

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SEX EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTION FOR TEENS (July 5):

"Adolescent Pregnancy: Current Trends and Issues," a policy statement from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) that appears in the July issue of Pediatrics, reports that despite political support and increasing funding for abstinence-only education, it is not as effective as comprehensive sexuality education in preventing unintended teenage pregnancy. The policy report notes that teenage pregnancy and birth rates



have declined in the past decade, along with the delay of sexual activity among both male and female teens at the same time as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that 45% of females and 48% of males in high school have had sexual intercourse at least once. It is therefore vital that sexuality education is included in every high school curriculum. Their revised policy advocates for an approach that encourages adolescents to delay sexual activity but provides education and access to contraceptive methods including emergency contraception. They support making emergency contraception available over-the-counter. A link to "Adolescent Pregnancy: Current Trends and Issues" can be found at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/116/1/281>

**Celebrating Women's Equality Day
August 26th**

On this day we recognize that on August 26, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution became law and women could vote. In 1971, through the efforts of Rep. Bella Abzug, Congress designated August 26th as "Women's Equality Day." The Congressional joint resolution includes: "...the President is authorized and requested to issue the proclamation annually in commemoration of that day in 1920, on which the women of America were first given the right to vote, and that day in 1970, on which a nationwide demonstration for women's rights took place."



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

In the United States the serious work for the right to vote for women began in July of 1848 at the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention, organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. In the early 20th century, Alice Paul and the National Women's Party picketed the White House, staged suffrage marches and demonstrations, and in some cases went to jail for working for the federal suffrage amendment. After World War I, the more restrained National American Women Suffrage Association, headed by Carrie Chapman, took many opportunities to remind the President and Congress that women's war work should be rewarded with recognition of women's political equality. In 1919, the House of Representatives, in a 304-90 vote, and the Senate, in a 56-25 vote, endorsed the amendment sending it to the States. In 1920, as 35 of the needed 36 States had ratified the amendment, the battle came to Nashville, Tennessee. Harry Burn, a 24 year old legislator, had voted with the anti-suffrage forces, but realizing his vote would tie the vote 48-48, on August 18th 1920, decided to vote for the amendment, as his mother had urged him. Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the 19th amendment.

Staff Anniversaries

Please join us in celebrating our staff's employment anniversaries!!

- Karolee B 15 years
- Jan C 9 years
- Shari H 2 years
- Pat H 3 years
- Kathy H 8 years

For more information on Women's Equality Day, visit:
<http://www.nwhp.org/events/equality-day/history-of-equality-day.html>
<http://womenshistory.about.com/od/wed>
<http://www.womenof.com/News/cn82602.asp>
<http://www.nwhp.org/events/equality-day/celebrate-equality-day.html>

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