Celebrating BC's First 100 Women Members of the Legislative Assembly

Approaching the 100th anniversary of the election of BC's first woman Member of the Legislative Assembly in 2018, the author reflects on some of the achievements of the first 100 women MLAs elected in the province. She notes that these women have often proven to be excellent role models for young people aspiring to a career in politics and public service.

Hon. Linda Reid, MLA

In 2013 British Columbia achieved an important milestone with the election of its 100th woman Member of the Legislative Assembly. We are also approaching the 100th anniversary of the by-election victory of Mary Ellen Smith, the first woman elected to BC's Legislative Assembly, in 1918.

Between 1891 and 1914, 16 women's suffrage bills were introduced and defeated in British Columbia's Legislative Assembly. In April 1917, following a referendum on the issue undertaken in conjunction with the province's 1916 general election, British Columbia became the fourth province in Canada to grant women who qualified as British subjects the right to vote in provincial elections and to stand for provincial office. While this legislation heralded a great step forward for women's rights, the voting franchise would not become universal in BC until 1949, when it was finally broadened to include First Nations women and men, and women and men of Japanese background.

I would like to take this milestone as an opportunity to celebrate the strength, character, and contributions of some of these remarkable provincial leaders.

Mary Ellen Smith

Born and raised in England, Mary Ellen Smith immigrated to British Columbia with her husband in 1891. Smith had been a passionate activist

on the drive for women's suffrage in the province in the decades leading up to the successful 1916 referendum, so

it was perhaps fitting when she was called upon to run in her husband's vacated seat following his sudden death in 1917. First elected as an "Independent Liberal," she was re-elected in 1920 and 1924 under the banner of the Liberal party of the day.

As an MLA, Smith continued her advocacy work on behalf of women, children and the underprivileged, introducing a bill calling for a minimum wage for women that remained in effect until 1972. She is additionally recognized as

the first female member of cabinet and the first woman to preside over parliamentary proceedings as an acting Speaker anywhere in the British Empire.

Mary Ellen Smith

The Hon. Linda Reid is Speaker of the BC Legislative Assembly. She is chair of the Canadian Regional branch of Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians.

In 1950 British Columbia marked another first when Nancy Hodges was appointed as Speaker of the House — the first woman Speaker in any jurisdiction

in the Commonwealth. Hodges grew up in London, England, before relocating to Kamloops, BC, in 1912 to facilitate her husband's tuberculosis convalescence. The couple moved to Victoria in 1916, where she served as women's editor for the *Victoria Times* newspaper and developed a strong

reputation as a women's

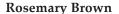
rights advocate.

Hodges won a seat in the Legislative Assembly in 1941, and served as a Liberal member of the Liberal-Conservative coalition that governed the province until 1951. She campaigned for the rights of women workers and women's property rights before her appointment as Speaker.

After losing her seat in the 1953 provincial general election, Hodges was appointed to the Senate of Canada, becoming the first BC

woman to sit in Canada's upper chamber.

Nancy Hodges



Α generation later, another pioneering immigrant arrived Montreal. Rosemary Brown emigrated from Jamaica to attend McGill University in 1951. After moving west, she served as ombudswoman for Vancouver Status

the Vancouver Status of Women Council before becoming the first African-Canadian woman elected to a provincial legislature in Canada, as the New Democratic Party MLA for Burrard in 1972. In addition to being recognized as the first visible minority woman elected to the BC Legislative Assembly, Brown was also the first African-Canadian woman — and only the second woman, after Mary Walker-Sawka in 1967 — to run for the leadership of a national party in Canada, finishing second in

the 1975 New Democratic Party leadership campaign. In 1986, after serving three terms as an MLA, Brown left provincial

politics, returning to work in academia, with international aid organizations, and as head of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Jenny Wai Ching Kwan and Ida Chong

MLAs Jenny Wai Ching Kwan and Ida Chong were both first elected in BC's 1996 general election, almost 50 years after a 1947 law extended the voting franchise to women and men of Chinese and South Asian backgrounds. Kwan and Chong became the first Chinese-Canadians elected to BC's Legislative Assembly, as well as the first and second Chinese-Canadian cabinet ministers in the province.

Born in Hong Kong in 1967,



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Jenny Wai Ching Kwan

Rosemary Brown

A daughter of a Chinese immigrant mother and second-generation Chinese-Canadian father, Ida Chong grew up in Victoria, BC. She spent close to 20 years as senior partner in an accounting practice and one term as a municipal councillor prior to

her successful 1996 campaign to represent Oak Bay-Gordon

Head as an MLA for the

Liberal party.

The novice MLA was appointed Official Opposition critic for Small Business and deputy critic for Finance during her first term. After the 2001 general election resulted in a Liberal government, Chong held a variety of cabinet positions, including Community, Sport and Cultural Development; Science Universities; and Healthy Living and Sport; and Small Business.

Ida Chong

In recent decades BC women have proven themselves as leaders in virtually all of the province's top posts. Women have led all of the province's major provincial parties. Four women have been elected Speaker of the House, two have been appointed Lieutenant Governor, and two have served as Premier of the province, with women

also maintaining a substantial and increasing presence at the

cabinet table.

Rita Johnston

Canada's first woman premier, Rita Johnston, was born in Saskatchewan and raised in BC's Lower Mainland. Prior to entering politics, she spent years operating successful small business in Surrey, BC, and served two terms as a



Surrey municipal councillor — experience she would later put to good use as Minister of Municipal Affairs. Johnston was first elected as a Social Credit party MLA for Surrey in 1983. In addition to serving as Minister of Municipal Affairs, where she received plaudits for her competent administration from colleagues across the political spectrum, she also spent time as Minister of Transportation and Highways, Minister of State

for the Kootenay Region, and Deputy Premier. Johnston was appointed Premier on April 2, 1991, after the Social Credit caucus selected her to succeed Bill Vander Zalm.

Carole James

In 2003 the BC New Democratic Partv elected its first woman leader, Carole James, who also made history by being the first woman to serve as provincial Leader of the Official Opposition. James

has dedicated much of her life to public

service, holding positions with the Greater Victoria School Board and as vice-president of the Canadian School Boards Association. and she also served unprecedented five terms as President of the BC School Trustees

Association. She Director was Child Care of Policy in the BC

government for two

Recreation Committee, and the Task

Carole James years, and served on the Greater Victoria Region Social Planning Council, the City of Victoria Parks and Force on Violence prevention.

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British Columbia's current Premier Christy Clark was first elected to the BC Legislative Assembly on May 28, 1996 as a Liberal MLA. Following the 2001 general election, she was appointed

Deputy Premier and held portfolios in Education, and Children and Family Development, before deciding to take time away from public life to focus on her family. In 2011 she returned to politics to successfully contest the Liberal Party leadership following race departure of Premier Gordon Campbell. Clark was sworn in as Premier on March 14, 2011. In 2013 she achieved another milestone. becoming the first woman in BC to lead a party to victory in a provincial general election. She currently serves as BC's second and longest-serving woman Premier.

As of the time of writing, 31 of BC's 85 MLAs are women, including eight of 20 cabinet ministers. At the Legislative Assembly, four of eight active committees (including the Legislative Assembly Management Committee) are chaired by women. I am honoured to serve as Speaker, and the longest-serving current MLA, at a time when the Speaker, the Lieutenant

Governor and the Premier are women, and when both parties with official status in the Legislative Assembly have been led by women.

One of my greatest privileges as an elected MLA is to meet with students and young people and speak with them about how they can contribute to making BC a more prosperous and secure province. Our first 100 woman MLAs provide a rich diversity of role models and leaders who have worked hard to make BC a better place. Their record and achievements serve to inspire young people – and all of us – to continue their work to make a positive difference in our communities.

Christy Clark