that CFUW urge the Government of Canada to provide an annual report to Canadians outlining progress made in reducing violence against Indigenous women and girls by January 2017 and annually thereafter.

RELATED POLICIES: None strictly related to Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada

BACKGROUND

Why CFUW needs an Emergency Resolution on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls:

Amnesty International 2004 Summary on the Discrimination and Violence Against Indigenous Women [1], reviewed various commissions and inquiries, and outlined many of the issues Indigenous women and girls faced and continue to face today. Racism, discrimination, social and economic marginalization, and poor government policy are considered the root causes which have resulted in a disproportionate number of Indigenous females living in extreme poverty and homelessness thus making them vulnerable to exploitation and extreme brutality due to the social indifference to their safety and welfare.

At that time Amnesty International urged Canadian officials at all levels of government to implement the following recommendations:

1. Acknowledge the seriousness of the problem
2. Support research into the extent and causes of violence against Indigenous women
3. Take immediate action to protect women at greatest risk
4. Provide training and resources for police to make prevention of violence against Indigenous

- women a genuine priority
5. Address the social and economic factors that lead to Indigenous women's extreme vulnerability to violence
 6. End the marginalization on Indigenous women in Canadian society

Yet, there is little or no progress to report. The numbers of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls have continued to increase; by 2012 1,181 Indigenous women were missing (164) or murdered (1,017) with 225 unsolved cases, significantly more than other Canadian females. The rate of victimization of Indigenous women and girls continues to be much higher than non-Indigenous women and girls.

The issue has attracted international attention and grave concern. For instance: in March 2015 the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (UNCEDAW) issued a report highly critical of Canada's record of inaction on the issue [2.] The report was strongly supported by the United Nations Human Rights Commission [3] and Amnesty International [4]. The Feminist Alliance for International Action (FIFA) has also urged action [5.]

In 2014 the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reported on Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women in British Columbia and strongly urged Canada to take action [6.] Canada as a member of the Organization of American States has a legal obligation under, "the OAS Charter and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man" to perform due diligence and implement measures to address these social and economic disparities. These measures must also address the factors associated with the racial and gender discrimination as a result of past and current institutional and structural inequalities.

Canada is fast becoming an international pariah for its refusal to take effective action against this egregious discrimination and violence against Indigenous women and girls. There is no time to waste; we need CFUW policy on the issue if we are to support effective action.

The Current Situation in Canada:

Canada's recent responses to national international demands include the RCMP's 2014 report [7] Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview Report. This identified key risk factors such as employment status, social assistance, use of intoxicants, and sex trade involvement though these numbers were not significantly higher than non-Indigenous women. Recommendations included: enhancing the efforts to solve these cases including sharing of information with all police jurisdictions, focus on prevention efforts especially in high risk communities/areas, increased public awareness, and strengthening the data.

Status of Women Canada introduced its "Action Plan to Address Family Violence and Violent Crimes against Aboriginal Women and Girls" in 2014 [8.]

First Nations peoples have advocated strenuously for an inquiry and proposed action plans to address the situation [9.] According to the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), there are substantial issues an inquiry could achieve: improving social services in First Nations Communities; better coordination with the justice system and ensuring family members of missing and murdered women and girls are heard.

Sisters in Spirit, Native Women's Association of Canada has been a research, education and policy initiative driven and led by indigenous women within the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC). The primary goal was to conduct research and raise awareness of the alarmingly high rates of violence against Indigenous women and girls in Canada. The first phase of the SIS initiative, which began in 2005, conducted ongoing research that gathered statistical information on violence against Indigenous females. These initiatives asked the Government of Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, to work on the eradication of violence within Native communities by addressing the root and systemic causes of violence as identified by the interim report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women, to reconsider the need for a national action plan and to make targeted sustainable funds and resources available to experts working in partnership with Native people.

But little has changed. Murders and missing women and girls in the indigenous communities in Canada continue to make headlines across the country. It is now over 11 years since the first Stolen Sisters report and there are almost 1200 cases in total of Indigenous women and girls who have been the targets or victims of violence. Our government must commit to a national strategy to improve the conditions that have perpetuated this tragic phenomenon.

We, as Canadian women, recognize the travesty of this ongoing situation. We need to speak out and alert Canadians of the underlying right of all women, including Indigenous women and girls, to be protected against violence. As Canadian women who are shocked and grieved by the ongoing, we must show our support and willingness to contribute to the critical changes that must occur.

It is time for the Government of Canada to take the lead and to create a dialogue with Indigenous leaders, including women, to solve the systemic problems which government policies and social and economic marginalization have exacerbated.

Canada, as a member of the Organization of American States, has an obligation to perform due diligence by implementing measures and policies that address the social and economic disparities of Indigenous people, especially women and girls.

Indigenous women and girls, and all Canadians, need an assurance that tangible results are being realized.

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EMERGENCY RESOLUTION 2

Physician Assisted Death¹

Proposed by: CFUW Belleville & District

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada to create national legislation codifying an individual's right to physician assisted death while simultaneously protecting individuals identified as vulnerable, and that this legislation includes, but is not limited to:

1. Amendments to the relevant sections of the Criminal Code to allow competent individuals the right to choose physician assisted death; and
2. The right of an individual to create a living will and advanced directive for their end of life care, while competent, to be legally enforceable should they become incapable of making those decisions.

BACKGROUND

On February 6, 2015 the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) declared the laws prohibiting physician-assisted death unconstitutional for "a competent adult person who (1) clearly consents to the termination of life and (2) has a grievous and irremediable medical condition (including an illness, disease or disability) that causes enduring suffering that is intolerable to the individual in the circumstances of his or her condition." [1] The SCC also stated that "aspects of physician-assisted dying may be the subject of valid legislation by both levels of government." [2]

Why present this as an emergency resolution? The SCC gave the government until February 2016 to comply with its ruling. If this resolution is to go through the regular process it will be too late for CFUW to have input. Additionally, this is an election year and in a democratic society this is the greatest opportunity to affect the future. But to influence PAD CFUW has to have a policy. Policy can only be created through resolutions. Understanding that some issues are time sensitive is why the emergency resolution process exists.

Without Federal legislation, PAD will be in the same legislative vacuum as abortion currently is in Canada. In 1988 the SCC declared the abortion statute unconstitutional. The Mulroney government opted not to write new statutes leaving abortions unregulated. [3] The Canadian Medical Association and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the various provinces have policy. But policy does not translate into legislation that has the power to ensure a woman's constitutional right to choose. In January 2013 the RCMP was asked by some Conservative MPs to investigate late stage pregnancy terminations for possible implications of homicide. [4] New Brunswick has regulations restricting funding for abortions to only those deemed "medically necessary" by two physicians. Prince Edward Island has no abortion services. [5] The SCC ruling was 27 years ago but legislation to codify those rights has not been written.

¹ **Dedication:** This resolution is dedicated to CFUW Belleville and District member Jean Dalziel who in September 2014 challenged the Club to actively advocate for legislation that "would permit assisted suicide for individuals who meet identified criteria and who choose medically assisted death". Diagnosed with cancer, she died at home in December 2014. In her final days, Jean wanted us to know "it was a lousy way to die".

Consequently, the debate on abortion continues and women's constitutional right to choose are often circumvented. Individuals wishing to control the circumstances of their death will face this same scenario unless defining legislation is written.

There are two leading reasons for Parliament to act. First, Federal legislation would ensure uniformity across Canada. People would not be forced to move between provinces and territories to ensure their constitutional rights. [6] Second, in defining the structure required to permit PAD it would ensure the right to choose would be enshrined in law while simultaneously protecting the vulnerable members of society and ensure the system is managed competently. Carissima Mathen, a University of Ottawa law professor says no law would be "very dangerous and unfortunate" resulting in disputes going before a trial judge. [7] Concrete legislation would prevent such a bureaucratic quagmire

There are those that would argue the "slippery slope". The report on end-of-life decision making in Canada by the Royal Society of Canada discussed at length the varied arguments presented on this issue. They note that such "arguments can play an important role" if rather than refuting based on moral/political positions, they participate in creating the legislative safeguards required." The report concluded that "despite the fears of opponents, it is also clear that the much-feared slippery slope has not emerged following decriminalization". [8] The SCC also determined that "a properly administered regulatory regime is capable of protecting the vulnerable from abuse or error". [9] In Oregon about 1 in 500 deaths happens with physician assistance. The Netherlands continues to range between 3–4%. [10] It is estimated that there would be fewer than a hundred physician-assisted deaths among the 260,000 deaths in Canada each year. [11]

Another argument used against PAD is that palliative care initiatives will suffer. As of last year it is estimated that only 16 – 30 % of Canadians currently have access to hospice and palliative care. Close to 50% of the costs of those facilities are currently funded by charitable donations. [12] Oregon, which legalized PAD in 1997, "has become an American leader in palliative and end-of-life care." European states with PAD "generally offer patients very high quality palliative care options." Of the seven top ranked nations for palliative care, four have PAD. Switzerland which has had PAD for decades is number one. To compare, Canada is currently twentieth. [13] Creating Canada wide legislation can establish and fund the framework to standardize palliative care options while creating the structure for PAD.

In 1996, Susan M. Wolf, a strong opponent of PAD, suggested that women were more vulnerable. Information at the time showed that women more often attempted suicide less with the intent to die and more to resolve a situation such as pain, depression or poverty and easier access would result in premature death when other avenues may have suited. Women tend to be more self-sacrificing and there was a concern that they would be prone to seeking PAD out of duty to family and consideration of health care costs. Rosemarie Tong expressed similar concerns. [14] The concern that physicians might reject/comply with a women's wishes based on their own concept of sexism or valorization was also raised. The face of those seeking PAD was most often female.[15] Ms. Wolf later re-evaluated her position on PAD as her father suffered from terminal cancer and died in 2007.[16] And although the information presented in 1996 may be dated the gender related issues may still bear watching. Two women were at the core of the appeal to the SCC. Social media bears witness to the struggle for a dignified death and the majority of faces are indeed female.

Justice Minister Peter MacKay said "We will study the decision and ensure all perspectives on this difficult issue are heard." [17] Mr. Steven Fletcher Conservative MP, paralyzed from the neck

down in a car accident in 1996, has already proposed two, well researched private member bills on assisted death, C-581 and C-582.[18]. Conservative Senator Nancy Ruth, supported by Liberal Senator Larry Campbell spearheaded the creation of Bill S – 225, an act to amend relevant statutes of the Criminal Code. [19]. In Quebec, Bill 52 – An Act Respecting End-of-Life Care was passed in the legislature in June 2014 by a vote of 94 to 22. Five years in the making this bill is doubly important in that it represents the collaborative efforts across party lines.[20] The Canadian Medical Association issued a “Euthanasia and Assisted Death” update acknowledging that within legal constraints medical aid in dying may be appropriate. The update asserts a physician’s right to refuse to actively assist in a planned death but affirms an obligation to release the patient to the care of a physician willing to support the patient’s choice. [21] The most compelling argument in favour of PAD comes from numerous surveys (2007, 2009, 2010 and 2014) [5] [22] all indicating greater than 70% of Canadians favour the right to choose PAD. The Ipsos-Reid poll in September 2014 reported that 85% of those identified as disabled and 80% of Christians including 83% of Catholics supported PAD. [23]

But Parliament needs to take one additional step. Existing legislation and the SCC ruling specifies a “competent person”. The various forms of dementia illustrate the need for national Advance Directive Statutes to provide a legal platform that enables a competent individual to specify their wishes now to be applied at a time in the future when they may no longer be considered competent. Such a directive is sometimes referred to as a “living will”. A poll taken in 2012 indicated that only 60% of patients at high risk of dying had Advanced Care Directives and in the general population 86% had not heard of Advanced Care Directives.

Gillian Bennett, a Canadian suffering from dementia, who created a blog “Deadatnoon.com” to bring her chronicle to the public committed suicide rather than risk existing as a “vegetable”. [24] With a Federally recognized Instructional Directive she could have had more time. Margot Bentley, a nurse, working in BC with dementia patients wrote eight years prior to her diagnosis “that her caregivers should dispense “no nourishment or liquids” if she was in a condition where it was clear there was no reasonable chance of recovery”. The combined bureaucracy represented by the institution where she resides, the Fraser Health Authority and the BC Supreme Court said she must be fed. [25]

Summary

In their unanimous decision the SCC ruled in favour of physician assisted death and gave Parliament 12 months to respond. An overwhelming majority of Canadians support PAD and the autonomous right to choose.

Previous experience with the failure to create uniform laws on abortion emphasizes the necessity for Federal legislation on PAD to ensure accessibility when requested and a level of standardized care across the country.

Working legislation exists in other countries. Quebec has well researched legislation. Two private member bills already exist. The Senate has created legislation. The Canadian Medical Association is supportive of PAD as is a significant majority of Canadians. The framework to end needless suffering exists. The Federal government needs to bring a composite of the work already done to Parliament, allow discussion, make amendments that ensure concerns are comprehensively addressed and write PAD into the Criminal Code.

Concern with respect to possible abuses of PAD and erosion of palliative care services are not substantiated by existing data compiled in the US and Europe. Fear of potential adverse consequences should not be accepted as valid arguments to overrule the will of the majority.

However it is prudent to ensure legislation is written to guarantee these concerns do not become a reality.

Legislation to permit PAD means only that an individual has the option to control the circumstances of their death. Physicians will also be free to not participate if that is their choice.

Finally, protection for an adult, no longer competent, but who has clearly made choices through a living will must be honoured and safeguarded in legislation. Open forums on the importance of creating a living will create public awareness of the necessity of such a document.

Conclusion

This resolution is about the choices we, as Canadian individuals, would like to have if facing significant physical and psychological pain without hope of recovery. It is important that CFUW have a position on physician assisted death and support the creation of national legislation to define and control the parameters related to end-of-life decisions. The SCC deadline of February 2016 and the pending election require this resolution be allowed to go before the AGM in June 2015 if CFUW is to have a voice on this issue.

The Charter guarantees individuals the right to life, liberty and security of person. There is no security for either position without specific legislation defining the rights and protections for those affected. The safeguards to ensure all Canadians have equal access to the medical care of their choice can only exist with defining legislation at the Federal level.

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CFUW 100th Anniversary - 2019

100th Anniversary Projects and Timeline 2015 AGM

Notable Women Award

- Details of the award to be announced at the 2016 AGM
- Nomination deadline of December 31, 2017
- Selection to be made by January 31, 2019
- Awards announced at AGM 2019



Stamp

CFUW will re-submit in 2017 as per Canada Post policy.

History Plaque

Parks Canada Agency, Government of Canada, will erect a plaque acknowledging the 100th Anniversary of CFUW. The exact location of the plaque will be announced later.

100th Anniversary Scholarship Project

To celebrate CFUW's support of women's studies since 1919, Clubs, Councils and members have been invited to award, at both the local and national level, an additional \$100,000 in scholarships and awards during the anniversary year. To date \$31,000 has been donated to the CFUW Charitable Trust for additional fellowships in 2019.

LOCAL AWARDS:

Local awards must be awarded between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019.
Local awards must have the phrase: "CFUW 100th Anniversary" in the award name.

NATIONAL AWARDS

Donations given for additional 100th Anniversary Fellowships through the national Fellowship Program must reach the Charitable Trust Treasurer by January 1, 2018.

TIMELINE FOR CLUB / INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS TO THE FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Commitment of Funds to the Trust	September 1, 2017
Additional Anniversary Awards Approved by Trustees	October 1, 2017
Anniversary Funding received by Trust Treasurer	January 1, 2018
2019 Fellowship Awards approved by the National Board	January 31, 2018
2019 Fellowship Awards Advertised by National Office	March 2018
Deadline for 2019 Fellowship Awards applications	November 1, 2018
Winners decided by Fellowship Committee	March 31, 2019
2019 Fellowship Awards Announced	May 2019
2019 Fellowship Awards Awarded	September 2019

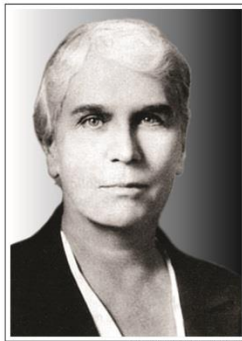
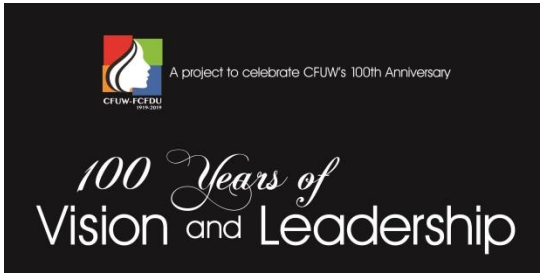
The History Project

History of all Past Presidents are being prepared. These histories will be made available to members.

Dr. Margaret McWilliams 1875-1952

CFUW President 1919-1923

“Education in all its phases is the first interest of the new Federation”



The Presidents of the CFUW

1919 Margaret McWilliams • Susan Vaughan • Mary L. Bollert • Lalla C. Scott
 Mabel Thom • Laura Newman • Charlotte Melrose • A. Dorothy Turville
 Ursilla Macdonnell • Ruth Crummy • Marion E. Grant • Martha Law
 Doris Saunders • Vivian Morton • Margaret MacLellan • Laura Sabia
 Margaret Orange • Gwendolyn Black • Ruth Bell • Jean Steer • Eileen Clark
 Margaret Strongtharm • Linda Souter • Thomasine Irwin • Peggy Matheson
 Phyllis Scott • Betty Bayless • Mavis Moore • Roberta A. Brooks
 Jacqueline Jacques • Rose Beatty • Ardlith Toogood • Patricia DuVal
 Brenda Wallace • Susan Murphy • Doris Mae Oulton ... **2019**

The first president of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW), Margaret (Stovel) McWilliams was a magnificent woman. In 1952, Dr. Ursilla Macdonnell described her as a woman who “threw into the work of developing public life in Winnipeg, and, indeed, in all of Canada, her magical gifts [including her] contagious sense of humour; and fine intelligence” (Tribute). Born in Toronto in 1875, Margaret became, in 1898, the first woman to graduate in political economy from the University of Toronto (Kinnear 3). She worked for five years as a journalist, first in Minneapolis, then in Detroit, before marrying a young lawyer, Roland F. McWilliams, in 1903 and moving to Peterborough, Ontario. In 1910 they moved to Winnipeg where, Margaret became very active in women’s social issues. She joined the University Women’s Club of Winnipeg and was Club president from 1913-1915. University-educated women across Canada had, since the early 1900s, been forming University Women’s Clubs.

Margaret firmly believed that “college women...occupy a strategic position” (Kinnear 5) and privileged place in Canadian society as members of the tiny minority of women who had been rather cautiously admitted to some Canadian Universities in the 1890s. Strong-Boag reminds us: “In the first decades of the 20th century in Canada, women were defined and delimited not so much by a lesser capacity for work or determination or thought, but by patriarchal custom and male authority” (2). After a woman such as Margaret married, she would have been expected to refrain from working for pay outside the home. At the same time, there would have been expectations that as a university-educated woman and the wife of a lawyer, she would play a significant social role as a volunteer in her community.

There had been movements towards a national association of University Women’s Clubs before the War, but without success. In 1919, Dr. Winifred Cullis, a visiting British lecturer at the University of Toronto, argued that this would be a good time for Canadian University Women’s Clubs to form a national organization of university women. She pointed out that the British and

American Associations were discussing the possibility of forming an International Federation of University Women, and she wanted Canada to be among the founding members. When Margaret McWilliams of the Winnipeg club; Mrs. J. A. Cooper, President of the Toronto club; May H. Skinner, Canada's representative on the American Association's Committee on International Affairs, and Laila Scott of the University of Toronto met in Toronto in March 1919 (Coates 9), they unanimously decided to establish a Canadian Federation and began the work of contacting all the clubs and creating a constitution (there were at that time ten Clubs in existence, including four alumnae associations (*Chronicle* 1920).

The organizational meeting took place in Winnipeg in August 1919, with delegates present from six clubs: Edmonton, Ottawa, Regina, Toronto, Victoria, and Winnipeg as well as the McGill Alumni (Kinnear 14 and McWilliams 62). Margaret was elected as the first national president. According to the Minutes of August 26, 1919, in addition to her leadership role in resolving difficulties and drawing up a constitution, because "she was an eastern graduate and resided in the west [Margaret McWilliams] was exactly the right President for our new Federation" (Kinnear 75). At this time, the impact of World War I was being felt on the lives of women of all classes across Canada. Kinnear notes that "[Margaret] wished to rouse the privileged numbers of university graduates to be leaders of their communities, both local and national," (5) [as well as] "pilgrims of peace abroad and pilgrims of understanding at home" (159). Margaret articulated her sense of duty in a speech made in 1923: "The gift of a university education carries with it an obligation, to make return of service. Canadian democracy is committed in its very foundation to education, and this great experiment in human values demands...the intelligent support of those who have enjoyed its benefits" (Kinnear "Social Gospel" 3). These sentiments have been at the heart of CFUW from its beginning.

Education, primarily women's education, was declared to be the primary interest of the new organization. Two significant resolutions were passed at this founding conference: the resolution to establish a yearly scholarship of \$1000 for post-graduate study in another country, and the resolution to encourage members to submit their names as candidates for governing bodies of universities, colleges and school boards. It was also agreed that the Federation would meet triennially "with a council meeting in the years between" (McWilliams 63). Interestingly, the founding of CFUW came just three years after the refusal of Prime Minister Robert Borden to accept the nomination of Emily Murphy to the Canadian senate on the ground that under the BNA Act of 1867 she was not "a person." Women's organizations across Canada were incensed. It is not insignificant that, under McWilliams' leadership, a hot topic of debate at this first CFUW meeting concerned the question of whether women should be encouraged to support membership in the Canadian Senate or should be encouraged to take part in all phases of political life. After much discussion the participants agreed they would support the principle of admitting women to the Senate. The international connection was also very much a founding principle of CFUW.

At the first Triennial, held in Toronto in August 1920, it was announced that the CFUW delegation had been welcomed in London as one of the founding members of the IFUW and that Margaret McWilliams had been elected vice-president, a position she retained until 1923. At this first CFUW triennial, there was representation from twelve clubs; CFUW now had 1123 members. Two significant reports, with recommendations for action, were presented to delegates at this conference: a report on educational conditions in Canada, and a report on job opportunities for university women in Canada. Another highlight of Margaret's Presidency came with the 1921 visit of Madame Marie Curie to Canada. The Canadian Federation made a substantial contribution to the efforts being made internationally to raise funds to purchase radium for Madame Curie's research. By the end of her Presidency in 1923, CFUW had sixteen

clubs and 1300 members. Since its founding in 1919, it had awarded three Federation scholarships: to Isabel Jones of Toronto, for research on the early history of Canada at the Sorbonne; to Dixie Pelluet of Edmonton, for studies in botany at the University of London, and to Margaret Cameron, McGill and Radcliffe, who was leaving for Paris to continue work in comparative literature.

Following her Presidency, Margaret chaired the CFUW International Relations Committee and continued her association with both CFUW and IFUW. Altogether, she attended more than ten IFUW Biennials, Triennials, and meetings. However, she was active not only in the work of the CFUW and the IFUW. In the tribute Dr. Ursilla Macdonnell offered to the Twelfth Conference of the CFUW, she stated: "At one time or another she was president of every important women's organization in the city [Winnipeg] and Dominion president of most. Her vigour motivated the Little Theatre, the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Arts and Crafts Association, the YWCA, and the progress of the University of Manitoba." She was active in the Red Cross, National Council of Education, National Council of Women, and the Women's Canadian Club. She is credited with reviving the Manitoba Historical Society in 1944, and served as its president from 1944-1948. She was only the second woman alderman of the City of Winnipeg, serving from 1933- 1940, during which time she was active in introducing legislation of benefit to women and children, including relief administration during the drought period. She was a frequent delegate to international conferences representing CFUW, IFUW, the Canadian Federal Government or other organizations. She wrote numerous articles. For over thirty years she maintained her monthly "Current Events" class "which involved continuing education in politics" (Kinnear 4) to which women came by the hundreds. As if these activities were not enough, she also wrote a number of books, including *Women of Red River* (1923), *Manitoba Milestones* (1928), *If I Were King of Canada* (1931), and *This New Canada* (1948).

With the advent of the Second World War, Margaret was active in urging then Prime Minister McKenzie King to include in his post-war rehabilitation planning a committee to study the problems of women who were moving from the Forces and war industries to civilian life. When he set up the Federal Advisory Committee on Reconstruction in 1943, she accepted appointment as Chair of the Subcommittee on Post-War Problems of Women (Wylie 295). Its subsequent report, which "made twelve major recommendations, many of which were still timely a generation later" (Kinnear 144) became best-selling material for women's discussion groups. In her address to CFUW members at the Silver Jubilee dinner (1946), she spoke at length about women's role in the post-war world saying that "as a prerequisite to all, clear and decisive thinking is needed" and emphasizing that "good citizenship is not enough. The Nazis were devoted to the state, yet they brought it to ruin." She suggests that what is needed is a "master idea" and that idea is the pursuit of "excellence...which means never doing less than we can—never doing it less well than we can" (*Chronicle*, 1946). In "*If I Were the King of Canada*" written with her husband she had said: "What we should desire for Canada is an aristocracy, not of wealth but of brains."

After her husband became Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba in 1940, Margaret McWilliams served as a gracious and witty chatelaine of Government House. She received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Manitoba in 1946 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Toronto in 1948 (Wylie 296). She died suddenly in Government House in April 1952 and is buried in Old Kildonan Cemetery in Winnipeg. During the Triennium in Ottawa in 1952, CFUW established the Margaret McWilliams Pre-doctoral Fellowship in her honour.

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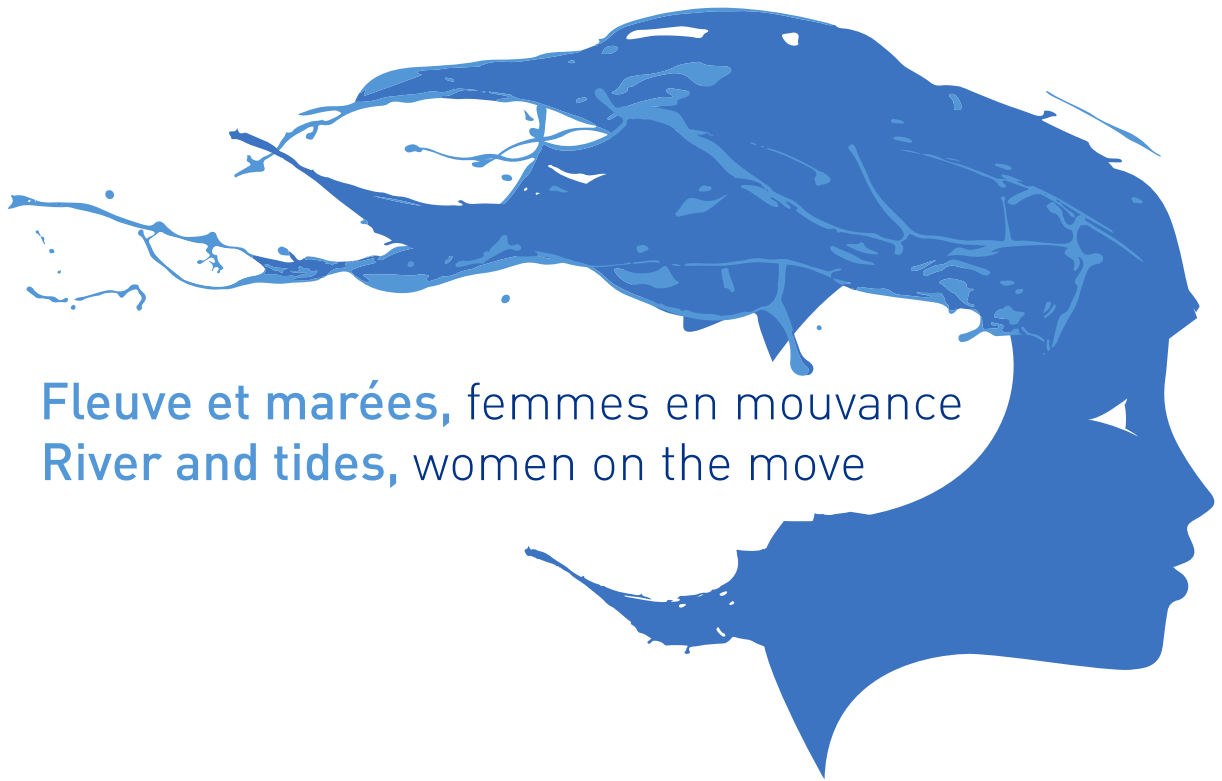
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NOTES



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