
What's Inside!
Chrissie Ward
♀ WORKING
YOUR HEALTH
CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL
SUZANNE HURTZ
Cuban Women
GAY RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
Smaointe! I.C.T.U. ♀ CONFERENCE
APRIL '84
What's ON
No. 6.
Roundup Women's News
only 10p !



Europe's largest Cruise missile base in Comiso, Sicily, is being prepared to accommodate 112 Cruise missiles. On March 11 last year, Veronica Kelly, one of a dozen women, sat before the base in non-violent protest. For their trouble, the women suffered police brutality, six days' imprisonment, and eleven of them were expelled illegally, and under armed guard from Italy.....all this before a trial could take place.

Charged with 'blocking the roadway' they face anything from a 2-12 year sentence. However the expulsion order meant that no personal consultation with their lawyers was possible, and preparation for their defence could not begin.

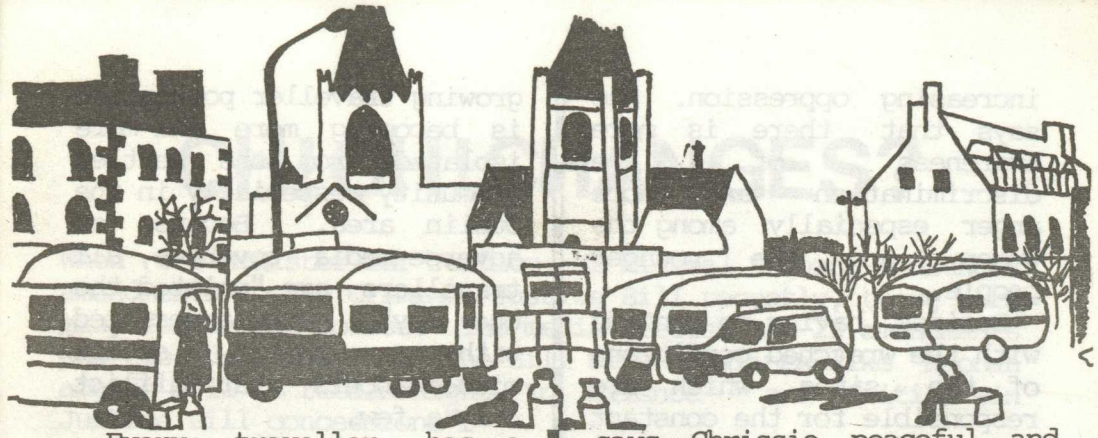
Veronica Kelly requested that the Irish Government pressurise the Italian authorities into revoking the order so that she might return before the trial on April 13 next. This she may now do but her demand that Irish legal and diplomatic observers be present was refused.

Many prominent T.D.s and M.E.P.s ask that the Irish Government support Veronica's case. Here is the voice of many people in this country who want peace and an end to the threat of nuclear confrontation.

ARMAGH PICKET

About 450 women and men, from the 32 counties and Britain, took part in this year's International Women's Day picket outside Armagh Jail on Sunday, March 11. The picket was an action in solidarity with the Republican and IRSP women prisoners in the jail. These women are denied political status, and subjected to sexual assaults through strip-searching carried out by prison officers.

This year's picket was organised by the Women's Dept. of Sinn Fein, and preceded by daylong workshops for women, in Belfast and Derry. The workshops in Belfast centred around the areas of Paid Perjurers and Armagh Jail, plastic bullets, the Falls Road Women's Centre, sex edutation, cultural resistance, and the Rape Crisis Centre. In Derry, sessions focused on first-hand accounts of strip-searching, the plight of prisoners' relatives, community work, and the realities of daily life for women in Derry.



Every traveller has a personal story to tell of some injustice or humiliation carried out by the forces of authority:

Savage beatings meted out to women and men alike by the police:

Threatened rapes of women while in Garda custody:

Raids on caravans in the middle of the night:

Deliberate damage to travellers' property:

Accusations by social welfare officials that travellers are making false claims:

Shopowners closing their doors to them.....

These are not isolated incidents but a permanent feature of their lives.

Chrissie Ward, who is active in the COMMITTEE FOR TRAVELLERS' RIGHTS, spoke to us about the problems they face. She and her family live on an unofficial site off the Malahide road. There are six families on the site, and though there are no facilities such as water, toilets etc. it is, says Chrissie, peaceful, and a relatively safe place to raise children. This is in contrast to the official Corporation halting site at Carra Park one and a half miles away where she and her two sisters and their families previously lived. Then, 40 families shared the site, now they number more than 60. It is, she says, overcrowded and neglected. Families with problems are thrown together with others who are struggling to make some kind of future for their children. Many women are nearing complete breakdown because of the pressures they are under.

Chrissie has been active in the Committee for Travellers Rights since it was formed two years ago. She was one of many who were becoming frustrated with the inactivity and soft approach of the official body dealing with Travellers' Affairs. Chrissie wants her people to take a more militant stance than before and fight the

increasing oppression. She says that there is more awareness of the discrimination and more anger especially among the women and the younger people.

Besides having to contend with the wretched conditions of the sites which are responsible for the constant infections and high mortality rate among the children, travellers wage a constant battle with unsympathetic officials in the local Social Welfare offices. These bureaucrats feel it's their duty , as upstanding citizens, to make life as difficult as possible for the women.

Discrimination starts at an early age for the children. Very rarely, do the women get post-natal visits from nurses. As the children get older, adequate medical care has to be fought for. In school, Chrissie told us, apart from the jibes of other kids, the children are often unofficially barred from parish discos, school films, and prevented from doing P.E. and sports.

The AnCO courses for young travellers are showcases, and infrequent at that. The structure of the courses take little account of the values and strict codes of the travellers.

Chrissie believes that the growing traveller population is becoming more and more isolated from the settled community especially in the Dublin area. Because of adverse media coverage, all travellers are "painted the one way", and associated with the social misdemeanours that afflict only a few.

Police harassment is a constant in the lives of travellers. Beatings, late-night raids,and arrest without justification are their tactics. The new Criminal Justice Bill will only make legal the actions they have always used on travellers over the years. There seems to be an organised campaign by the police to disrupt and destroy the fabric of life of travellers.

The latest news on the county council's offer of alternative sites, after a recent court case , is that the three families have refused to move. The offer consisted of a mucky field with no facilities and a vague promise of future housing.

This kind of action by the council shows that they have not even yet begun to recognise the travellers' fight for basic human rights. Their struggle then goes on - it is up to all of us to support it in whatever way we can.

CH!CH!CHANGES?

When the Minister for Justice, Mr Micheal Noonan, announced amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill recently, there were many favourable noises. The media greeted the 22 amendments and two deletions in the Bill with headlines like "Noonan amends Bill to retain Right to Silence " and "Critics win Justice Bill concessions".

In reality, the Minister, with the media as supporting cast, has been attempting to carry out a whitewash job. The facts are that 13, or more than half of the amendments are negative, increasing penalties (in 10 cases from £800 to £1,000) or worsening the position of the suspect in custody. Five are neutral relating only to the wording of the Bill. Only six are positive and five of these aren't of any real worth. The sixth change which deletes section 16, i.e. a total restriction on the right to silence, was to be expected, since the section would have been unworkable in the courts. The right to silence is nevertheless still under attack in four other sections of the Bill which have been retained unchanged.

Another move by the Minister was to remove a contentious section which provided for a five year sentence, and £2,000 fine for joyriding from the Bill.



This section has been simply transferred to another Bill dealing with Road Traffic Offences. Some amendments that further limit the rights of people in custody are:

SECTION 3: Gardai can transfer suspects from one station to another, so making it even more difficult for them to get advice or assistance.

SECTION 26: Gardai will not be obliged to supply a copy of any electronic recording made of the interrogated.

A NEW SECTION: The Minister is to make (as yet unspecified) regulations for the treatment of people in custody, but if Gardai fail to carry these out, they're not liable to criminal or civil charges.

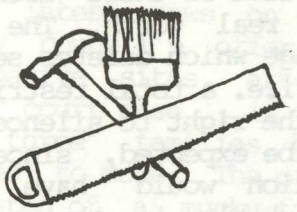
The only really positive change in the Bill is another new section which provides that certain parts of the Bill will cease to be in operation after five years unless the Oireachtas passes a resolution to continue them. But of what value is this recognition that the Criminal Justice Bill is a very dangerous piece of legislation ..... to travellers, gays, the homeless, the poor, the young (anyone over seven) and the unemployed in the next five years?

(Information for this article from the Campaign against the Criminal Justice Bill which meets Thursdays at 7.30pm in the ATGWU Hall, Marlborough Street, Dn.I)

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MEN & WOMEN

CHERISH

Cherish is a self help group of single mothers founded in the early seventies as an alternative to existing services. It is managed on a co-operative basis by a committee, all of whom are single mothers. From our house we provide a comprehensive information and advice service on all aspects of single parenting.

Counselling is non-directive enabling effective decision making. Post adoption and post abortion counselling is available and we are particularly anxious to develop this service as we are aware that it may be difficult for women to return to the agency through which they placed a baby for adoption or were referred for abortion. Group meetings have always been an important aspect of Cherish's work and, we believe, are the most effective method of promoting self help and mutual support. We currently operate three types of groups, social, informational and therapeutic, and hope in the future to set up groups in different areas around Dublin, as we have already done in Ballymun.

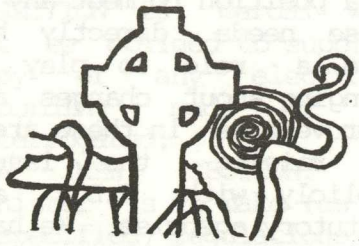
The biggest problems for single parents continue to be lack of housing, lack of day care facilities and lack of finance. Cherish is not in a position to meet any of these needs directly but have a role to play in bringing about changes and improvements in these areas by raising the issues publicly with T.D.s and statutory agencies. We have been successful in securing the introduction of a social welfare allowance for single mothers in 1973 and in making local authority housing loans available to single parent families. We have also raised the whole issue of discrimination against children in relation to illegitimacy.

A large number of requests are received each year for information about single parent families. In response to this we produced last year a book, "Singled Out". We also provide speakers for schools, women's groups, etc.

While we receive a grant from the Government we are largely dependent on fundraising and donations for survival. Our office in 2 Lr. Pembroke Street, Dublin 2 is open from 10 am to 5 pm (after hours by appointment). Ph. 682744. Group meetings - first Thursday of each month, 8.30 pm.

CHERISH

"Bíodh na mná umhal dá gcuid fear mar a bhéidis don Tiarna, mar tá an fear ina cheann ar a bhean ar nós mar atá Críost ina cheann ar an Eaglais. Faoi mar atá an Eaglas faoi smacht Chríost, ar an dála céanna bíodh na mná faoi smacht a gcuid fear i ngach ní".



SMAOINTE

Science fiction? Ni hea a chailín, ach litir ó Naomh Pól. Bíodh sé fíor nó bréagach, bhí an litir seo dhá léamh ag an aifreann Domhnaigh, 22 Lúnasa '82. Ach ní chreideann daoine é sin a thuille? Creididís nó ná creididís, tá an aigne agus an dearcadh ann i gcónaí.

Ar an gcéad dul síos, tá an colscaradh. Ciallaíonn "col" a ghlacadh le duine, "fuath", agus ciallaíonn "colscaradh" divorce. N'fheadar an bhfuil baint acu le chéile. Ach sé creideamh na hEaglais mar gheall ar cholscaradh ná, "an rud a cheanglann Dia, ná scaoileadh aon fhear". Cé a cheanglaíonn an pósadh? Fear. De na daoine a bhíonn ag lorg colscaradh mná is ea trí ceathrú dhóibh.

An fear nó bean Dia? Ta sé ráite riamh linn gur fear é. Nach cuma ach fós níl cead ag aon bhean a bheith ina sagart agus dúirt an Pápa deireannach "The Church's decision not to allow women into the priesthood has nothing to do with discrimination". Sea.

Ansan tá an bhean tréighte, an bhean bhocht, cad a dhéanfaidh si. Caithfidh sí fear eile d'fháil, le cothú, chun a cuid éadaigh a ní, agus chun í a chosaint istoíche (ar fhir eile?). A mhná, bíodh misneach agaibh féin chun deire a chur leis an "fear"-ridden society seo againn. (fear = "man" as Béarla).

Ós rud é go bhfuil an Cháisc againn, tagann "Easter" o Eastre ... .ainm baindia pagánach san Oirthear.

"Ar dtúis bhí Isis ann, an té is sine den gcuid is sine. B'í sin an Bhandia a bhí mar thús le gach rud" ("When God was a woman" - Merlin Stone).

Ocht mhíle bliain ó shoin, nuair a gheibheadh an tsean bhliain bás bhíodh sí marbh trí lá, agus saolaítí arís í. Luíonn sé sin isteach le trí lá dorcha na gealaí.

Cáisc fé mhaise dhíbh.

Ishtar

In September of last year Suzanne Hurtz and her husband called to Clondalkin Garda station to report the rape of Suzanne on the previous night. The rape took place at Brittas in the Dublin mountains and she identified the rapist as a friend and business connection of her husband's.

— RAPE AND THE LAW —

She was examined by a male doctor and gave a signed statement to the Gardai. The forensic evidence and a statementwere sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions' Office. On the strength of what they received,the D.P.P.'s Office decided not to proceed with the case.

As a result of this, Suzanne and her husband started a campaign to re-open the case and clear her name.

Suzanne claims that the Gardai tampered with her original statement in order to protect the rapist who, she says, is a criminal and a Garda informer, thereby enjoying their protection.

Suzanne told us that the statement which was sent to the D.P.P. contained details that she never gave to the Gardai. She further claims that her request that she be examined by a female doctor and that her husband be present was refused. She was also refused a copy of her original statement and a copy of the medical report.

The Hurtz's protest took the form of a 48-hour hunger-strike at Clondalkin Garda Station and a 70-hour hunger-strike outside the Dail, where they received pledges of support from women's groups and T.D.s. They were however, refused a meeting with Mr. Noonan. They are now proceeding with a private civil action against the rapist.

There are many disturbing details about this case. The actions of certain detectives at Clondalkin and their close relationship with the rapist leave much to be desired. The fact that the notorious Dr. Patton was called in rather than any number of women doctors in the Clondalkin area is also called into question.

Suzanne now feels that her and her family's lives are threatened by the rapist.

This case illustrates the vulnerability of raped women when they come in contact with the uncaring forces of authority. It also calls into question the integrity of certain members of the Gardai.

GAYS: 'NEW SENSE OF ENERGY'

The Campaign for Rights of Lesbians and Gay Men (C.R.L.G.M.), was set up in May '83 after the controversial judgement in the Declan Flynn 'manslaughter' case. It is a broad-based campaign focussed on four clear demands, dealing with discrimination in employment, the criminalisation of gay men's sexual activity, inadequate sex education, and custody rights for lesbian mothers. Initially the campaign was supported by many individuals and all the lesbian and gay groups, but gradually all the work fell back on the Dublin Gay Collective.

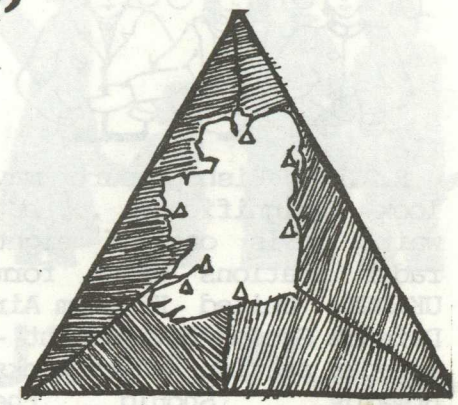
The DGC therefore decided to hold a gay activists meeting at the SFX centre recently to discuss the potential usefulness of the campaign. This meeting was attended by gays from Cork, Kerry, Belfast, Derry, Galway and Dublin.

Speakers from Derry, Galway and Kerry spoke of their isolation - partly caused by the lack of interest shown by national groups, and also by the non-activity of their local gay groups, or simply the non-existence of a local group. A common theme was the chronic difficulty in finding a venue for meetings and social activities, with most pubs etc. being very hostile to gays. Many gays (with enough money) head to larger cities at weekends to establish gay contacts, and remain closeted in their local areas for the rest of the time. Galway gays also revealed the growing level of violence against them , but they are optimistic about the possible setting up of a resources-type centre and its potential for a meeting place.

In Belfast the 'Kincora Affair' is still causing major problems, with recent attempts by the Health Authority to both limit the work areas of gays and fire those in vulnerable positions. However Cara/Friend do run a telephone/counselling service and a Sexually Transmitted Diseases advice centre , and some of the lesbians are hopeful about starting a regular woman's social night soon.

In Dublin the UCD gay society is planning protests against the Academic Council's decision to deny them college recognition. In addition to its regular social, political and health work, the National Gay Federation is setting up provincial meetings (recently in Limerick) to help local groups form. The Dublin Gay Collective spoke of their active involvement in the C.R.L.G.M., the Campaign against the Crim inal Justice Bill, and their present efforts to write a gay pamphlet.

The most positive report came from Cork, where the Quay Co-Op provides a base for both the Cork lesbian group and the gay collective. They jointly produced the present issue of 'Quare Times' and the lesbian group hopes to set up an alternative women's disco. Both groups are heavily involved in various campaigns around health issues and the Criminal Justice Bill. There is a friendly new gay bar in the city and a general sense of energy and achievement in the gay community.



There was also a new sense of energy in the C.R.L.G.M. from this meeting - with a high level of commitment being expressed by almost everyone there. It was agreed to set up a national network of contacts and to produce a regular newsletter between the groups. It was also proposed to divide the work of the campaign into several specific areas, with each group taking special responsibility for one area. The campaign will meet at two monthly intervals to discuss progress and new areas of work. The next meeting, in Cork will draw up more concrete work plans.

Finally ,a very enjoyable and constructive meeting ended with Galway agreeing to consider the possiblity of holding a gay pride march/conference in June!

Maura - for the Dublin Gay Collective.



R.A.F. Bishopscourt may look insignificant ... but wait! It is one of eight radar stations which form UKADGE, United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment - a radar station which looks upwards. Should the Russians wish to attack, for example, Greenham Common via Ireland, Bishopscourt could detect and order the interception of those bombers. So any bomber intending such a move would firstly have to eliminate that base.

The Nuclear War-Game demands the most advanced equipment and Bishopscourt's old type 84 Radar will soon be replaced or supplemented by a new mobile Radar to be based at Killard Point.

Bishopscourt Peace Camp claims that we cannot afford, dare not risk, and ultimately do not want, R.A.F., Bishopscourt. You can lend your support by visiting the camp, obliging T.D.s and the clergy to publicise their position and by joining a CND group.

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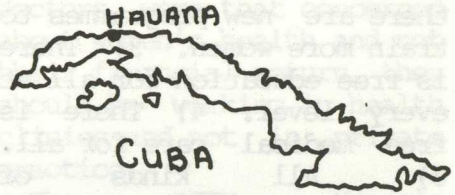
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AFTER THE REVOLUTION.....





Two women from the Federation of Cuban Women visited the Women's Centre recently. We were told that before the Cuban revolution the population was 6 million. Women had legislative equality, but were totally discriminated against in all aspects of life. Women participated only in the home, and although 194,000 women were in the labour force, these were engaged in cleaning and other domestic jobs. Thousands of women were prostitutes, the infant mortality rate was high, and 59% of women were illiterate.

It was explained to us that women supported the revolution from the beginning , in every way, including guerilla fighting in the mountains. The pre-revolutionary feminist groups united during the revolution to form one group - the Federation of Cuban Women. Their initial purpose was to raise the level of women's involvement in the revolution,

Their ultimate aim is to raise the political, cultural, educational, and social level of women in the socialist society. One of the group's first projects was the establishment of literacy schemes and other courses to teach women the skills they needed to participate in society. The women also explained that

contd

the Federation never fought on isolated or single issues because women's problems can't be solved on their own - the society as a whole must be changed.

Some of the major changes brought by the revolution are: 1) A rise in the population to 10 million. 2) A rise to more than 1 million women in the work force. 53% of these women are in traditional jobs, but women make up 16% of the trade labour force, and there are new programmes to train more women. 3) There is free education for all at every level. 4) There is free medical care for all. 5) All kinds of contraception are available at affordable prices from any chemist, and coils for married or single women are free in hospitals. 6) Abortion is legal in all circumstances.

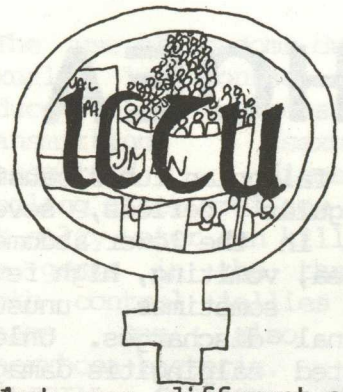
Although the women believe that Cuban women are involved in every aspect of society now, they do admit that discrimination does still exist. One positive development though is the CODE OF FAMILY LAW established by the new State. The Code states that men and wome unite as a pair in marriage based on love, and that both people are responsible for rearing and maintaining children.

Traditional male and female roles in Cuban families need to be broken down. A man might help out in household duties by doing the washing, but not want to hang the clothes out to dry because someone might see him doing "women's work". The Code also legalizes divorce and makes both parties responsible for maintenance of children. But women still do most of the physical child rearing in a typical breakup in Cuba.

We were told that the Federation of Cuban Women is the only women's group in Cuba - that there are no non-government sanctioned groups. There are many racial groups in the country and before the revolution there was great discrimination against blacks, but supposedly that doesn't exist now.

There is no doubt that the revolution brought great positive changes for people's lives, but it is difficult to believe that racial and sexual relations are harmonious. Perhaps the women's attitude is similar to their explanation that men in Cuba do not want to appear to be against women because that would oppose the revolution! And no one wants to be seen as opposing the revolution.

Kerry Corthell



What was different about the ICTU Women's Conference, the second one, held in Dun Laoghaire on 17/18 February 1984 from other ICTU and other union conferences? Answer - the motions.

The motions came under the headings Women and Work - Education - Trade Unions - Social Services and a miscellaneous section. Under these headings topics ranged through job-sharing, new technology, a national minimum wage, sexual harrassment, apprenticeship training, parental leave, equality in education, the women's movement, women's health, discrimination in social welfare, nuclear disarmament, sexual exploitation and women and the media.

There were also motions on unemployment, shorter working week, taxation, cut-backs and privatisation.

Another reason for holding the conference was to familiarise women with the procedure at ICTU annual conferences, thereby encouraging more women to attend.

The contentious motions, included one on health clinics for women. A representative from the Irish Medical Union, who did not seem aware of the debate within the Women's Movement on women's health, spoke about the special relationship between the GP and his patient. He said that this was where the emphasis should be and not on health clinics. One woman responded by saying that if doctors were that concerned about women's health and not their financial return, they should be working in health clinics and not in private practice.

The ICTU Women's Committee (Northern Ireland) put forward the following motion:- calling on the Executive Council and all affiliates to support their sisters by practical means ranging from the dissemination of information to financial asistance and affiliation and calls in particular for ICTU to participate in the celebration of International Women's Day on 8 March each year.

Seemingly there was a lot of canvassing against the motion until the mover spoke about the work the women's movement had done in areas like battered women, raped

cont page 19

GONORRHOEA

Gonorrhoea is an infectious disease caused by bacteria called reisseria gonorrhoea. It is a bacterial infection in the same way that say pneumonia is. The bacteria infect the mucus membranes of the genital and urinary tracts, but gonorrhoea can also grow in other mucus membranes of the body such as the mouth and anus. It is spread through close physical contact with an infected person, such as sexual intercourse - penis/vagina; anal contact - penis/anus and oral contact - genital/mouth. The bacteria that cause gonorrhoea live and grow in the moist warm conditions of the body and cannot survive outside.

SYMPTOMS

In women gonorrhoea is usually symptomless until the disease is advanced. The bacteria lodges in the vagina and spreads to the cervix, womb and on up to the fallopian tubes and ovaries. Unless informed of her infection by a male sexual partner (symptoms in men show fairly soon after infection), the women can go untreated until salpingitis develops. Salpingitis is a complication of gonorrhoea where the bacteria reaches the fallopian tubes causing irregular periods, severe pain in the lower abdomen, nausea, vomiting, high fever and sometimes unusual vaginal discharges. Unless treated salpingitis damages the fallopian tubes permanently with heavy scar tissue which would leave the woman sterile.

TREATMENT

In a woman the doctor can diagnose the gonorrhoea infection by taking a sample of the discharge from her cervix. If gonorrhoea is present the doctor will prescribe antibiotics to cure the infection. The doctor will ask the woman to inform all recent sex partners of her infection, so that they too can seek examination and treatment. Gonorrhoea can be cured quickly as the bacteria are killed off by a single treatment of an antibiotic.. At one of the special clinics in Dublin examination and treatment can be obtained free of charge. Close sexual contact must be avoided immediately gonorrhoea has been discovered, until the doctor gives the patient a follow-up test after treatment, to check that the cure is complete.

The use of condoms during sexual intercourse can reduce the chances of transmitting sexually transmitted diseases. Gargling after oral sex with hot salty water can kill off the germs in the throat. Birth control jellies and creams can also kill gonorrhoea bacteria.

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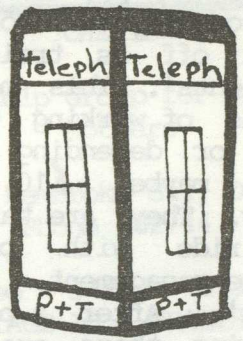
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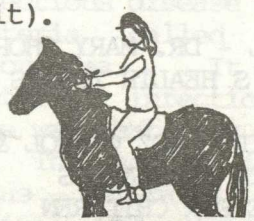
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7 a.m. on a spring morning. The sun is shining and the birds are singing. In the background the contented munching of the horses, all sorts of horses, in all sorts of stable yards, all over the country. Lovingly tended by the stable girls who are now preparing for the heaviest chore of the day, "mucking out" (a polite term for shovelling shit).



MUCKING OUT!

If there are inequalities in this job it certainly is not in what type of work you do. Male or female, you "muck out", push wheel barrows, heave strawbales around and argue with large, sometimes cantankerous horses from 7 am to 7 pm with one day off per week.

Why do women do this job? It certainly is not for money. The pay is as bad as the conditions. Most girls start off as trainers or 'students'. This means six months of working with no pay, or depending on the yard, maybe £10 pocket money. They are taught how to ride with practical stable-management, i.e. 'work'. After a period of training there are exams. For the lucky ones who pass these exams, hey presto, there are wages. Fifty pounds or so, working up to the grand sum of ninety five pounds for a 70 hour week. This is basic agricultural wages.

Is it for glamour or fame? Very few stable girls achieve either. For these you need time and money, both in very short supply for the average stable-girl. Most girls end up as riding instructors and if they keep up their training and exams, can eventually earn a reasonable wage.

The age girls take up stable work depends on their background, and it is a job that embraces all the social classes.

The settledtraveller working alongsidethe 'Lady of the Manor'. The difference being that working-class people usually start work as soon as they can leave school, while others wait until they finish at College.

It is not unusual to find girls who have qualified as teachers, nurses, or other professions working as stable girls.

Such a diverse group of people, working for so many different reasons is probably one of the reaaons why it is so difficult to organise these workers into trade unions. This was attempted some years ago in the Racing Stables, with varying degrees of success.

But the scene in Racing Stables is slightly different. All yards come under the Racing Board and have a common meeting ground, i.e.'The Racetrack'. It is also very commercial. A strike at a Racing Stables with horses worth millions of pounds will be taken far more seriously than a strike at the Riding School down the road where the horses are only valued in hundreds of pounds.

Yet whatever its value, each horse has the same needs and there is an endless stream of women and young horse-mad kids prepared to cater to these needs and put up with extreme exploitation to do it. Therefore, the chances of organisingfor better pay and conditions are slim.

AnCO are now taking an interest. Does this mean that AnCO may take on the training and the taxpayer may end up paying?

Clare

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women, separated and divorced women, sexually exploited women and recognition that if women are to take part in the workforce as indiviaual people, that the work pattern must change to suit the new situation. The motion was carried.

There were three motions relating to job-sharing. Two of them were withdrawn and the remaining one produced a subdued debate.

The resolutions form the basis of the work of the Women's Committee of Congress for the coming year. The Executive of the ICTU will consider some for inclusion in the ICTU Annual Conference this year. Let's hope the trade union movement campaigns for these issues.

CHERISH

Self Help Group for Single Mothers

2 Lr. Pembroke St., Dublin 2
Phone 682744

Video - 3 May - 8.30 pm
"MARRIAGE IS A HEALTH HAZARD"
Video looking at women's mental health

FLAG DAY THURSDAY 12TH APRIL - COLLECTORS NEEDED. CONTACT OFFICE.

SEE NOTEBOOK FOR MEETINGS AT DROP IN CENTRE

2017.26.QP1.3.3

The Ballymun Women's Group have organised a series of public talks.

Why not join us on a Monday morning for a cup of tea and a chat.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL
"FAMILY PLANNING
& CONTRACEPTION"
Speaker - Wellwoman Centre

MONDAY, 9TH APRIL
"COPING WITH CHILDREN"
Speaker - Mater Child
& Family Centre, Ballymun

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL
"VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN"
Speaker - Rape Crisis Centre

VENUE - BALLYMUN LIBRARY
10.30 AM - MONDAYS
CRECHE AVAILABLE

The Ballymun Women's Group hold their regular weekly meetings on Thursdays at 3pm in 1a Balcurris Road.

WOMEN SPEAK
JAN REID on WOMEN & DRUGS
Sunday, April 15, 7:30 pm
Women's Centre

MAURA BUTTERLY on
CHILDREN and
SEXUAL ABUSE in the FAMILY
Sunday, April 29, 7:30 pm
Women's Centre

MASSAGE

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at the
WOMEN'S CENTRE
for appointments
PHONE 710088 OR CALL.
BODY MASSAGE £4.00
UNWAGED £3.00

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GOOD AS NEW clothes, books
WOMEN MADE CRAFTS - batik, pottery, jewellry, sketches

OPEN -Tues 1-8 pm, Wed 1-7
Fri 1-4 pm, Sat 11-5 pm

COME IN AND SEE US
53 DAME ST., SIDE ENT. DUBLIN

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