



THE BROADSIDE

APRIL, 1971

VOL. 2 HOUSTON CHAPTER NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN NO. 4

in this issue

HERE & NOW

WEEKS V. MA BELL



LEGISLATION TO WATCH

H.R. 3288 & 3289 Social Security Amendments sponsored by Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.) to permit payment of widowers' benefits, eliminate special dependency requirements, and permit payments on combined earnings. Hearings in progress.

H.R. 4376 Child Care Tax Deduction, sponsored by Koch (D-N.Y.). Not scheduled yet.

H.R. 2580 Equality of treatment for military personnel, sponsored by Martha Griffiths. In Armed Services Committee.

H.R. 4957 Equal treatment for married women who are federal employees, sponsored by Martha Griffiths. In Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H.R. 4955 Workmen's Compensation. Equality of treatment to married women employees, sponsored by Fraser (D-Minn.). In Education and Labor Committee. (continued p. 10)

IF YOU HAVE QUESTION ABOUT THE HOUSTON AREA NOW CHAPTER OR ANY ASPECT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS CALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

A. M. 464-8030
623-4380

P. M. 529-6400
748-5369

MA BELL IS A MAN.....	6
BAREFOOT AND PREGNANT.....	2
ABORTION HEARING SET.....	3
THE DEATH OF INNOCENCE.....	9
GETTING STRAIGHT.....	4
FEDERAL COURT RULES FOR WOMEN.....	10
INTERNATIONAL SISTERHOOD.....	9
NIXON HALTS MILITARY ABORTIONS.....	5
WANTED-FEMINIST WRITERS.....	11
A FEMINIST PRAYER.....	7
IN A ONE-NER OF SPEAKING.....	8
CALENDAR OF EVENTS.....	3
READING LIST.....	11

2
BROADSIDE -- ...simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a warship...any strong or comprehensive attack, as by criticism...a song, chiefly in 16th- and 17th-century England, written on a topical subject, printed on broadsides, and sung in public,...., by a professional balladeer...

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged Edition

BAREFOOT & PREGNANT

Freud might have said it, but he was more subtle. Mort Sahl, Spiro Agnew, and Hugh Hefner are likely candidates. For once, though, let a man remain anonymous. Some arrogant and not-too-funny sexist once declared, "Women--keep them barefoot and pregnant."

That's not important. What is significant is that many men including our venerable Uncle Sam have taken the clitticism to heart.

The Internal Revenue Service evidently agrees with the sentiment. Tax laws favor large families and traditional living arrangements. Women who are married and stay at home get better tax breaks than single women or women who are married, have children, and work.

TAXES AND THE SINGLE GIRL

Single women pay the most. All single people are discriminated against, but women, of course, are the majority. Singles are taxed up to 20% higher than married taxpayers filing jointly. The IRS obviously believes in marriage.

Vivien Kellems, vivacious and single in her seventies, has another approach. For three decades she has filed for refunds on overpayments (the amount in excess of married rates). This year she has lined up 100 Congressional co-sponsors for a tax equity bill.

THE MARRIED WOMAN

If a woman marries and has no children she and her husband can file jointly and save money. If she pursues a career she can suffer under IRS regulations. The working wife must often quit her job and follow her spouse to any city he chooses. With few exceptions, the IRS makes no provisions for husbands and wives who live and work in different cities. The traveling spouse cannot deduct going-to-and-fro expenses. It's difficult to pursue a serious career under these circumstances.

Once a woman marries and has a child she may be tempted to give birth to more tax exemptions. If she chooses to work, she discovers that child care expenses are deductible only if she and her husband do not make over \$6000 combined gross income. The maximum deduction is \$600 for one child, \$900 for two or more. Since child care costs \$1000-1200 per child per year the allowable deduction is utterly unrealistic. If a husband and wife do make less than \$6000, they must file an itemized report and cannot take the standard deduction.

Legally separated, divorced, deserted, widowed women and women whose husbands are not capable of self-support have no income limit for child care deductions.

Nonetheless, a woman who marries, has children, and a husband with a decent job is obviously meant to stay at home. If "home is where the heart is," then it's good enough for the rest of the body, especially if that body is female, reasons the IRS apparently.

NEWSLETTER CO-EDITORS

Helen Cassidy
Laura Douglas

Calendar of Events ³

- APRIL 14---HOUSTON NOW MEETING-- 7:30 p.m. Sixth Floor Auditorium. Houston Citizens' Bank & Trust Bldg., 1801 Main. Nancy Callen will present a program and discussion. A film, made by students at Duchesne Academy, will be shown. These high school students interviewed locally to get reactions to the women's movement.
- APRIL 16- NOW NATIONAL BOARD MEETS -- Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
19
- APRIL 17---HARRIS COUNTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH PUBLIC-- 10:00 a.m. Jury assembly Room, Second Floor, Civil Courts Building, 301 Fannin. Let our legislators know of your support for the Equal Rights Amendment and the Abortion Bills.
- APRIL 19---ABORTION HEARINGS-- 2:30 p.m. House of Representatives, State Capitol. The House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee will conduct public hearings on House Bill 1092, a reform abortion bill for Texas. Plan now to fill the House chamber.

ABORTION HEARING SET APRIL 19

The House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee will hold public hearings April 19 on an abortion reform bill for Texas. The hearings in Austin at the State Capitol will begin at 2:30 p.m.

The House bill, drafted by Rep. Sam Coats of Dallas, would allow abortions to be performed by a licensed physician with the consent of the woman only if she is over 18. Parental consent would be necessary for women 16 to 18 years old and unmarried. All women under 16 would need parental consent for abortions.

Texas' present law, which authorizes abortions only when the mother's life is jeopardized, has been ruled unconstitutional by a three-judge federal panel, but the state has not been enjoined from continuing to enforce it.

A similar bill in the Senate has been referred to a subcommittee of the Senate Public Health Committee after a hearing March 29. The Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. Tom Creighton of Mineral Wells (the committee chairman) and Sen. Don Kennard of

Ft. Worth, would allow Texas doctors to perform abortions on consenting women over age 16, without legal restrictions.

Over 700 persons heard four hours of pleas from supporters and opponents including ministers, mothers, psychiatrists, and physicians. Three women testified who had either undergone abortions or had illegitimate pregnancies.

Opponents of abortion reform came out in force for the Senate hearings. Mail to legislators is running heavily against the bills.

The Texas Abortion Coalition plans to take a bus from Houston to the House hearing. The cost is \$3 per person. Forty-four people must reserve a place to pay for the bus. If you can go to the hearings, call TAC at 666-6921 or 777-3743.

If you can't go to the hearings write your legislators indicating your strong support. Bob Gammage of Houston (District 24) is a member of the House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee.

GETTING STRAIGHT

TEXAS' LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

by Betty Barnes

(Betty has a master's degree in political science from the University of Rochester and teaches government at San Jacinto Junior College.)

The route of any bill in the Texas legislature is fraught with peril. Many people seem unaware of the many obstacles facing any bill. This essay attempts to briefly outline these obstacles so that members may better realize why OUR bills are likely to fail.

The regular session of the legislature is held only every two years; a session is 140 working days. All business must be completed by the morning of the 141st day. The legislature can meet in special sessions (a special session is 30 days); however, these can be called only by the Governor, who also sets the agenda for the session.

During a legislative session, the most powerful figures in the legislature are the presiding officers of the two houses: the Speaker of the House and the Lieutenant Governor. The Speaker is an elected representative from some representative district in the state. He is elected to the post by the other representatives in the House. The Lieutenant Governor is elected by all the voters of the state.

The powers of the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor have a great influence on the passage or failure of a bill. In the House, the Speaker appoints the membership of all standing committees, the chairmen of all these committees. He assigns bills to committees and directs debate. The Lieutenant Governor has the same powers in the Senate. Therefore, the major committees are dominated by the presiding officers' political friends and allies.

A bill can originate in either house or in both houses at the same

With this essay, we begin a continuing column of necessary information for feminists. Because we must fight on so many fronts, we need to share our knowledge and become more aware of the way society functions.

time. It must be introduced by a representative in the House and by a Senator in the Senate.

After being introduced, the bill is assigned to a standing committee for study. The assignment is made by the presiding officer. If he does not like a bill he will assign it to a hostile committee which will kill it. Assigning a bill to a standing committee is called the "first reading."

The standing committee is supposed to "study" the bill and decide whether it is worth the attention of the whole house. Whether the committee will consider the bill or not, however, depends primarily on the chairman of the committee. The chairman arranges the agenda of any committee meeting, and if he does not place the bill on the agenda, it will probably never be heard.

If the committee does consider the bill, there will be a public hearing on the bill--but with little notice given to the public concerning when and where the hearing is to be. Somewhere in the process of "study" the bill may be assigned to a subcommittee (chosen by the chairman) which will also study the bill and report recommendations on the treatment of the bill to the whole committee when the chairman of the standing committee so requests.

In order for the bill to progress any further, there must be a vote by the standing committee on the bill. If a majority are in favor of the bill, it is sent to the floor of the house. If a majority vote against the bill, it is nearly always killed. Although there do exist provisions for minority reports and discharging a bill from a hostile committee, these provisions are

(continued next page)

GETTING STRAIGHT (continued)

rarely used. The standing committee may also recommend an amended version of the bill to the house, so what comes out of the committee may bear little resemblance to what went into the committee.

After coming out of the standing committee, the bill must be placed on the agenda of the whole house. There are a variety of ways this is done but the usual way is to arrange a time with the presiding officer.

If a bill manages to get to the floor of the house, there will be debate and amendments may be attached to the bill. Again, the bill may be changed considerably. Eventually, there will be a vote by the house. If over half of the members present and voting vote yes, the bill has passed its "second reading." If a majority of members vote no, the bill is dead.

No less than one legislative day later there is to be a second vote on the bill. The bill must get yes votes from a majority of the members present and voting in order to pass this "third reading." At this stage, amending the bill takes a 2/3 vote, so amendments are rare at this time.

IF a bill has managed to get this far, it is now ready to go to the other house. The whole process is repeated in the second house, except the bill does not have to be introduced by a member of that house--the bill is automatically introduced since it passed the first house. The bill MUST pass both houses or it is dead.

If the bill has passed both houses in identical versions, it goes directly to the Governor. If the bill has been amended and passed by one house in a different form from the bill passed by the other house, the two versions of the bill must go to a conference committee. This committee is composed of five senators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and five representatives appointed by the Speaker. The conference committee must write one version of the bill which will then be presented to both houses for a final vote. Conference committees have been known to completely rewrite a bill so that

the final version looks like neither version originally presented to the committee. The bill that is written by the conference committee must obtain a majority vote in both houses. No amending is possible by either house at this stage. If a majority of either house vote no, the bill is dead.

If the bill is passed by both houses, it then goes to the Governor. He may either veto the bill, sign the bill into law, or allow the bill to become law without his signature. If the Governor vetoes the bill, it is dead unless it can get a 2/3 vote from both houses to override his veto. This is seldom done.

In order to get through this long and tortuous process, any bill must have a hard-working sponsor who gets it through all the roadblocks. Also, the Speaker and/or the Lieutenant Governor must not be hostile to it or the bill has little chance of passage.

Although similar bills on the same subject can be brought up at different times, generally there is only one major bill per subject and if this bill dies or is killed, that bill or a similar one must be introduced anew in the next legislature--two years away (except for special sessions). Then the bill must go through the whole process again. It is a matter of some wonder that any bill ever manages to become a law.

NIXON HALTS MILITARY ABORTION

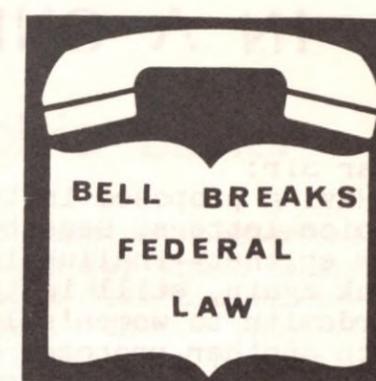
President Nixon, once again speaking ex cathedra, has abolished an order liberalizing abortions in military hospitals. Nixon says he personally opposes abortion as "an unacceptable form of population control."

The President's order will make military hospitals comply with the generally more restrictive abortion laws in the states in which they are located. It nullifies a Pentagon directive of July 31, 1970, which made it easier to obtain abortions in 163 military hospitals throughout the country.



MA BELL

IS A MAN



NOW MEMBERS PICKET BELL

Members of Houston NOW picketed the offices of Southwestern Bell, Main at Elgin, as part of a nationwide demonstration on March 29.

The demonstration protested American Telephone & Telegraph's continuing discrimination on the basis of sex in violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. NOW members nationally protested specifically the failure to give relief to Lorena Weeks.

Ms. Weeks of Wadley, Georgia, is the plaintiff in Weeks v. Southern Bell, the first sex discrimination case under Title VII to reach the level of Circuit Court.

Ms. Weeks has been employed by Southern Bell since June, 1947. In March, 1966, she bid for the job of switchman (a kind of repairman) which paid \$51.50 more per week than she was earning.

Denied the job solely on the basis of sex, Ms. Weeks filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. They investigated the case and ruled in her favor but were unable to secure a voluntary agreement with Southern Bell.

Ms. Weeks then sued in federal court. Southern Bell claimed that the job involved "strenuous activity" including lifting a 31-pound relay time-testing set. Further, a Georgia labor regulation forbade women and minors lifting weights in excess of 30 pounds (In the course of her job as Outside Plant Clerk, she daily lifted a 34-pound typewriter.). The district court agreed.

Since her attorney was unwilling to appeal, Ms. Weeks contacted NOW. Sylvia Roberts, NOW Regional Director-South, took her case. After the briefs were filed in Circuit Court, the Georgia weight-lifting regulation was rescinded.

The Fifth United States Circuit Court ruled that sex was not a bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ) for the job of switchman and that Southern Bell's refusal to consider Ms. Weeks for the job violated Title VII. The Court held that "Men have always had the right to determine whether the incremental increase in remuneration for strenuous, dangerous, obnoxious, or unromantic tasks is worth the candle. The promise of Title VII is that women are now to be on an equal footing."

On March 4, 1971, five years after her initial bid, Lorena Weeks was given the job of switchman. She has received no back pay nor has Southern Bell paid her attorney's fees as specified by Title VII. The man who was given the job she bid for in 1966 has worked 1360 overtime hours. She demands that overtime be included in her back pay.

Ms. Weeks contends that had she received the job in 1966, she would not have had to borrow money for her children's education (at 12% from Southern Bell) nor to sell her house.

Aileen Hernandez, NOW National President, has written a letter strongly castigating Southern Bell Telephone Company for its treatment of Lorena Weeks. The company should be deluged with letters demanding justice for Lorena Weeks. Also, and just as important, Ms. Weeks could use some words of encouragement and appreciation. Write to Ms. Lorena Weeks, P.O. Box 52, Wadley, Georgia. At Southern Bell write Mr. Frank M. Malone, President, 67 Edgewood Ave., SE, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

NOW MEETS WITH BELL OFFICIALS

Three members of Houston NOW met with officials of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, March 25. Barbara Farley, Gladys Guderian, and Helen Cassidy met with Paul Smith, area employment supervisor for Southwestern Bell, and Ernest Belts, Houston employment director, to discuss that company's affirmative action program as it relates to women and to inform them of Weeks v. Southern Bell.

The NOW delegation asked that Houston Area NOW be considered a source of qualified applicants and that Southwestern Bell maintain systematic contacts on a continuing basis with NOW to help them in the hiring and promotion of women.

In August, 1970, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order calling for "common carriers" to develop affirmative action hiring programs for minorities and women. Common carriers include telephone, telegraph, and cable TV companies.

The order says that the companies must "establish, maintain, and carry out a positive continuing program of specific practices designed to assure equal opportunity in every aspect of employment policy and practice."

NOW is involved nationally and locally because the order stipulates that a company must "communicate its equal employment opportunity policy and program and its employment needs to sources of qualified applicants and solicit their recruitment on a continuing basis."

Houston NOW has a copy of Southwestern Bell's affirmative action program. If you are interested in studying this program, helping write recommendations for affirmative action, and meeting with the company, call Helen Cassidy, 748-5369.

AT&T ASKS FOR RATE INCREASE

On March 29, the day of NOW's national protest against the Bell System, American Telephone & Telegraph petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for a rate increase. A brief to deny the increase was filed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on the basis of the company's discrimination practices.

The EEOC reports that 1000 claims of discrimination are filed against AT&T annually. Seven percent of all discrimination claims filed with the EEOC are against AT&T.

The NOW National Board has sent a telegram to the FCC in support of the petition by EEOC to deny AT&T their requested rate increase because of their discriminatory hiring practices. Supporting telegrams should also be sent by chapters and individuals.

A FEMINIST PRAYER

B.J. Trale, a sexist pig,
Went all through life as "Mr. Big,"
Gave his mother utter hell,
Beat his wife to make her yell,
Gave his daughter not a penny,
Left his all to male heir, Benny.
He arrived at Heaven's shore,
Found there a surprise in store.
Back to Earth they sent B.J. Trale
To be reborn - as a Female!

Barbara Lane Farley

8 IN A ONE-NER of speaking

Dear Sir:

Having proposed in these pages (Voice letters, December 17) a new epithet--Phallustines--I am back again, still in the game of wordsmith to women's liberation, with another proposal designed to solve an old problem. The problem is that words like "chairman" and "spokesman" are, with reason, distasteful to women as one more indication of a male-dominated world; this is so because "man," once denoting simply a human being, has come to connote a male even in combining forms. And yet words like "chairperson" and "spokeswoman" (both of which are in use) are rather awkward owing to their extra syllables.

My proposal, appealing and even elegant in its simplicity and perfectly legitimate linguistically, is this: "chair-one"--the one in the chair instead of the man or woman in the chair. It has almost the same sound as "chairman" (and even, if this be not too fanciful, a faintly unisex sound). In the same way, "spokes-one"--the one who spoke. Plurals, of course, with an "s": "The chair-ones of the several committees will have their reports ready." (Avoiding the necessity of "chairmen and chairwomen.") Also: The Congress-one, the Council-one, the milk-one (milkman), the police-one (not to mention the Weather-one--Bernadine: please note), the English-one and French-one, sports-oneship, possibly oneups-oneship, and even the low-one on the totem pole. We can

and will say "humankind" for "mankind," but perhaps it would do us no harm to contemplate "one-kind." Incidentally, though I use the hyphen since it's a new form, I should expect the hyphens to disappear when the usage became accepted.

It may be that increased use of the words "one" and "one's" and "oneself," and perhaps other new departures in the usage of them, will prove to be the way out of the "his-or-her" bind. The word "one" might come to take the place of the spoiled word "man"--spoiled, that is, as a word for a human being of either sex; there seems to be no other single-syllable word that could do it.

--Ann Sheldon
Manhattan

P. S. If men have taken over the word "man" and made it theirs even in combining forms, I might point out that "girl" meant originally a young person of either sex--and we women have taken that over. We in women's liberation might, therefore, be wiser to follow the tendencies that are already in the language, and increase and strengthen the use of the word "girl," rather than to eschew its use in favor of "young women in their cradles." "Girl" has the advantage of brevity; it is, I think, a more attractive-sounding word than "woman"; and, above all, it's not a feminine construction on the word "man." And people, I think aren't going to stop using it.

from The Village Voice
February 4, 1971

Anyone who would like to write an article or essay for The BROADSIDE on an issue involving women's rights should contact Laura Douglas at 529-6400 or Helen Cassidy at 748-5369. Letters to the editor and your suggestions and comments are invited.

THE DEATH OF INNOCENCE

or, confessions of an illicit cookie baker

by L.D.

April 3. By the time someone finds this I will be far away, but I want to leave an account of the events surrounding April 1 (April Fool's Day) of this year.

On March 10, the Houston Area Chapter of the National Organization for Women voted to raise funds by holding an "underground" bake sale. I was one of those voting for it. I don't know why I did it; I'd never baked before. But I think it was the hint of illicit pleasure, the thinly veiled promise of untold delights just beneath the surface of the words, "underground bake sale," that lured me.

On March 24, H.C., Acting-President of Houston NOW, reserved a booth in Sharpstown Mall under the name of Houston Ecology Club (The name was chosen for us by the man who assigned us the booth) after B.B., another NOW member, was refused its use under NOW's name.

On the night of March 31, I baked brownies (three dozen).

On April 1, at 12:45 p.m., I arrived at Sharpstown Mall with the brownies. I was accompanied by H.C. and her cake. We entered the booth, B.B. was already in it, and began selling the baked goods.

About one hour later, the man who assigned us the booth appeared and told us a Post reporter was coming to interview us. Paranoia set in.

Shortly thereafter, the reporter and a photographer arrived. They told us they were doing a feature on fund-raising groups. The photographer blew it by calling H.C. by her first name (No names had been used, so far.). Blind panic, masterfully controlled, set in.

Events became blurred. The next thing I became aware of was a small room with a light shining in my eyes. I was determined not to talk unless they threatened torture, then I would tell them everything.

I couldn't believe I was being hassled about a bake sale. I kept saying that no one was cheated

everyone got genuine home-baked goods in return for their money. The baked goods didn't even have preservatives in them. They told me I was rationalizing my feelings of guilt. I protested my innocence again; they told me I had a warped sense of values. Then the enormity of my transgression hit me. Everyone expects corporate corruption, stock frauds, and political chicanery, but the bake sale. Is nothing sacred left in the world?

Soon, they got around to the ultimate question, Was there hashish in the brownies? On the verge of mental collapse, I croaked, "With pecans at \$1.43 a package, who can afford extra ingredients."

Finally, they let me go. Lack of evidence. I don't know what happened to my friends. I only know that I'll never bake again. I'm not strong enough to take the abuse. I'll spend the rest of my life doing good deeds and trying to atone for my sin. Maybe I'll open a rest home for retired crusading reporters.

INTERNATIONAL SISTERHOOD

On March 8, the Houston Area Chapter of NOW held an Open House in the Mills Room of the Midcity YWCA to celebrate International Women's Day.

Over 75 people heard six women from foreign countries speak about the legal, economic, and cultural conditions of women in their countries.

International Women's Day commemorated the 1857 female garment and textile workers' march in New York City to protest their deplorable working conditions and to demand equality for all working women.

The women who spoke, Praerna Majmudar--India, Carmen Real--Panama, Toshiko Yamasaki--Japan, Hilde Graeter--Germany, Lakshmi de Zoysa--Ceylon, and Stella Cheesman--Guatemala, showed that the women's rights movement is a truly international

HERE & NOW

cont'd.

Equal Rights Amendment The most serious difference between the ERA passed by the House in the 91st session and the current House proposal is the seven year limitation within which the amendment must be ratified by 3/4ths of the states. Write your Senators and Representatives and ask that this seven year limitation be removed.

LETTERS TO WRITE

About the OFCC

NOW is continuing its pressure on the Office of Federal Contract Compliance to require government contractors to develop affirmative action programs for recruiting, training, and promoting women. NOW is not satisfied with the snail's pace of OFCC on this. All members are urged to (1) seek the support of other organizations in pressuring the OFCC to move--AAUW, B&PW, WEAL, WOMEN'S LIBERATION, (2) write your Congressional representatives asking to request reports from OFCC on what they are doing on affirmative action programs on sex discrimination.

For information contact: Ann Scott, 50 Willowbrook, Williamsville, N.Y. 14221.

About the EEOC

NOW is becoming increasingly unhappy with the lethargy of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in addressing the problems of sex discrimination within the EEOC. Members can contact Congressional representatives and ask them to inquire of the Commission what actions they are taking to ensure that women on the EEOC are represented in all levels of employment, what affirmative recruiting they are doing internally, etc. Contact: Aileen Hernandez, Room 342, 680 Beach Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94109.

federal court rules for women

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (San Francisco) held on January 11, 1971, that the issue of whether state hours of work restrictions on women but not on men violates the rights of women under the 14th amendment presents "a substantial constitutional question." The Court reversed the district court decision in a class action brought by Velma Mengelkoch, an electric assembler for North American Rockwell Corp. in Anaheim, California.

The lower court had held in 1968 that women could not raise the issue of constitutionality of special working hours restrictions on women because the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld such laws in 1908 and 1912 cases. Ms. Mengelkoch argued that the special work hours restriction deprived women of job opportunities in violation of the Constitution and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in that women were not considered for the higher paid supervisory jobs that might require longer hours and were denied opportunity to earn time and a half for overtime.

The Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the case to the three-judge federal district court to determine whether women's rights under the 14th amendment have been violated by the California hours law and whether such hours restrictions for women only violate Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Ms. Mengelkoch was represented by Human Rights for Women volunteer attorneys. HRW is a non-profit organization established to assist litigation, research, and educational projects relating to discrimination against women.

The 14th amendment prohibits the states from denying to any person the equal protection of the laws or depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination in employment based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

READING LIST

Born Female, new, revised edition, Caroline Bird, Pocket Books, 1971. \$1.25

Patriarchal Attitudes: The Case For Women In Revolt, Eva Figes, Fawcett, 1970. \$.95

Understanding Women's Liberation, Edythe Cudlipp, Paperback Library, 1971. \$.75

The New Women: A Motive Anthology On Women's Liberation, Joanne Cooke, Charlotte Bunch-Weeks, Robin Morgan, editors, Fawcett, 1970. \$.95

"The U.S. And Women," The Houston Post, editorial, March 29, 1971.

"Less Equal Than Men," The Houston Post, editorial, April 3, 1971.

WANTED - FEMINIST WRITERS

ANON.

JO FREEMAN

Members of ANON., so named in honor of the countless women whose works have gone without credit and/or recognition, are collecting materials for the 1972 publication of an anthology of creative efforts by women: poetry, short stories, photography, graphics--all art forms.

Deadline for entries is June 30, 1971. Mail to ANON., 4224 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98105.

Those who wish their materials returned should clearly label their name and return address. For manuscripts, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Jo Freeman is compiling an anthology of the new research on women stimulated by the women's liberation movement. The book is intended to be a general reader for courses on women that are being taught on college campuses. The papers should be feminist in perspective, substantive, thought-provoking, and well documented. Papers on the media and anthropology are especially requested. If interested, please contact: Jo Freeman, 6031 S. Kimbark, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

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NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

Mail to: National Organization for Women, Houston Area Chapter, P.O. Box 384, Bellaire, Texas 77401

One must pay national dues to be a member of N.O.W.

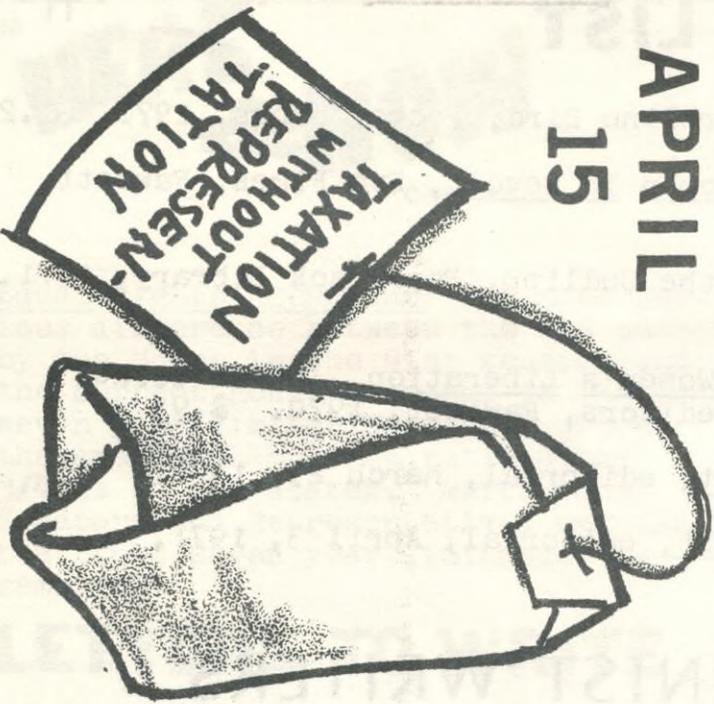
houston
chapter



**national
organization
for women**

APRIL

15



National Organization for Women
Houston Area Chapter
P.O. Box 384
Bellairre, Texas 77401

ELRA

Equal Legal Rights Amendment passed House
Committee April 6. Phone or wire your
support to your representatives NOW!