


the **Picaro**

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The University Archives



**International Women's
Week Celebration
Mount Saint Vincent
University**

Women's Supplement Inside

Sermon on the Mount

Soon the Mount will be celebrating International Women's Day. A chance for the ideals and the very foundations on which the institution was founded to shine. I don't look at Women's Day as a single day on which we celebrate the past triumphs of women and the future ideological changes of society which will make our environment egalitarian. I see Women's Day as a starting point from which the ignorant can be educated and the oppressive can be tamed.

Indeed, it is a celebration. A time for women to celebrate women. My question however, stems from this. Are males, because of some chemical unbalance, unable to celebrate for the same reason that women do. What I'm saying, is that society has everything to gain from an equal world. I don't think this can be achieved by either sex working alone. Just to expand on my point, equality also pertains to other minorities. Racial discrimination is another huge blemish on the face of society. We need to work together.

So we come to the question of women only pub night. Student council decided that such an event was unconstitutional. The rationale being that every student on campus should be able to participate in student sponsored events. This is based on the constitution by the way.

The Women's Day committee has decided, in reaction to this decision to not only cancel the pub night as ordered by council, but to drop the women's rally as well.

My personal opinion, for what its worth, is that an all-women pub night is fine. I'm not sure I understand how including males in the event would have ruined the social evening, however, if women want to get together and celebrate alone, that option should be open to them. I certainly do not think the event was planned to exclude men, yet in contrast, to include women.

I give credit to the Women's Day committee for their planning skills and hard work. Obviously, human beings with attitudes such as those on the committee must be on the road to success. I must however condemn them for seemingly quitting in the face of adversity. The pub night decision didn't go their way and suddenly they see no reason to celebrate.

I guess it's pretty hard to succeed in anything if you pull your mind out of the action.

Jeffrey G. Mann
Editor

Letters to the Editor: Supertramp opinion

To the Editor:

Just a few words on the Supertramp concert review. Though I know a review is just another person's opinion, I just had to write and express another viewpoint on the concert.

I disagree with Bechard's statement on Davies, like the rest of the band was boring. A band that has been around as long as Supertramp has no need to have a whole bunch of stage show gimmicks to entertain their audience, their singing alone can do that. (No one around me was bored).

Maybe Bechard is used to concerts with hundreds of teeny boppers pushing and shoving each other to get on stage. It was a treat for me to go to a concert with an audience that wanted to listen to music and not each other's screams.

Supertramp did a wonderful job promoting their new album

(which was what the concert was all about), as well as treating the audience to some of their classic oldies.

But, this is just my opinion, and I too could be wrong.

Karen Chilton
BPR

Good deed appreciated

To the Editor:

I'd like to extend a sincere thank you to the person who turned in a gold watch found in Rosaria last week. It was very much appreciated. Please come up to the student union office and see me if you've got a chance.

I wish the jerk who stole my Broadcast News and Introduction to Film textbooks from my desk at the back of the council office would do the same.

Expressively yours,

Karen Seaboyer

IWD committee upset with council decision

To the Editor:

The Mount International Women's Day committee, an inter-disciplinary group of students, have been working since October to put together what we hoped would be an enjoyable series of events for the week of March 8 - 10. In determining a theme for IWD this year we decided to move away, briefly, from the many problems of gender inequality which still severely handicap women today. Instead we chose to emphasize [sic] the strength and courage of women which sustains them in this seemingly never-ending struggle. We settled on "Celebrating the Spirit of Women" as an appropriate theme.

Unfortunately, sadly, and, we should know by now, not surprisingly, women celebrating by themselves and for themselves is a serious affront and threat to the patriarchal values which, contrary to popular delusion, remain staunchly in a position of supreme power in our society.

Specifically, we are not allowed to hold one of our major events for the week of IWD. That event was to be a women's pub, run by women and attended, yes, by women only. The point was for women to celebrate together. To be with women is not to be against men. But the still pervasive patriarchal mind-set cannot accept women's autonomy. Woman as adjunct to man is what we have been fighting against for so very long. It is still there. It is not over. We do not live in an age of equality for women or for any other oppressed group. As such we need and have the right to hold a women-only event. Four hours during International Women's Week at Mount St. Vincent University for women to get together and celebrate is not an outrageous demand.

We were formally informed on Feb. 25 that because of Student Union policy we could not have an all women event. This, aside from being very short notice, was after a week of student council deliberations. If, as we were led to believe, the matter was open for discussion, then why, we cannot help but wonder, is this policy suddenly so set in stone? We think that council could have exercised some leadership here and chosen to act on the spirit of the policy rather than the letter, by recognizing and supporting the legitimacy of a women's pub as a part of IWD celebrations.

Therefore, we cannot accept this hiding behind policy in not permitting the pub event. We strongly feel that to carry on with IWD events purporting to "Celebrate the Spirit of Women" would be a farce which we cannot, in all principle, carry through. We feel that the message we have received is "go ahead with your nice celebration but don't step out of line." We have lost all sense of celebration. We feel drained of energy by this most unnecessary hassle in what was already a time-consuming organizing of events.

We will not be having a rally. We will not be having a pub. We will, however, hold a public forum where the issue of "women's only" events in general, and at the Mount in particular, will be discussed. We will also continue to hold a day of films by, and about, women.

We sincerely regret the cessation of what might have been a positive and enjoyable experience here at the Mount. But we will not continue to work towards a celebration of women which can be allowed to occur only when it has the patriarchy's seal of approval.

for the International Women's Day Committee

Roberta McGinn

Council upholds policy

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to address the students of Mount Saint Vincent University on a matter of policy which the student union upholds.

A few weeks ago, council was approached by the student union Women's Week Committee to hold a women only pub event on March 10, 1988. The policy of the union is to ensure that all events sponsored by the union be open to all members of the student union. Therefore, if the student union sponsored such an event, it would be contradictory of that policy by not allowing the male population to attend the event, therefore we can't sponsor a women only event.

We (the Council), are very pleased with the quality of preparation that the committee has done for Women's Week and encourage everyone to participate. The pub event, which is featuring female entertainers, will provide an excellent opportunity for students to be entertained by women performers, an opportunity that is rarely available at the Mount.

Women have been fighting for many years for equality and it is time to work and communicate together with men towards a better tomorrow. The purpose of Women's Week (as told to student council by the Women's Week Committee) is for women to get together to celebrate the "spirit of women" and to enlighten people on the issues important to women.

The Women's Week celebration will be an excellent opportunity for all people to get together to celebrate the "spirit of women." Once again, I encourage all members of the Mount community to participate and enjoy the festivities of Women's Week.

Jan Thomas, President
Student Union

the Picaro

Once upon a time, a little man named Picaro proclaimed the news throughout the countryside. Today, he settles for the campus of Mount Saint Vincent University.

The Picaro is the students' newspaper, and contributions from the student body are always welcome. The deadline for copy and letters-to-the-editor is Friday at noon. All submissions must be signed, double-spaced, and typed. We will not consider publication otherwise. Anonymity, however, can be granted upon request. The Picaro reserves the right to edit for length and/or legality. Lengthy letters to the editor may be submitted as Hyde Park Corner features.

Views expressed herein are solely those of the author or artist.

The Picaro is a member of the Canadian University Press, and of Campus-Plus. We subscribe to the CUP Statement of Principles, and to its Code of Ethics.

The Picaro is located in Room 403 of Rosaria Centre. Feel free to drop by. Excuse the mess...

Picaro staff can be reached at 443-4450, ext. 195.

Ad rates are available by calling 443-4450, ext. 195.

Editor:

Jeffrey G. Mann

Entertainment Editor:

Robert Caume

Office Manager:

Lisa Bugden

Graphics and Distribution:

Ross Edison Bowness

Publishing Board Rep:

Michele Maillet

Awards banquet nominations

To the Editor:

Nominations are now open for the 1988 Student Union, Athletics, and Alumnae Awards Banquet. Areas include:

Council Pins: given to people that have made outstanding contributions to university life in more than one area for more than one year. Only under extreme circumstances will one year involvement by an individual or exceptional involvement in one area be considered.

Council Certificates: given to people that have made a significant contribution in at least one area.

Graduate Awards: given to those few individuals that have contributed to student and university life in more than one area over the course of their years at the Mount. Only graduating students are eligible.

Pick up forms at Rosaria and Seton front desks and student union, fourth-floor Rosaria.

Deadline for nomination is March 16th.

Tina Murphy
Awards Banquet Committee

Black tenants removed to open doors

HALIFAX (CUP)—The predominantly black welfare recipients living in a government run housing project here are refusing to leave their homes to make way for \$7 million renovations.

The tenants of Uniacke Square are afraid they won't be allowed back into their apartments once the Conservative government's "regeneration" project is completed. The Tories have refused to provide a written pledge to residents assuring the housing space will be returned. Critics of the scheme say it's not surprising that the tenants don't trust the government.

The complex was originally built to house some of the displaced residents of Africville, a 400-strong ghetto which was razed to make way for a bridge. The site, cleared with bulldozers in the mid-1960's, is now a park.

According to sociologists Donald Clairmont and Dennis William Magill, Halifax city council's neglect, poor management and bad planning guaranteed Africville's death. At one point, city residents were dumping their garbage in Africville with impunity. The community was broken up, and the two professors say the consequences of relocation were devastating for morale and spirit.

"The fate of the uprooted poor is inevitably harsh," they write in their book "The Life and Death of a Black Community," and quote a local black leader's assessment of the destruction of Africville. "When you're a minority you need to stick together. They (the Africville peo-

ple) lost that. Africville has rich symbolic value for black organizations charged with the mandate of fostering black culture and development, and fighting racism and shallow promises."

Valerie Carvery, President of the Uniacke Square Tenants' Association, is fighting for a written promise from the government that residents won't be left out in the cold.

The housing minister and the region's representative to the Legislature responded to the request by threatening to cancel the entire project.

"It's a sort of 19th-century attitude about tenants who don't

have any rights," says former social worker Alexa McDonough, who was assigned to a follow-up study of Africville residents years ago. "It's a combination of paternalism and patronage."

Adds McDonough, who also leads the Nova Scotia New Democratic party, "It's what happens when you're dealing with a consortium of government levels, rather than the people who live in that community."

But Carvery is feeling more optimistic these days. Edmund Morris, a member of the Legislative Assembly, recently announced a change in policy

that will allow youths over the age of 21 to stay with their parents in the family housing units. Older couples not using all of the space in their units were asked to leave, making room for other families.

Those over 58 years of age will also be allowed to stay. They had been forced into old-age homes.

Carvery says the slow response to residents' concerns stems from the feeling that public housing tenants are second-class citizens.

Authors Clairmont and Magill are also concerned about "yuppification"—the Uniacke Square area is slowly being

bought up by developers, renovated and sold to young professionals at high prices.

Mike Birtles, regeneration manager for the complex, is the federal link on the development's steering committee. He is general manager of the Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation, which acts as a 75 per cent partner in public housing. "I think the neighbourhood is going to be better for this," he said. "We're trying to work it through and do it the right way."

Birtles' priorities for the square include improved security, supervised play areas and structural improvements to the buildings.

Liberal youths blast Quebec government for tuition motion

MONTREAL (CUP)—A resolution from the riding association of Quebec education minister Claude Ryan calling for higher tuition fees has been condemned by both the youth wing of the ruling Quebec Liberal Party and by the largest student coalition in the province.

The policy resolution will be tabled for debate at this weekend's convention of the provincial Liberal Party, to be held in Quebec City, Feb. 27 to 29. It calls for a gradual increase in tuition fees to bring them in line with the average fees across Canada.

Tuition fees in Quebec have been frozen since 1969 and are the lowest in Canada. While

education minister Claude Ryan has stated he supports the idea, the youth wing of the Liberal Party disassociated itself from the resolution.

"At the last election, the Liberal government said they'd keep the tuition freeze until the end of the first mandate," said youth wing president Joel Gauthier. "First of all, we want a guarantee this promise will be kept," he said. "We agree that Quebec universities are underfunded, but minister Ryan wants to go and take money from the pockets of the poorest segment of society—the students."

Gauthier said the government should find other ways to finance universities, such as con-

tributions from the private sector.

"Mr. Ryan has been working on reforms of the financial aid system for two years and nobody knows what these reforms are," he said. "Maybe we should see what's in these reforms first, and if students find them acceptable, we'll agree to a tuition raise. But before that it's giving a blank cheque away."

However, the motives of the Young Liberals were questioned by l'Association nationale des etudiantes et étudiants du Quebec (ANEQ), the province's largest student coalition.

"For the young Liberals it's a strategic move to be against a tuition fee increase because it's

good for their image," said Jean-Pierre Paquet. "It's also a way for them to bring in some more members into the Liberal youth wing."

Paquet said the Young Liberals "don't really care about youth," noting that the youth wing hadn't criticized their party's welfare reform, which critics have said cut 20,000 potential youth recipients.

Increasing tuition fees won't solve the underfinancing problem because tuition fees only make up six per cent of Quebec's \$1.5 billion university funding, Paquet said.

Dennis Poissant, Ryan's Argenteuil riding association president was unavailable

Lambert and James promote hatred:

SASKATOON (CUP)—A lunchtime comedy routine which expressed hatred against homosexuals, has brought the University of Saskatchewan's sexual harassment policy under fire.

Vera Pezer, the sexual harassment officer for the university received a formal complaint last week against the comedy troupe of "Lambert and James."

Shawn Mooney filed the complaint after watching the routine, which included remarks such as, "Are there any faggots here? Well, we hate fucking faggots! We're homophobic...We're homophobic because we don't par-

ticularly care to have our assholes shredded all to fucking hell," in addition to a song entitled "Puff the Tragic Faggot."

"Sitting there and listening to that filth was an ordeal. I decided that this was too outrageous to let go unnoticed. Enough is enough," said Mooney.

Felechia Brodie, another student who attended the routine, was also unimpressed. "Their act was not only homophobic, but it was sexist and disgusting. They catered to some sort of twelve-year-old warped mentality."

Peter Millard, head of the En-

glish department and chairperson of the U of S faculty association took steps to address the complaints.

"I approached both Bill Smith, executive director of Place Riel (the student centre) and Leo Kristjansen, president (of U of S). At the particular time, they were not willing to include 'homophobia' in the Place Riel screening policy for live acts," said Millard.

Place Riel management argues that it will not include homophobia in its screening policy because only offenses covered under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms or the

Saskatchewan Human Rights Code will be covered under the policy.

"It is very disappointing that the university will not take a lead in human rights," said Millard.

However, Place Riel Director Smith felt he had taken all the necessary steps after the complaint.

"Since this incident we have amended our policy in such a way as to prevent any recurrence of this sort of problem," said Smith.

The amended policy originally specified racism, sexism and remarks of an inflammatory na-

ture, but not homophobia.

"We are taking out sexism and racism so we are not specifying anything. We are going to stick to statutory legislation, whatever that may be," Smith said.

"Regardless of what the legislation says, we are keeping 'inflammatory' in. If there is anything inflammatory, such as 'Lambert and James,' they will be knocked on the head. That doesn't require us to be the conscience of the campus, and it gives us the opportunity to prevent anything inflammatory from happening."

Tuition increase a possibility in Quebec

MONTREAL (CUP)—Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa hinted at a possible university tuition fee hike for 1989 when he met with the press after a meeting with Concordia administrators last week.

"(Education minister) Claude Ryan and myself made a commitment that there will be no tuition increase for this man-

date," Bourassa said. "So after this mandate (of the provincial government) is terminated next year, we will see what will be done."

"As you know, there has been no increase in 19 years...so this is a case to reconsider the situation."

The Premier denied that higher tuition fees would make univer-

sity education less accessible for students.

"We will have to increase the bursaries and the scholarships for those who need them if we increase the tuition fees," he said.

Bourassa and Ryan were in Montreal to meet with a delegation from Concordia University. The school is asking for addi-

tional funding because it has an accumulated deficit of more than \$33 million.

The Quebec Premier turned down the request, saying that "according to the figures that were submitted, Concordia is not underfunded." Ryan said however that the government would contribute to the construction of Concordia's new libraries.

While Concordia Vice-Rector Maurice Cohen said he was "cautiously optimistic," student Council Co-president Maxine Clarke was clearly dissatisfied.

"Bourassa was patting himself on the shoulder saying it was the first time he's ever met with Concordia or with any university in Quebec over an issue like this," she said.

Manitoban winning battle for autonomy

WINNIPEG (CUP)—The University of Manitoba student council may give its campus newspaper autonomy, after students voted almost unanimously in support of the idea at a Special General Meeting Feb. 11.

The meeting was called by the Committee for Council Accountability, a group of students outraged by the student council's decision in early December to fire the editors of the Manitoban and appoint an all-new staff.

"The point is that those who have the right to hire and fire have the power to control the editorial content of the paper," said Blaine Donais, a former staff member of the Manitoban and a graduate student at U of M.

"Most of the largest (campus) newspapers in Canada, aside from the Manitoban, are autonomous from their student councils. We are way behind," Donais said.

Following complaints about language and graphics used in the newspaper, the council passed a motion on Dec. 2 to "restructure" the newspaper. The 15 paid staff members were subsequently dismissed and a committee of council members appointed a new editor. The editor then hired the other staff members.

The autonomy proposal outlines procedures for incorporating a separate publishing board, comprised of students, newspaper staff members and professional advisors, which would become the official publisher of the newspaper. Currently, the student council is the legal publisher of the paper and has the right to limit or withdraw funds, stop publication, and fire the

newspaper staff.

"The new proposal is making the paper responsible to us, not the council, but to us," said Drew Simons, a student at the meeting.

The autonomy vote is not binding on the council because quorum for the meeting of 250 students was not reached. Of the 105 students in attendance, 101 voted for autonomy.

"What we need to do now is lobby UMSU councillors and let them know that there are students who are concerned about what has happened here," said Patric Yurkowski, a graduate student representative on UMSU council.

Yurkowski was pleased with the outcome of the meeting. "It's great that students came out to participate in this meeting. It's too bad then when the Manitoban was first changed that they didn't have an open-student forum for students to express their views," he said.

Kevin Janzen, president of the student council, said after the meeting he thinks the paper's new structure has successfully addressed complaints about the former Manitoban.

"We never had any intention of taking over the paper. We started by just suggesting that they lay off on the graphics," said Janzen. "It wasn't anything political. I think most students are satisfied with the new paper and this meeting represents a small minority on campus."

The proposal passed at the meeting calls for a committee of current and former Manitoban staff and council members to negotiate bylaws and a constitution for an autonomous newspaper to be in full operation by

May 1, 1988.

While some members of the new staff of the Manitoban are willing to participate in the autonomy negotiations, others had reservations.

"We're willing to sit down and listen to what they have to say. We would listen to the idea of autonomy," said Manitoban News Editor Doug Nairne, adding that he would be willing to participate in the committee.

"I have reservations about autonomy and maybe I haven't thought about it enough. But I have no concerns or reason to be concerned about our editorial autonomy now," said Brian Bohunicky, a Manitoban reporter.

But students at the meeting said an autonomous structure would provide a better procedure for dealing with complaints.

"Of course the newspaper has to be responsible, and when we make mistakes, we should learn from them. We do not use draconian means to deal with them, and frankly, that's what the council has done. An au-

tonomous newspaper would encourage students to get off their duffs and participate," said Padric Kellington, provincial secretary of the Student Christian Movement.

"Some suggest that we should wait and see if there is political interference under the current structure," said student Kevin Russell, "but when there is political interference in a newspaper you are never going to find out about it."

In January, former staff members of the Manitoban began publishing an independent newspaper, the Toban Gazette, with financial support from Canadian University Press, a non-profit cooperative of student newspapers across Canada.

"I think two newspapers provide some sort of balance and incentive for fair and unbiased journalism," said Gord Orlico, a graduate student at the meeting.

But the Toban Gazette will soon be forced to discontinue publication because it is operating without student funding.

None of the editors are being paid and, the \$5,000 loan from CUP has run out.

The Toban Gazette's Donais said the former staff would likely contribute to the Manitoban if the paper were operating democratically and any student could vote on editorial decisions, including the election of next year's editors.

Currently only Manitoban section editors have voting rights on the paper.

Two committees of the U of M student council are currently considering the autonomy proposal.

Meanwhile, The Charlton at Carleton University recently joined the growing ranks of student newspapers published independently of their student councils. Newspapers such as The Varsity at the University of Toronto, The McGill Daily at McGill, Imprint at the University of Waterloo, and The Peak at Simon Fraser University, among others, are published by autonomous publishing boards.

Students have heard enough about AIDS

SASKATOON (CUP)—AIDS is an over-played issue, says the student council at the University of Saskatchewan, so they haven't included it on the agenda of their sexual issues week.

The week's activities will include discussions and presentations on issues such as pornography, subliminal education,

marital and sexual therapy, and abortion, but nothing on AIDS-related issues.

When the campus gay and lesbian association approached the student union entertainment director and told her they might bring in a speaker for an AIDS forum, Debra Pinkerton told them the council wouldn't be sponsoring any AIDS discussions.

"Pinkerton told us that it was decided that AIDS would not be featured this year. Apparently they feel it is an unimportant and insignificant topic for sexual issues week. They also said that the budget had already been used up anyway," said Shawn Mooney, president of Gays and Lesbians at University of Saskatchewan (GLUS).

The public has been flooded with enough information about AIDS, said Pinkerton, adding, "we decided that AIDS issues were covered well enough last year."

"If GLUS wants to bring in a speaker on AIDS, they are free to. They will have to pay for it, for we have spent all our budget, and it will be totally separate from the USSU's sponsored sexual issues week," said Pinkerton.

Many students say the omission is a serious oversight on the council's part. "Statistics say an estimated 50,000 Canadians carry the HIV virus. I would see that as a major issue," said fourth-year student Darryl Heck.

"I feel that most students have been inundated with information on birth control, porn and abortion; what too many people are still ignorant about is AIDS, and it is the most important sexual issue today," said Grace, another U of S student. "It is not a gay disease, it never has been, and there is a lot of unnecessary fear and prejudice out there about it," she added.

"Because there is no medical cure for AIDS, the only way to control the disease is through prevention; which means we need a hell of a lot more education and information," said student James Nahachewsky.

AIDS educators agree that there can never be too much public education on the syndrome.

"While it appears that the public has a great deal of information about AIDS, AIDS Saskatoon is continually receiving calls from people who are misinformed on the issue," said AIDS Saskatoon president Roger Carriere. "There are constantly new developments in the field of AIDS research and every year more information is becoming available."

"AIDS Saskatoon is mandated to provide the public with information on AIDS and its prevention. We would be more than happy to send a speaker to sexual issues week at no cost. That is what we are here for," said Carriere.

Task force finds U grads illiterate

OTTAWA (CUP)—More than five per cent of university graduates are illiterate, according to a report recently released by a task force on literacy.

Illiteracy costs Canada \$10 billion annually, says the report by the Business Task Force on Literacy. Among the illiterates is a surprising number of university graduates, says task force president Paul Jones.

"Five or six per cent of university graduates cannot pass the basic literacy test," Paul Jones cited from a recent study by Southam News at a press conference in Ottawa, Monday.

The Southam report defined an illiterate person as "lacking the reading and writing skills necessary in the demands of one's everyday life," Jones said.

The report of Jones' task force says the huge cost of illiteracy to Canada's economy comes in the form of low productivity and the higher cost of training illit-

erate employees.

"One in six working Canadians do not have the reading and writing skills to do simple functions," said Marianne Williams, president of the Movement for Canadian Literacy.

Jones said, "The one in six number is not some academic number. It results from a large-scale survey of the Canadian public. They were given extremely simple tests with a very low passing mark."

Some of those illiterate employees graduated from university, Williams said.

It's natural that employers assume people with a degree can read and write, Williams said, so they aren't on the lookout for illiterates. "I'm not sure that businesses protect themselves from these kinds of people."

While undergraduates, some students manage to get by without needing to read or write, she said. "It could be in part that

people use oral exams...Kids who go into sciences and math don't have the same level of literacy because they don't use reading and writing skills. That doesn't mean they're not bright."

The key to ensuring university students are literate, she said, is to teach reading when they're young.

"Some people learn better in a practical setting. We have to look at co-op education and this should happen earlier in students' lives."

Added Williams, "It's not absurd at all, that university applicants should be screened for literacy." There is testing to keep people out of universities if they don't have reading and writing skills.

But she cautioned, "The university-educated illiterate is the exception to the rule," as most illiterate people are blue-collar workers with less than a high school education.

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By Ourselves

by Tarel Quandt

The common belief that women of the 80's have gained equality demands careful consideration. Women at present earn approximately 60 cents to every dollar men earn. Statistics Canada 1981 also shows that sex segregation in the work force is widespread; approximately 60 per cent of employed females work in clerical, sales or service oriented occupations while only 4 per cent are in managerial/administrative occupations. In addition, 85 per cent of single parent families are headed by women and 3/5 of these families are below the poverty line (Abella Report, 1984). In a study prepared for the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Linda MacLeod estimated that one-million women in Canada are battered each year. Looking to government, female representation in the cabinet is approximately 4 per cent with obviously no representation among major party leaders.

These are only a few examples, however they begin to paint a disappointing picture of Canadian society. While it is true that women in Canada have gained many rights this century (such as the right to vote and to own property), an egalitarian society does not exist. Women today definitely have more opportunities than their grandmothers, but such changes should not overshadow the

inferior conditions most women endure (i.e. juggling two full-time jobs; one in the work force and one in the home).

In the continuing struggle for sexual equality, all-female universities play a critical role. In an article in *Time* (October 5, 1987), "Why Can't A Woman Be More" it is argued that since women and men do not "work equally professionally across the board" all-female universities are necessary. The article suggests that female students learn to feel confident in their abilities, so that when they graduate and encounter "their first mound of prejudice, instead of saying, 'I'm not ready for this,' they will say, 'I know I can do this. I did it at (university).'" While it may be thought that sex-segregated schools are a thing of the past, it is interesting to note that enrollment in all-female universities in the United States has dramatically increased in recent years. Women are realizing the advantages of studying together and by themselves. The atmosphere of an all-female university allows women to appreciate their strengths preparing them for the inevitable sexist experiences in the "real" world.

The article also presented a survey demonstrating that students who graduate from all-female universities are more successful than their co-ed counterparts. In quantitative terms, all-female university graduates

salaries averaged \$8,000 per year higher than those of co-ed school alumnae.

This evidence suggests that all-female universities help improve women's position in society. While single sex education could be considered reverse discrimination, it is not; the term is affirmative action. Since women do not have the same opportunities as men because of particular social and economic controls such as: misogynist and stereotypical attitudes, violence against women and poverty; action must be taken to give women more chances/choices in their lives. Furthermore, the concept of affirmative action is supported by the *Canadian Charter of Rights of Freedoms* Section 15 (2). It reads "subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantages because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability." Until women have gained the same opportunities as men, affirmative action remains justified and legal.

As noted in *Time*, all-female universities not only offer "equal opportunity, but every opportunity." In the context of today's society, women need "every opportunity" in order to overcome the many sexist hurdles which obstruct their path to self-actualization.

The Mask

Imagine her walking down the street, smiling at the onlookers,
Thinking life was an endless cabaret

How dare she pass off suffering as if it were a plate
of cold, undesirable pasta
Why should she be happy
at making others happy?
What gives her the privilege?

Little did we know about the mask.

It was given to her as a child. She had grown into an adult
and it had become such a part of her, she forgot she was wearing it.

Until finally, it began peeling at the corners.

This slight exposure frightened her at first

As the days wore on, the mask continually wore off.

She decided to make an ambiguous attempt at securing it tightly,
so she went to the store, purchased a tube of glue,
and desperately tried to keep that ingenious covering sealed forever

Yet, this adhesive substance was not very effective.

either the brand was cheap, she failed to do it properly,

or the mask's unwillingness to stay was a sign she should be adhering to.

Stumbling out of bed each morning to seal her mask became tiresome.
Bothered by this frivolous chore, she conclusively declared that her days
of adhesion were over.

Slowly it began to peel. The more exposure her face
gained the more she began discovering.

This woman had forgotten how beautiful eyes could look untainted.

The contours of her nose were prolific, and her
cheeks were undeniably rosy and salubrious.

Once the mask had disappeared entirely, she acclaimed this would be definitive.

She began glancing into the mirror for unlimited periods,
absorbing the wholeness of her face,
and smiling a glorious smile.

by Katherine McLeod
fourth-year Child Study

Employment opportunity

Submitted by Tarel Quandt

Wanted:

One person, full-time, guaranteed overtime, no experience necessary.

Duties:

1. Cooking: 3 meals/day, must exhibit variety/nutrition, frequent early breakfasts and bagged lunches req.
2. Chauffeuring: valid driver's license req., ability to drive with one hand an asset, also eyes on back of head would help.
3. Housekeeping: dishwashing, vacuuming, window washing, floor scrubbing, paying bills, shopping, garbage disposal, laundry/ironing, sewing skills, gardening. Working knowledge of household appliances beneficial.
4. Entertainer/Social Convenor: must be able to: 1. throw successful dinner parties/birthday parties; and 2. fingerprint.
5. Tutoring: innate knowledge of junior high science, algebra, english and social studies required.
6. Must attend PTA and other community meetings on regular basis.
7. Must be: sympathetic listener (strong moral backbone necessary), pretty at all times, and psychic.

Hazards:

Fatigue, auditory damage, disease exposure (must have shots), no allergies to abrasive chemicals, dogs, cats or hamsters.

wage?... Wage?... WAGE?



by Laurel Hyatt
reprinted from the Char-
latan
Canadian University Press

"She's the sort of Scan-
dinavian blonde that
makes you pine for the
fjords."

This is not a passage
from a steamy romance
novel set in an exotic Eu-
ropean playground. It is a
description of the skip of
Norway's Olympic
women's curling team
that appeared on the
sports pages of a Cana-
dian daily newspaper. It's
the kind of women's sports
coverage that makes
some people cringe.

"It's a blatant example
of inappropriate cover-
age of male-female
sport in (newspapers),"
says Diana Palmason, the
manager of the women's
program of the federal
Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Palmason was referring
to the male-written article
whose headline implied it
was describing the gold
medal won in Calgary by
the women's curling team
skipped by Canadian
Linda Moore. But
Canada's victory was
buried in the twentieth
paragraph, taking a
backseat to the attrac-
tiveness of the Norwegian
skip who lost to Moore.

"It's hard to imagine
Trine Trulsen looking better
than she does today," the
newspaper article wrote
of the skip. It also talked
about her favorite hobby:
knitting.

The mainstream me-
dia's emphasis of female
athlete's attractiveness
and disregard of their
athletic accomplishments
infuriates women's sports
authorities. They say the
media largely ignores
female sports at the
amateur, varsity, and
professional levels. When
women's sports are cov-
ered, the articles are sexist
and portray women as
sexy objects who take up
sports as a diversion or an
opportunity to writhe
around in skimpy outfits.

Women's sports are ig-
nored by daily newspa-
pers because the ath-
letes are usually not pro-
fessionals, says Gail Blake,
Carleton's assistant direc-
tor of athletics (women).

Papers get most of their
sports stories from Ameri-
can wire services, which
report professional male
sports like football, base-
ball and hockey. The lo-
cal daily English paper
"leaves little room for local
sports," says Blake.

"It's the perception that
sport is the last bastion of
male supremacy... (and
that) the only interest is in
professional sports and
men's sports," Blake says.

The women's athletics
director wrote a letter to
the paper saying the
sports department fails to
report scores from Car-
leton female teams even
though results are phoned
in.

"Female athletes train
just as hard as male ath-
letes and are just as
proud to represent our
university," Blake wrote in
the recently-published
letter.

"Not only are Carleton's
female athletes being
treated as second-class
athletes but they are be-
ing ignored by your sports
staff," she wrote.

It's not just university
women, but "women's
sport in general is being
ignored," says Blake.

Steel says. "This is the im-
age you are supposed to
look like: skinny, etc."

"The media is a very
important agent for re-
producing stereotypical
roles," Steele says, such as
the idea that women ex-
ercise to look good for
men.

But women do physical
activity to feel good
about themselves, she
says.

The media portrayal of
women's exercise stems
from "the male system
where women are
participating in fitness to
get thin rather than how
they can draw on their
strength."

A PhD study done on
the TV show **The 20-Minute
Workout** found the pro-

cial.

The skimpy outfits of
Olympic figure skaters
drew attention from the
media with the clothes, or
lack thereof, of West
Germany's Katrina Witt.
Her announced plans to
wear a G-string in a
medal competition was
reported in a Toronto
daily. Steele says the arti-
cle suggested that since
most of the judges are
male, Witt would get
good marks because of
her appearance.

"Here they are, focusing
on how this woman
dresses. It was totally ab-
surd," Steele says. "It was
disturbing for me."

The fact that women's
Olympic figure skating has
been widely reported

what's appropriate for girls
and women in physical
activity."

Steele's theory to ex-
plain the trend of male-
dominated sports pages
boils down to sexuality.
Men want to read about
macho sports to prove
they're not gay.

"I've never seen an
area that is as homopho-
bic as sport," she says.

The media has a job to
reflect what its readership
wants, but Steele ques-
tions whether this is done
well.

"Is the media giving the
public what the public
wants?" she asks. "Why is it
in their best interest to re-
inforce stereotypical roles
where women have less
power?"

But Fitness and Amateur
Sport's Palmason says
women want to read
about their colleagues'
athletic accomplishments.

"Women are saying,
'Why don't we see the re-
sults?'" she says.

Television's portrayal of
scantily-clad aerobic
women are doing more
than objectifying women,
according to Steele. TV
shows are half-hour long
advertisements for a thriv-
ing "capitalist" exercise in-
dustry.

"You have to buy all the
right outfits," she says.

Those women who
teach classes in health
spas are another argu-
ment supporting pay eq-
uity, Steele says.

"Workers are under-paid
and exploited. Their
salaries are ridiculous. It's
another pink-collar ghetto
in terms of it's the men
(who own the spas) who
are making the decisions,"
she says.

The male owners make
their business a sexy one
and use everything they
can to subordinate
women. Steele says even
"the music used by fitness
leaders is very violent."

If women are to be en-
couraged to participate
in sports, the incentive
won't be coming from the
media, say Steele and
Palmason.

"The media is an ex-
tremely powerful tool,"
Steele says. "The images
that women are seeing
for themselves are fitting
back into the typical pat-
terns of male domination
in our society."

Women's groups are
fighting strong ideas that
women's sports are unim-
portant.

"It's going to take a long
time before coverage of
female athletics is side-
by-side with that of
males," says Palmason.
"We can change certain
behavior, but to change
the attitudes behind them
is the real goal."

Stereotypes in sports are destructive to women

"If it's a women's team,
(the newspaper) only re-
port it if women are doing
extremely well," says the
director. But articles about
university men's sports are
so detailed they "seem to
say what size the men's
shoes are."

The injustice to women
athletes goes beyond the
media failing to report
scores from organized
sports. Athletics encom-
passes physical activity
from jogging to aerobics,
says Danette Steele, the
managing director of the
Canadian Association of
Women and Sport.

Women on television
aerobics shows are por-
trayed as "people who
are obsessed with exer-
cise for a body beautiful,"

gram was not to promote
exercise for women, but
to please a male audi-
ence, says the official
from Fitness and Amateur
Sport.

Palmason says the pic-
tures "focused only on the
hips or chest" of the fe-
male aerobics instructor
and viewers "don't even
know what they're sup-
posed to do" because
the exercises aren't shown
entirely.

"The 20-Minute Workout is
nothing less than soft
porn," says Palmason.

"A woman in a tight brief
leotard cut up to her waist
doesn't fit 95 per cent of
women walking on the
street and misrepresents
physically-active women"
says the federal sport offi-

doesn't surprise Steele.
She says sports that are
sexy and feminine, like
skating and gymnastics,
are considered not only
appropriate but desirable
for women to participate
in and read about.

But sports like judo and
hockey are considered
taboo for women and
don't get coverage,
Steele says.

"Judo is a contact sport
and it's very unladylike."

The media doesn't want
to change the status quo
and report non-traditional
women's sports, says the
federal government's
Palmason.

"You certainly don't
want to have a picture of
a woman...that doesn't fit
the stereotypical idea of



Women's Supplement

Japanese women face age-old discrimination

by Michelle Lalonde
Canadian University Press

Two Japanese government officials sit in a very expensive restaurant in downtown Tokyo discussing Japanese customs with a foreign woman. They insist that women have real power in Japanese society: their wives have free reign in the home—they have absolute freedom to raise the children and spend their husbands' pay cheques as they wish.

Throughout the meal, two Japanese waitresses, in traditional costume, move silently in and out bringing the ornate boxes of sushi, bowls of soup, cups of hot sake. Between courses, the women kneel on the tatami, one between the two Japanese men, the other beside the foreign woman. They lean close and watch the faces of the guests, in case they should make any gesture in want of something. The guests, politely, ignore them.

While Canadian women blithely claim that the age of equality has arrived and feminism is passe, Japanese women live an anomaly. They operate in a society more advanced than any in the western world in every aspect but one: women's rights.

A first-hand look at the status of women in Japan is a slap in the face to a North American woman. One is forced to recognize not only where we would be without the women's movement, but also how deeply entrenched sexist attitudes can be, and how far we still have to go.

"I know that Japan has been a man's world for 3,000 years and it is very hard to be a woman here. It is hard for women to get good jobs. Sometimes post-secondary education for women is a disadvantage for them. This country is okay for women if their goal is to get married, but otherwise, if you want to think about your career, it's very difficult."

Misako Nishio is a freelance interpreter. She works for a private agency which is often commissioned by the Japanese government to provide guides for foreign guests and journalists.

"I prefer to work freelance because it is very stressful for girls in the workplace. You are paid the same and you can do the same work as the men, but at 3 pm you have to make tea, and after work you have to do the dishes. I don't mind making tea because I like to be nice, but I don't like that it is just because you are a girl that you must do that."

Women in the workforce outnumber those at home by over 200,000 (0.4 per cent), and that number is growing rapidly. The Equal Opportunity Law passed in 1985 forbids discrimination against women in the workplace, but societal mores continue to promote discrimination on the basis of sex.

Even as a freelancer, Nishio cites examples of blatant sexual harassment that go unchecked because of a lack of awareness about sexism in Japanese society. But the virtual non-existence of formal harassment grievance procedures is only part of the problem.

The subject of sexism and harassment of women in the workplace elicits nervous laughter even from government employees.

Akiko Yamakawa, a guidance officer for the Ministry of Labour says that theoretically, a female worker could take legal action if she is harassed or discriminated against on the job.

"Legally, she could do it (sue), but Japanese women are more likely to leave the job. They don't put up a fight. We are not a litigious society and according to Japanese social behaviour you are better advised to retire—leaving for that reason is quite legitimate," says Yamakawa.

She added that she believes workplace harassment—pressure for sexual favours, sexist comments, etc.—is

promoted. Employers do not want to lose young female workers—they are hard to get."

Yamakawa said she hears very little about severe sexual harassment, but she says many women object to uncommon in Japan.

"At any rate, any male worker with common sense would know that kind of behaviour would constitute a misdemeanor. He would be fired, or he would not be being expected to serve their male co-workers."

"Serving tea and other little tasks like that are usually expected of women. Some say it is hurting the dignity of the women but others say if they want (to work) it's not such a sacrifice to go along with it."

And though numbers of women in the Japanese workforce are ever increasing, wages and working conditions are still relatively poor. In 1984, the average annual salary of Japanese women was 51.8 per cent of that of male workers, while their North American counterparts make around 68 per cent of men's salaries. Women are usually employed in smaller companies which pay less, and men's salaries are supplemented with allowances (for which women are not eligible) for dependents and housing.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Labour in 1984 showed that most companies set different requirements for men and women when recruiting new employees. And though the passage of the Equal Opportunity Law made this kind of discrimination illegal, the law has been poorly enforced, especially in small companies.

The Labour Standards Law was also revised at that time and discriminatory provisions which had been designed originally to protect women workers, were removed. Until recently, women were forbidden from working more than two hours of overtime per day and were restricted to a maximum of six hours overtime weekly. Late night work, between the hours of 10 pm and 5 am, was also prohibited for women before the law was revised.

Larger companies respect the anti-discrimination law on the surface, but systemic discrimination still plagues Japanese business and industry.

Hisayo Hagiwara works in the public relations department of Nissan Motor Company Ltd. She is 29 years old, and the eldest woman in her department. She says 80 per cent of her female co-workers are single and not interested in pursuing their careers after marriage.

"They call me a feminist here because when we start a project I begin by asking why. The other workers are very submissive, just listen to the boss and try to understand their role in the scheme. I can't just be docile. I have to understand. I was once told that a manager complained to his superior about me. They think that because I studied in the States for a year that I have been contaminated by the American way of thinking."

Hagiwara wants to stay in the workforce because she wants economic independence. She is doing well at Nissan, and is in line for a promotion, but she says she would prefer to be manager of a smaller company.

"I found it very difficult at first. I was seriously thinking of giving up after two years. The job is very hard, very demanding and you have to be feminine at the same time to get everybody's acceptance, and to make people comfortable."

"Women are not promoted at the same pace as men. We are not expected to follow a career path and unless you really show the boss you are interested, they don't take you seriously. You have to appear to be very dedicated and interested, even more so than a man. I get very irritated when I see a dumb man who is not very interested, getting promoted just because he is a man."

Japanese attitudes toward working women are changing but traditional values are still holding women back, and are evident in attitudes toward women working outside the home. Thirty-six per cent of men and 45 per cent of women responding to a 1984 Prime Minister's Office survey said that women should work, but when they marry or have children they

should stay at home until their children have grown up. Women fill only 0.9 per cent of the managerial positions in Japan's workforce. And those who do advance to senior positions are reluctant to claim any victory for the women's movement.

Naoko Wakita is Senior Vice President of Dentsu Eye Inc., an all-woman marketing company in Tokyo. "I have never regarded myself as a feminist," says Wakita. "I have just been doing the best I can do with what I have. Other people consider me a feminist, but actually, I like men."

Dentsu Eye Inc. markets products used mainly by women. It was launched by its parent company Dentsu under the premise that women could better market certain products—cosmetics, toiletries, appliances—because women use them. Wakita says she enjoys working with other women and that her company is more successful than Dentsu's other marketing outfits, which employ mainly men.

"There is competition and we always beat the men's team. Japanese women are very eager to work. Men are usually more satisfied with the status quo," she says.

In a society where motherhood and family are sacrosanct, where local women are ignored and foreign women revered, where the women speak in a different and humbler dialect than the men, the feminist movement is alive and growing.

The women's movement, in Japan was spear-headed almost single-handedly by Fusae Ichikawa, a feminist and one of the most popular politicians in the history of Japan. Fusae lobbied for the right to vote for Japanese women, which they won in 1945. She was elected for five different terms to the Diet (Japanese parliament) and devoted her life to the political education of women.

Ichikawa founded a center for women's issues and activities in 1962, and today the Fusae Ichikawa Memorial Association, so named after her death in 1983, conducts and publishes surveys and studies on the status of women, and sponsors workshops and seminars to educate women on political issues. Home base for the Association is Tokyo's Fusen Kaikan, a building which serves as a headquarters and meeting place for women's groups of every political bent and philosophy.

"There are two major tasks that the women's movement in Japan will have to be addressing now," said Mitsuko Yamaguchi, general secretary of the Fusae Ichikawa Memorial Association. "First will be trying to get rid of the deeply rooted tradition in sex roles, and second will be the fact that we are living in an aging society."

Yamaguchi says that this second factor will mean women will take on a more powerful role in society because they live longer than men.

She says young Japanese women are reticent to take part in any women's movement.

"Young women are not so terribly interested in getting rid of sex role stereotyping. Part of the reason is that Japan has become an affluent country. Few people are really poor and this makes them individualistic. Women would rather enjoy their lives without feeling a need for solidarity with others. Also, they are still at school, and they don't feel discrimination because they compete with and beat the boys (academically)."

"Once they leave there is so much discrimination in the workforce. Few see it as a challenge. Instead they leave it, get married, retreat into their homes. They don't fight back against it."

When the meal is over, the three rise to leave. The Japanese women accompany the visitors to the door, help them on with their shoes, and hold a canopy of umbrellas over the heads of the guests as they step out to their taxi. The women stand in the rain, and bow to the taxi, repeating, quietly, "Arigato go-za-Amashita"—Thank you very much.

Talking to Jim

The Jim I talk to has a house, a dog and a wife. He believes in equality for women. His office has a woman partner. His wife is a part-time teacher. Women are doing okay.

He cites the animal kingdom as proof that females are born to mother. No abortion. She

should have stayed married...Most women are emotional and sensitive.

Men tend to be better bridge players. Men should have higher bowling scores than women. Men should do the driving.

He gave away one dog because she was untrainable.

by Iona

The Hiker

By J. Keneflick

As Jan touched its tiny, brown, furry body, the injured mouse cringed from her. She moved her hand away. It looked up with pain-filled eyes, sniffing for her, as if pleading for help.

She'd never killed. Not even the spiders that got into the house or the ants that invaded her garden. Jan looked away sadly. Killing the injured creature would be the kindest thing to do. Otherwise, it would die a slow, painful death.

Jan sucked in her breath, reached for a heavy rock and crashed it down on the mouse. When she lifted the rock, she saw to her horror that the body was still twitching. She slammed the rock down again and again, until the mouse's body burst and flattened on the stony ground. The mouse was dead. Jan looked away with tear-filled eyes. Turning to her dog, she struck out in anger, and kicked him. "Damn you!" she cried. "It's your fault! Why couldn't you have left it alone?"

Taking the red leash out of her backpack, she roughly thrust the chain collar over the dog's head and pulled him toward her. She held the leash tightly, leaving Buck only a foot or so of slack. As they headed toward the rocks peeking above the brilliant autumn-colored bushes, the dog lunged forward in his excitement, to be on the move again. Jan jerked the chain sharply, still angry about the injured mouse. Buck yelped and glanced back at her, with puzzled eyes. Jan's expression softened.

"You didn't know any better, did

you Buck?" she said at last. They clambered over the boulders and through the head-high bushes, as they veered toward the swishing sound of the river. By the time they reached it, the swish had become a roar. Tea-colored water rushed past, tumbling and foaming over the dark stones beneath.

Jan bent down and took Buck's collar off. He leapt into the water, splashing, running and drinking, all at the same time. She enjoyed watching him play.

Then, something behind him suddenly caught Jan's eye. It sickened her to see a beer bottle wedged between the forks of a tree, glinting obscenely in the sunlight.

Suddenly, she felt as if something had been stolen from her. She always liked to imagine she was alone, in a wilderness untouched by human hands. The beer bottle also seemed to mock her, reminding her that just as a drinker had marred nature, so too, had she. By bringing the dog here, it was her fault the mouse died, she thought. "I'm sorry Buck, you can't come with me again," she said as the dog splashed out of the river and came toward her. He looked up at her and wagged his tail, without comprehending.

Jan re-adjusted the straps of her backpack and headed for the low brush, toward the highway. She wondered what she would do without Buck. She'd always taken the dog along with her, for protection. Once, before she got him, she'd been grabbed, while hiking, by a teenage boy. She defended herself by choking him with a sweater he'd had draped over his shoulders. When Jan let him go, he raced away, screaming obscenities. She never visited that pristine lake, lying

within the woods like a diamond set with emeralds, again. Sometimes Jan hated men. They could walk in the forest unafraid. But as a woman, she was as vulnerable as a deer in hunting season.

By the time she returned to the woods again, it was almost winter. She went without Buck this time. Along with her blue backpack she had a hunting rifle, slung over her left shoulder. The gun felt awkward and she still felt a little afraid of it, even though she'd taken a course to learn how to use it.

What if it fell and suddenly went off, she thought. Impossible, she told herself and forced the thought away, by concentrating on the movement within the pines ahead. She wondered if it was an animal, a deer or a rabbit and felt glad she'd taken her camera that day. Suddenly a rifle shot shattered the crisp November air. Hunters, she thought in alarm, wishing she'd worn the advised fluorescent orange vest and cap. She'd decided against it because she wanted to camouflage herself, so she could get close enough to photograph wildlife. Another shot whizzed past. She flung herself to the frost-covered ground, the backpack weighing her down as if to crush her. She'd heard of sound hunting, where hunters shoot at any movement or sound, in the hopes of killing a deer. Were they shooting at her, she wondered. For a moment, she considered calling out, but then decided against it. Some hunters were notorious drinkers, she thought. It would be better if they didn't know she was here at all.

After what seemed like hours of crouching in the ensuing silence, something crashed through the bushes toward her. She loaded her

rifle, her hands shaking so badly, she almost dropped the bullets.

As the trees parted, she leapt up, the gun to her shoulder. She found herself staring into the most beautiful brown, sad eyes she'd ever seen. The doe was as startled as she. But its surprise quickly turned to fear and it disappeared in a flash of white.

She heard more rifle shots. They were closer now. Suddenly she felt angry. What gave hunters the right to trample through the wilderness, terrorizing every living creature in sight, she thought angrily. Jan swallowed tightly and her mouth hardened into a grim smile as she tightly gripped the rifle. She felt powerful, vengeful, and anxious to pull the trigger.

She heard a grunt and she could almost smell his sweaty body and beery breath. At first, he looked like Buck, in the excitement and ignorance of pursuing a kill.

"What the hell..." the man exclaimed. Realizing her rifle was trained on him, his surprise turned to fear.

"Don't," he pleaded suddenly. He looked almost like Buck did, after she bawled him out for injuring the mouse. That same disbelief and incomprehension was in his eyes, as if he too, didn't know any better. But she saw even more there. She saw the fear of the hunted, the fear she thought only women or deer felt. It was the fear she'd felt only moments ago and that this man felt now.

Jan calmly raised the rifle and as the shot roared from the barrel and over the man's head, he turned, tumbled through the bush and disappeared. Jan let her rifle fall to the ground, knowing she would never take it with her again.

Bread and Roses

"Bread and Roses" was a slogan used by the early textile workers during the strikes 75 years ago. It became the theme of International Women's Day and remains very significant today.

Bread and Roses

As we come marching, marching in the beauty of the day
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill lofts gray
Are brightened by the radiance that a sudden sun discloses
For the people hear us singing, "Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses"

As we come marching, marching, unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their ancient cry for bread
Small art or love or beauty their hungry spirits knew
Yes, it is bread we fight for, but we fight for roses, too!

As we come marching, marching, we battle too, for men
For they are women's children and our freedom is their gain
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes
Hearts starve as well as bodies, give us bread, but give us roses!

As we come marching, marching, we're standing proud and tall
The rising of the women is the rising of us all
No more the drudge and idler—ten that toil while one reposes
But sharing of life's glories: Bread and Roses! Bread and Roses!

Words by James Oppenheim
Music by Caroline Kohlsaat
Adapted by Bruce (Utah) Phillips
Submitted by Tarel Quandt

Water

Panic.
Struggling for the surface.
Gasping for air.
Wide salt stung eyes.

He promised not to let go as he carried
me out over my head.
He pushed me in.
Held my head under.

Airless subterranean world.

Reaching the surface and his laughter.
Again he pushes me down into silence.
The weight of his body behind his hands.
Drowning my screams.

Kate McKenna

Women trapped in traditional job roles

by Christine Endicott
reprinted from the Charlantan
Canadian University Press

Colleen Pellatt slipped into the trap of lower salaries and bleaker job prospects on her first day of university.

She had no idea what she wanted to study, so she chose the subjects that interested her without considering the development of her career. Colleen, now a third year Sociology/Psychology student, will likely earn only \$20,000 a year after graduation, \$8,000 less than the average starting engineering salary.

Statistics show that Colleen is typical of the young women who arrive on Carleton's doorstep each fall. Despite decades of feminist cries for equal opportunity, women still tend to choose traditional, low-paying areas over lucrative fields like engineering and computer science. At Carleton this year, women form only eight per cent of engineering students and 22 per cent of computer science students. In other technical and scientific studies, the numbers are still low: 24 per cent of industrial design students are female, as are 27 per cent of architecture students and 34 per cent of those who study science.

Statistics Canada reported last October that women are most likely to choose social science, education or the humanities when they enter university. "The concentration of female graduates in these fields suggest that a large number of women still make traditional choices when they select a career," according to the bulletin.

Fran Klodawsky, status of women coordinator on campus, says high school girls still believe they will not have to support themselves. "There's still that dream of the Prince Charming coming along and the girl not having to work."

In a 1984 study of 123 high school girls by Maureen Peats and Jessica Armstrong, 50 per cent said their first priority in life was family. Only 32 per cent listed career as their top priority, while 15 per cent said family and career can be effectively combined.

But statisticians predict today's 18-year-old will need a steady income for 25 years, if her marriage lasts all her life. And since 74 per cent of these young women will get divorced, they'll need to work to support themselves.

Klodawsky blames women's less practical career choices on societal attitudes.

"In children's advertising, the girls are being told they want dolls and pretty pink and blue fluffy things. Boys are being told they want airplanes and machines," she explains. "So from a very early age the idea is that boys and machines go together and girls and machines don't."

Experts say parents, teachers and guidance counsellors should be informing young women about careers.

But Ian Miller, manager of the campus Canada Employment Centre, says parents have pre-conceived ideas of what they want for their children. Some parents still push children into educations based on sexual, traditional lines. He says some parents come into the employment centre and tell him in what field they want their children to study. "Parents have at times too much influence."

The Peats-Armstrong study found that mothers and fathers were the main sources of encouragement for high school girls. Guidance counsellors and teachers come next in line.

But Miller says there has been a "real shortage" of good guidance counsellors. Although the situation

is improving, he says, "high schools would be the first to admit that they could use more staff in those areas."

Nancy MacKinnon, a first-year journalism student, said when she went to consult her guidance counsellor in grade 11, he told her child care was a good option. She laughed and told him, "Absolutely not."

High schools try to specialize their students too early, MacKinnon says. She took math and science until she graduated because her parents and math teacher advised her to keep her options open.

When Claudia Zovatto, a third-year computer math student, told her high school guidance counsellor of her career choice, he suggested she go into arts because math was "too hard".

Girls may be turned off technical studies because the fields are so male-dominated, not because they are difficult. Third-year math student Kelly Adams said there was only one female math teacher in her high school, leaving female students who planned a career in math without role models.

Carolyn Maingot, a qualifying year psychology student, remembers her high school math club: "It was a bunch of guys who would just sit there and talk algebra all the time." There were no girls in the club.

There is little change in first year university. Women form tiny minorities in first-year physics classes. Physics professor Pat Kalyniak says 18 or 19-year-old women who have been used to half-male, half-female classes are "a little rattled" when they go into a room with 150 men and three women. Some women are not comfortable and opt for other studies.

Sexism is often blatant in the university classroom. Computer math student Claudia Zovatto says a professor once announced, "These questions will separate the men from the women." Embarrassed by his sexist comment, he then apologized and tried to explain that he meant it would separate the students from the non-student.

Kalyniak says young women also find math dull in high school and even in first year university. "You have to go through a lot of stuff that is boring before you have the mathematical tools to get to the interesting stuff."

Math student Kelly Adams says a lot of people have math phobia. She tutors a grade 13 student, who often declares she cannot do a problem before tackling it. "You have to work at it," Adams says.

In Ontario, high school students have the option in grade nine to drop math. Many girls do, closing down their career options. Klodawsky suggests the way math is taught is partially to blame. "What has been emphasized in the past is the right end as opposed to relationality," she explains. "Girls tend to be more interested in relationships than results."

If math could be taught with less emphasis on the final answer, she says it could attract more girls.

Cathy McCutcheon, a third-year math student, disagrees. "I used to do math in high school and just give the end result and they would mark me down for that," she says. "They're more interested in the steps."

Engineering professor Moyra McDill says some girls drop math because they're not as strong as they'd like to be in the subject. While dropping it may be the easy way out, it often prevents them from exploring many avenues in university.

McDill, the chair of the high school liaison committee for engineering, often goes to high schools to give talks about women in engineering. She says the talks, which are usually on career days, let girls know engineering is a possibility.

Sixty female students in non-traditional subjects

at Carleton, University of Ottawa and Algonquin also visit high school classes to show girls that any career is possible. The program, called Pathmakers, tries to show girls that they need to support themselves economically.

Math student Kelly Adams, a Pathmaker, says they use graphic demonstrations to try to get their point across. They line up ten girls, telling four they will be divorced, one that she will never marry and another that her husband will die.

Cyril Garner, head of the Carleton math department, suggests having the program may establish a difference between boys and girls. "Are we reinforcing these stereotypes?" he asks.

Carleton also offers one-week mini-courses in all subjects for high school students. Every May, boys and girls have the opportunity to get a taste of university studies.

Naomi Griffiths, a history professor who wrote a book about women's choices in the seventies, called *Penelope's Web*, says the government should make it easier for girls who dropped math. She says the government should fund a program that would allow a different stream of entry into math, science and engineering programs.

But should the government push girls to enter the scientific world? Some people suggest that there are inherent differences between men and women and that women will always prefer arts over science.

"It's not that our minds can't apply themselves to things of that nature," explains sociology/psychology student Colleen Pellatt. "It's just that we view world problems not just looking for technological solutions but also looking for human solutions."

Aime Paikera, a business student, agrees: "There are a lot of women who tend toward social sciences and things like that, dealing more with people because we're more people-oriented."

Griffiths says universities and the society have to ensure that "women are seen as normal as men," but adds, "I don't think women are the same as men."

On the job market, Ian Miller of Canada Employment, says it is possible that women, as a group, may prefer certain occupational areas, even when they understand they have equal opportunity to study any field.

Until the number of women in technical fields rises, the token women who do study science, math or engineering have an advantage in finding jobs. Kalyniak says in universities, women professors have an advantage in getting tenure because universities often fear accusations of sexual discrimination.

When Zovatto first enters an interview for a computer math-related job, she says the employer gives her an "Oh, you're a girl" look. Then the interviewer asks her if she has to work harder than men in her classes.

"You do work a littler harder," she says. "You're there to prove to some of the guys that you really do belong there."

Some employers specifically want to hire women to prove they do not discriminate, Miller says. Because the number of female engineers is low, women have a better chance of landing a good job in their field.

The the number of women entering technical studies is increasing slowly. Ten years ago at Carleton, women formed five per cent of the engineering faculty; today, they make up eight per cent. In 1977-78, 32 per cent of science students were female; in 1987-88, the number is 34 per cent.

"It's a very slow process," Miller says. "It takes time. It won't change overnight." But, in time, it will.

IWD events

International Women's Day—a time to celebrate and acknowledge the accomplishments of women. To continue this tradition, a committee of Mount Saint Vincent students are organizing a three day celebration with the theme "Celebrating the Spirit of Women."

The activity commencing the week of events will be a rally held on Tuesday, Mar. 8. It will include several speakers discussing personal experiences, women's poetry readings, song, dance and a unique slide presentation. This event will take place in the Seton Academic Center from noon to 2 pm. Everyone is invited to attend the celebration. On Wednesday, Mar. 9, a film festival will be held 10 am to 5 pm. Films will present various issues about and for women, with discussions following. Films will be shown at the MSVU Art Gallery Viewing Room.

To conclude the IWD festivities there will be a women only pub night on Thursday, Mar. 10, at Vinnies Pub (8 to 12 am). Poets and musicians have been invited to provide entertainment in addition to the dance scheduled for the evening. If anyone would like to be a part of the entertainment please leave your name in the IWD mailbox in the Student Union Office.

The IWD committee is hoping for large crowds at all the events. Come and join in the fun.

IWD revised schedule

March 8

Public Forum in Seton Auditoriums B and C: Discussion of Women Only Events. Guest speakers will address women's position in society and the legality of "women only" events.

March 9

Film Festival

10 am to 5 pm in the Art Gallery viewing room.

Schedule:

10:15 to 11—**Portrait of the Artist - as an Old Lady**. This film is a cameo of an irascible, and often times touching, Canadian artist whose work has won her a place in exhibitions and private collections. Born in Russia in 1898, she eventually married a Canadian and moved to Toronto where her canvasses, which reflect a strong social conscience, had to struggle hard to earn a place in the nations ultra-conservative galleries.

11 to 12—**Speaking of Nairobi**. The July 1985 meeting in Nairobi to celebrate the UN Decade for Women was the scene of extraordinary encounters between every shade of feminists. The camera weaves a splendid tapestry, providing a vivid demonstration of the dynamism of the women's movement worldwide, and a testament to its tough new political consciousness.

12 to 1—**Margaret Atwood; Once in August**. Despite her international stature, author Margaret Atwood remains an elusive figure. In a quiet encounter the film's director seeks to discover what shapes this celebrated writer's fiction.

1 to 2—**Dream of a Free Country: A Message for Nicaraguan Women**. A Film about the women of Nicaragua who, according to many, were the backbone of the revolution that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. The film includes interviews on the revolution, and shows women's continuing and dedicated struggle for social and political change.

2 to 3—**The Best Time of My Life: Portraits of Women in Midlife**. In this lively documentary, women in their middle years engage in free flowing exchanges on such issues as setting new goals, dealing with depression, and myths and misconceptions about menopause.

3 to 4—**Japanese Women**. This film examines the status in modern day Japan through a fascinating blend of archival footage, interviews and candid scenes of women at home and at work.

4—**Feature Film: Firewords**. This film offers an intimate glimpse of three respected yet controversial Quebec writers now recognized at home and abroad. They have contributed greatly to the creation of a distinctive women's literature.

Women film and video festival-Moncton 1987

by Josette Déléas-Matthews
Modern Languages Dept.

The Maritimes' first festival of films and video by women opened on February 19th, 1987 in Moncton. It was organized by Femmes en Focus Inc., a production and distribution company made up of women from the Moncton region and Northern New Brunswick who wanted to affirm their social commitment. For four days it brought to the attention of the public the poorly-distributed and often underestimated works of many talented women filmmakers from Canada and elsewhere. This successful event was also an opportunity for the viewers to become aware of numerous all-women distributing and producing companies.

The films and video presented offered a great variety, both substantially and formally. They ranged from intimate accounts of personal tragedies (*Sonia*, by the Québec filmmaker Paule Baillargeon, tells the story of a mother, victim of Alzheimer disease, and of her daughter Roxanne who asks: "What kind of world is this that has no room for my mother?"), *Linda Joy* by Linda Joy Busby and Bill McGillivray: Linda, who died of breast cancer in 1984, tells of her fight against the disease in a film composed of her own footage) to philosophical essays (*The Gold Diggers* by Sally Potter: A female quest functioning at many levels of analysis: the circulation of gold, the circulation of women and money, the illusion of women's powerlessness, and the power of cinema over imagery in the unconscious), from narrative following the Hollywood tradition (*Desert Hearts* by Donna Deitch) to challenging experimental pieces (*A trilogy* by Barbara Sternberg). They addressed some sensitive issues like incest (*Le Lys cassé* by André Melanson et Jacqueline Barrette), pornography (*India Cabaret* by Mira Nair), rape (*First take, Double take* by Paula Fairfield; *Loyalties* by

Anne Wheeler), explored women's relationships: their friendship (*Loyalties*), their love (*Desert Hearts*, a love story whose protagonists happen to be lesbian, *The absence of us* by Pamela Pike, an experimental video about a lesbian coming out into society and going from the personal to the political to the public). They reflected on some serious social concerns like nuclear addiction (*Speaking our peace*, two documentaries featuring Margaret Lawrence and Dr. Rosalie Bertell) and examined the roles men and women are born into and play until they die (*Nouvelle Mémoire* by Louise Lemarre; *Who says?* by Janet Thompson). But whether they expressed a feminist consciousness (*The Gold Diggers*, *Who says?* A word in edgewise by Heather MacLeod, a documentary about sexism in language), or simply looked sensitively at human condition like the two films by Stella Goulet *Elise et la mer* and *La tirelire*, they all had one common feature: they were a tribute to women like the three films presented on the last day of the festival: *Le Film d'Ariane* by Josée Beaudet which traces the history of the evolution of women from 1925 to 1980 in Québec; *Right out of History: The Making of Judy Chicago's Dinner Party* by Johanne Demetrakas which recorded the making of THE DINNER PARTY, the implications of this enormous undertaking, and the struggle to save from oblivion the achievement of women throughout the ages; and finally, *Firewords* by Dorothy Todd Hénaut, an intimate portrait of three women who have in common being writers, feminists and Québécoises.

Another attractive dimension of the festival was the presence of filmmakers whose works were being screened. Lulu Keating from Halifax was invited as the special guest to attend a retrospective of her works: *Lulu's Back in Town*; *The Jab-*

bercock (two animated films); *Funny things people can do to themselves* (documentary); *City Survival* (fiction); *Forehead play* (Docu-Drama); *Starting right now* (drama); *Rita MacNeill in Japan* (documentary). If a retrospective may seem premature when one considers Lulu Keating's age, it was in fact quite timely. It showed the constant progress made by the Halifax filmmaker who, in every film she makes, experiments so that the next one can be better, and who, in 1988, intends to shoot her first feature, a film she will produce through her own company: Red Snapper Films which she founded in 1983. It will center on the life of a Canadian woman involved in volunteer work in Africa.

Lulu Keating's works displayed an infectious sense of humour, a quality shared by the Acadian Betty Arsenault in her award winning documentary *Bateau bleu, maison verte*, and by Ilene Segalove in her videos *The Riot Tapes* (a delicious recreation of the political agitation, existential anguish, trouble in love and active idealism of the 1960s and early 1970s) and *More TV stories* (which uncovers the absurd behaviour of a culture's bizarre progression, and uses sarcasm to unearth the serious intent behind banal appearances.)

The lightness of touch introduced a comic relief in a programme often concerned with painful and distressing issues. It is certainly the constant shift between moods, styles and themes which accounts for the festival's success. The films shown did not favour a particular type of woman, nor did they focus on one specific philosophy or bias. The remarkable diversity of their aesthetics and contents was an invitation to viewers to be and say what they wanted. The openness and the non-competitive nature of the first WOMEN FILM AND VIDEO FESTIVAL (no awards were given) made it a very worthwhile occasion. Let us hope that it will be followed by many.

Winter

The land around my home
is one ravaged by ice and snow.
It seems a cold, foreboding place.
But its people are happy,
ignoring the season as they
frolic on the apparently glaciated horizon.

The land I visit by miracle of satellite
and rich men is so alien to me
it could be on another planet.
Pictured before me, it appears to be
part of a lush tropical retreat,
but I learn the people have no leader
and their children are dying.

The scene moves to a camp for women
widows of murdered men.
Women—they are women,
gender masked by
breasts lying flaccid
as a balloon slowly allowing
the helium to escape.

Later, bathing, I want to cry
as I notice the differences,
so great that recognition of
the dark irony would be no better
than quickly changing the channel in distaste.

by J.M.

Women's Supplement

MicMac Amateur Aquatic Club's change of heart

by Sandi Kirby (Women's Studies and Sociology)

On November 17, 1987, I was asked to leave the Annual General Meeting of the MicMac Amateur Aquatic Club in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. I had been invited to speak about the "Canada Games 1989" rowing program by Mr. Bob Butt, President of the Nova Scotia Rowing Association. Specifically, I wanted to invite the club membership "on-board" with the identification of young athletes who could possibly represent Nova Scotia in 1989 and with the actual planning and running of the program.

As I entered the meeting room that night, promptly at 8, someone said "what's going on here?" I walked the length of the room and found a seat at the back. Within the space of ten minutes, four different club members came and asked me to leave the room. My invitation to speak was inconsequential in light of the fact that, after all, I was only a woman. Apparently, these Annual General Meetings were for men only (read, only men can be active members in the MicMac A.A.C.). I was appalled, outraged at such treatment in front of such archaic laws. I did what any self-respecting feminist would do...I went to the press with the story.

First, I had been asked to leave a meeting I had been invited to, even before the meeting began, because I was female. Second, although all club members at M.M.A.A.C. paid the same membership fee, that fee entitled men to vote (active membership) and women to do much of the club work but not chair committees or vote (associate membership). Third, my personal credentials for doing the tasks set out in the "Canada Games 1989" program are impeccable. I was a member of the 1976 Olympic Rowing Team, I have level 3 certification in rowing (by far, the highest in the province), I have a Ph.D. in sport sociology (High Performance Female Athlete Retirement) and I was and continue to be dedicated to the development of rowing in this province. As Amanda LeRougetel, journalism student at the University of King's College, wrote, "the media loved the story. It had all the classic elements of a good news story: an irate and upset individual, a community organization claiming to be open and inviting yet behaving in a blatantly discriminatory way and the general public ready to join in the general outrage." And join they did!

First, there was Alderwoman Gloria McClusky of Dartmouth. Appalled that a community club in her equal opportunity city should maintain such sexist rules and regulations, she brought forward a motion to the Dartmouth City Council to change the tax status of the club and to deny them further tax concessions until their bylaws were changed to allow women as active members. She kindly delayed the vote on the motion until the club had an opportunity to vote (twice) on such bylaw changes. John Savage, Mayor of Dartmouth, also called to personally offer his support.

Second, Debi Forsythe-Smith, President of the Nova Scotia

Advisory Council on the Status of Women fielded her share of the press calls and wrote a superb letter to the editor (Daily News, Feb. 7, 1988). She took the time to check the facts and then wrote a rebuttal to a club member who failed to recognize that women comprise 53 per cent of "society at large in Nova Scotia" and pay their share of the taxes, and have the right to be treated equally in clubs which benefit from the public purse.

Third, women's organizations in Nova Scotia expressed their outrage and called for equal access to club opportunities for women and men. For example, Cheryl AuCoin of the Women's Action Coalition of Nova Scotia responded to press calls and was supportive throughout the three-month duration of this escapade. The Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport (C.A.A.W.+S.) took the story to their national executive meeting in January and discussed their potential involvement, should the bylaws not be changed. The New Democratic Party, although not a women's organization, wrote to Premier Buchanan to urge him to look into the matter.

Fourth, individuals concerned with the injustice called and offered their support. Francene Cosman's "Perspective" column in the Chronicle Herald was a cogent discussion of the rights of women in clubs such as the M.M.A.A.C. She also wrote to the club and requested "active" membership status. The Women's Studies Students and Marguerite Anderson at Mount Saint Vincent University where I teach kept up a steady stream of humorous comments when the going got tough.

The club was very slow to make any kind of public statement. On January 12, 1988, the club held a membership meeting to vote on the proposed bylaw changes in order to allow women into full active club participation. That night, some 40 men chose to keep the club firmly back in the 19th century and prohibited women from voting membership. I was stunned. Another round of media attention and public pressure brought the club to yet another meeting, to reconsider their actions on February 9, 1988. This time more members showed up. The discussion apparently was heated but in the end, justice prevailed and 85 to 39, the male members voted to extend voting privileges to all persons in the club. This round was won by sheer perseverance firmly grounded in the knowledge that the fight was an important one for the women of Nova Scotia and the position taken the correct and rational one.

Now, I believe there will be continued resistance to my participation in the club because of the pressure the club members incurred. However, I am now a little more free to advance the sport of rowing in this province without having to have men hear my voice by proxy or make decisions on my behalf. Women have a long way to go before we can claim to be truly equal members of this society. Until that day dawns, it seems that we must struggle day by day and fight by fight.

Women in my field: professors in chemistry and physics

by Dr. Susan Boyd

This is not an easy topic to write about, because in truth there just aren't many women science professors, particularly in the physical sciences. Women now make up approximately half the university student population; about one quarter of students in the physical sciences are women. Yet the ACS Directory of Graduate Research (1987 issue) lists, within the 26 Ph.D. granting institutions in Canada, only 25 women among the over 700 chemistry professors: this is less than four per cent! Why are women not pursuing scientific/academic careers? When I ask my brightest women students (who are often aiming for careers in medicine—almost half of medical school graduates are women) I get all sorts of responses.

None of the respondents, happily, even whispers of the possibility that women might not be able to do physics and chemistry (unlike in the "old" days when men and women alike assumed that women's minds were incapable of any scientific thought!) Women students know that they are equal to men in their capacity to understand scientific principles, to challenge, to seek out answers, to make intuitive leaps. Not least among the reasons for this change in attitude regarding women's intellects is the fact that women have won Nobel Prizes in the physical sciences: Marie Curie (1903, physics); 1911, chemistry); Irene Joliot-Curie (1935, chemistry); Maria Goeppert Mayer (1963, physics); Dorothy Hodgkin (1964, chemistry). That women can cope with the "hard" sciences is also apparent on a daily level. Consider for example the grades from the two classes I've taught in Organic Chemistry: of a group of 48 women and 28 men at Dalhousie, all four A+ grades went to women; similarly in a current class at MSVU with 45 women and 9 men, all five of the students with over 80% at Christmas were women!

So since women can do chemistry and physics and, equally important, they know they can, why don't they?

"Women want careers involved with people, and

chemists/physicists are loners, working buried away in their labs." No scientist works alone! Scientific research these days is virtually always a group pursuit—collaboration, discussion, teamwork.

"Science is too demanding—more than a 9-to-5 job." Excellence in anything requires supreme dedication and hard work, whether it be skiing, academia, science, or medicine.

"Women can't combine science and marriage/motherhood." Not so! See an excellent article on "Marriage, motherhood, and research performance in science" in the February 1987 Scientific American. In fact, marriage and children do not generally affect the scientific productivity of women, any more than they do men.

"Science causes all our troubles—like pollution and nuclear weapons. I want to do something that helps humankind, not hurts it." Science and technology have extended our lifespans, increased the world's population, improved living standards, and, yes, increased pollution. But the solution to the last is not reversal of the first three: it is science itself. While we can presumably never "have our cake and eat it too," we can surely come a lot closer with science and technology than without them. So being a scientist can mean "serving society."

Are women therefore not following scientific careers, and those in chemistry and physics in particular, purely because they have misconceptions about them? Or are there other reasons? Like lack of role models; little or no encouragement from teachers and parents; perceived absence of glamour, "romance," prestige, job security, or financial reward associated with scientific careers? No doubt all these, and more, contribute. It would be useful to find out, so that perhaps something could be done—because humanity unquestionably needs science, and science needs the contributions that can be made by the female half of the population. We need more women academic scientists. Consider!

Student lobby group supports free-trade

OTTAWA (CUP)—The room was filled with more dark blue suits than a corporate board room.

But rather than Bay Street movers and shakers, the people giving a press conference at the Chateau Laurier Monday were students, the founding members of a student lobby group supporting the Mulroney government's free trade initiative.

The Alliance for the Future of Young Canadians read from prepared speeches and handed out press kits boasting the membership of university student council presidents across Canada.

During the press briefing, the alliance's executive read the ideals they want to present to the federal government and young people. On Monday, the group sent a telegram to Brian Mulroney supporting free trade.

"Our call is for youth to participate and encourage young

Canadians to look at the deal, whether they support it or not," said the Atlantic Co-chairman Edward Farren.

The agreement with the US "will mean a more secure economic future for our young people," said Lars Hansen, co-chair for Ontario. "The widely-held consensus is that this deal will mean more jobs in the future."

Carleton University's Student Council President Bruce Haydon was listed as a founding member, but said in an interview after the conference that he had not given the alliance permission to cite him as a student council president.

"I had reservations with the fact that I was introduced as the president of CUSA. Even though I support free trade personally, I was not given the mandate to represent CUSA," Haydon said.

Haydon did not attend the

morning press conference because he was not notified of it until late the night before, he said.

Haydon said another Student Council President, Anthony Carty at Queen's, "was uncomfortable with the fact that he was listed as the president of Queen's."

The president of the student council at the University of Manitoba (UMSU) said he was not travelling on UMSU funds and wasn't at the press conference representing U of M students.

"We are not representing anyone but ourselves," Janzen said.

Once the free trade issue is settled, Haydon said, the lobby group will likely disband. Haydon said it's unlikely the government will interpret the group's demands as representing the views of all students across

Canada.

"No government could accept them as the alternative to CFS (Canadian Federation of Students)," he said. "There's a strong anti-free trade movement at Guelph and Queen's (universities)."

Brad Wall, the Western co-

chairman, said the alliance had to call for the government to finish negotiations right away. "Our future's economic security hinges on the fact that this choice must be made now...We need to seize the opportunities of today so young people will benefit tomorrow."

A new Katimavik being readied for summer

TORONTO (CUP)—Katimavik may be back this summer with a new focus if Senator Jacques Hebert can raise enough cash.

The youth employment program—shut down by the federal government two years ago—will be resurrected with an emphasis on entrepreneurship if organizers can raise \$250,000 to \$800,000 from the private sector and provincial and municipal governments, Hebert said.

Hebert, who went on a hunger strike in 1986 to save Katimavik when the government cut off funding, said the pilot project will likely include 30 to 100 people, aged 17 to 24, and will cost \$8,000 per participant. "This summer we will experiment with new ideas," he said. "We will add new elements, and, maybe, make it more attractive yet."

Katimavik Program Coordinator Guy de Grandpre said the new project's content has not yet been finalized, but that the essential elements of Katimavik will not change. While the focus will be on starting a business, participants, chosen at random, will still live communally in three parts of Canada for three months each. "What we want to do in a short time is to teach young people how to start their own business by having them

actually start one," he said.

He said the businesses will be tailored to the community, and may include recycling, working with senior citizens, and building furniture for young children.

"We know that almost 100 per cent of all new jobs that will be created will be in small businesses that don't exist yet," de Grandpre said. "Training people in entrepreneurship will be a great help at the turn of the century or in the 1990's."

"We're not saying we should be training people to be better capitalists," he said. "Entrepreneurship means having an idea and making the idea come through."

A group of 10 to 12 people will live in a community for three months, start a business, and then be transferred to another community, where it will take over a business started by another group. At the end of the program, Katimavik plans either to turn over the businesses to local youth groups, or to sell them to the private sector with the provision that young people be hired to run them.

"Since we are a youth program we want to make sure that youths benefit," de Grandpre said.

The program should be finalized by mid-April.

Federal budget has little for students

OTTAWA (CUP)—The federal budget released last week is "blah" and includes little for post-secondary education and students, says a spokesperson for the Canadian Federation of Students.

"This budget didn't hold any surprises...it maintained the status quo," said CFS information officer Catherine Louli. "It's just a blah budget...There's not much concrete to chew at."

Opposition critics say Finance Minister Michael Wilson was too vague in outlining where the government will spend its \$132.25 billion in 1988-89.

The central feature of the government's policy is the five-year \$1.3 billion science and technology pool unveiled last month in Toronto. That figure will include funding for university scholarships and the creation of additional "centres" of excellence.

But the money remains unallocated. A senior government official said no decision has been made on how much universities will receive, or where the balance will be spent.

"There just isn't anything in the budget that talks about post secondary education," said Don Lenihan, a researcher for NDP critic Howard McCurdy. "The fact that there isn't any mention of post-secondary education...means the government doesn't consider it a priority," he said. "They don't want to address it because they don't want to spend money."

The CFS says the government made a mistake leaving out programs for students. "It's an election year and students are half a million voters and absolutely nothing has been done (to help them)," Louli said.

"We were a bit disappointed. We expected something with job

creation." Louli said she hoped the budget would have outlined money for student jobs. The government's biggest program, Challenge '88, was given the same amount of money as last summer's program.

The budget contained "nothing with regards to youth programs, employment programs...We saw absolutely nothing and we found that disconcerting," Louli said.

Both the CFS and Howard

McCurdy's office are awaiting next week's announcement of how much money the federal government will transfer to the provinces to spend on post-secondary education.

But McCurdy's researcher isn't expecting an increase. "Transfer payments have been going down," said Lenihan. "They have been cut dramatically, that's basically old hat. We'd like to see an increase, very definitely."

U of R students' union supports Lubicons

SASKATOON (CUP)—The student's union at the University of Regina has come out in support of the land claims struggle currently being waged by Alberta's Lubicon Lake Indian band.

Raising awareness about the plight of the band was the reason URSU joined the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Student's Association.

The band is receiving nationwide attention because of its protest against the Calgary Winter Olympics.

"We are particularly expressing our concern over the Petro-Canada sponsored Olympic Torch Relay and the Olympic Arts Festival sponsored by Shell," said Sean Caragata, URSU president.

"These two corporations are exploiting land belonging to some of the first Canadians, while promoting events designed to instill pride in this country. That, to me, is the height of hypocrisy."

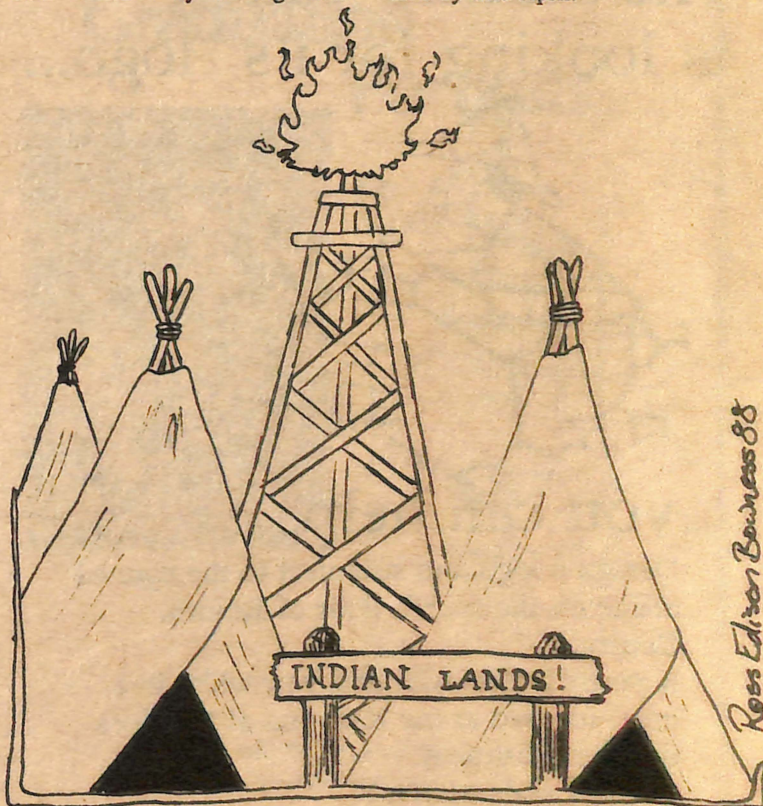
The band is attempting to assert its claim on lands which

both the Alberta and Canadian governments acknowledged as belonging to the Lubicon Lake Indians as far back as 1940.

To date, the governments have not fulfilled their constitutional responsibilities regarding the land claim. Meanwhile, major oil companies have been extracting millions of dollars worth of oil from the lands.

The clearing of the wilderness, the building of roads, and the encroaching of technology into the area have driven away the wildlife upon which the band's way of life is based. The Lubicons, historically self-sufficient, have gone from three per cent to 97 per cent welfare-dependent during the past three years.

"I think that any solution that develops is years, decades overdue," said Caragata. "However, it doesn't solve long-term relationships. Even if they get the land, they get done out of billions of dollars in oil revenue. It's probably going to have to go to the Supreme Court."



Employment Opportunities

Nova Scotia



Department of Advanced Education and Job Training

Employment opportunities are excellent for graduates of the Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences, Lawrencetown, Annapolis County.

Staff from the College will interview prospective students for its one-year training programmes in:

Computer Graphics
Geographic Information Systems
Remote Sensing
Scientific Computer Programs
Cartography

Interviews will be held in Halifax, Friday, March 10th

Founders Square
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The College's training programs will be of interest to those who hold High School Diplomas, up to University degree(s) in Science and Engineering, are 20 to 40 years of age, underemployed or unemployed, and seeking entry into the programming profession.

To arrange for an interview please call:

Dr. Robert V. Maher or
Appointment Secretary
College of Geographic Sciences
584-2226 Collect
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Contest ends March 11.

Black women nix Women's Week

MONTREAL (CUP)—Women from ethnic groups won't be represented at this year's International Women's Week celebrations at Concordia University, says the school's Black Women's Congress.

The Congress says it will not participate in the IWW activities planned for the second week of March because there was a lack of serious efforts by organizers to involve women from ethnic groups.

"We should get as many women involved as possible, otherwise we won't truly be representative of the women at Concordia," said Council Co-president Maxine Clarke, who represents the Black Women's Congress on the IWW organiz-

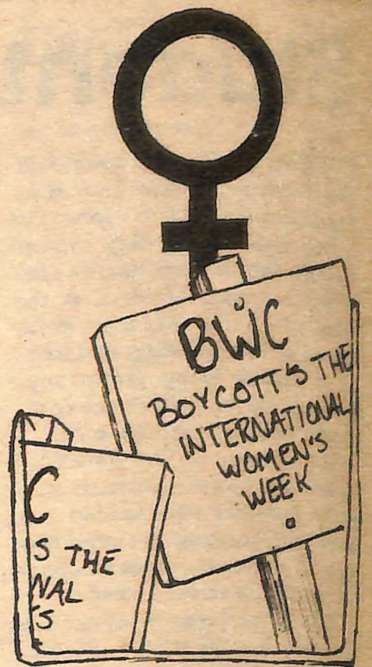
ing committee at Concordia.

"Otherwise, it's wrong to call it International Women's Week. There hasn't been any networking by the committee. Who are they going to attract? White middle-class women? Then the name should be changed to White Women's Week," she said.

Karen Takacs, a member of the organizing committee, said the committee would set a meeting with the Congress.

"We want to try and settle this internally," she said. "All the women are more than interested in involving women of colour."

"Their intentions are genuinely good but that isn't enough," Clarke said. "I know of three cases where women from the Iran-Iraqi Friendship Associ-



ation, two native women and a Chinese woman were interested in women's week, but did not know who to talk to or where to go to participate."

SUNS to develop AIDS policy

ANTIGONISH, N.S. (CUP)—Nova Scotia's student lobby group is developing a policy on AIDS and the university community, the group's executive announced recently.

The Student's Union of Nova Scotia, which represent 6 of the province's 14 universities and technical colleges, made the decision at a regional conference at St. Francis Xavier University in the last week of January.

"What terrified the (SUNS) executive was that a student was going to be identified as carrying the disease, and when the press would ask us what our position is, we haven't got one," said Chair Royden Traynor, a student at St. F. X. "As a student organization we must be able to respond to issues that directly affect their rights and welfare. We would have been irresponsible if we hadn't dealt with the issue."

Dalhousie is the only university in the province with a policy regarding Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome carriers. The recently released statement

discusses the importance of confidentiality and stresses that AIDS patients will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

SUNS members were prompted to look into the AIDS issue after a presentation by Eric Smith, a Nova Scotia elementary school teacher whose doctor tested his blood for the virus without the patient's permission.

Smith's positive test results were then leaked into the community by the doctor's secretary. Parental outcry persuaded school board officials to shift Smith to a desk job away from students.

Said Smith: "One of the funniest things was that my school was one of the first to implement an AIDS program and they taught that people who tested positive and had AIDS shouldn't be put out of jobs."

AIDS is passed on through semen and blood. It attacks the body's immune system, leaving it susceptible to any infection, often resulting in death.

The outcry over an AIDS-positive teacher prompted the provincial Conservative gov-

ernment to set up the Nova Scotia Task Force on AIDS.

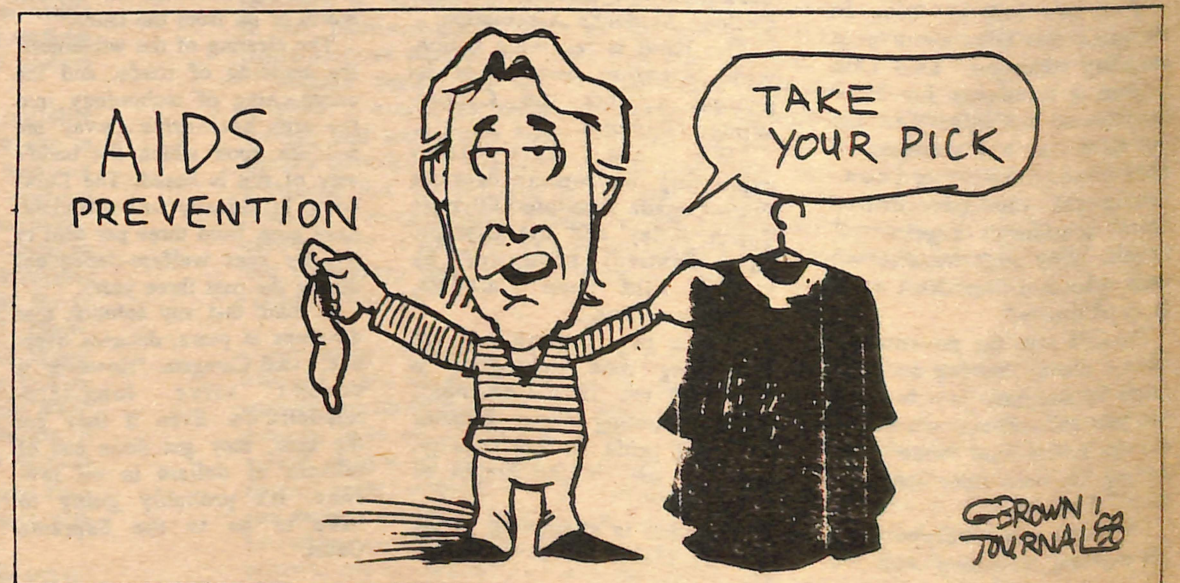
Smith is the only full-time task force member, and critics charge he was appointed in order to keep him out of the classroom.

Smith says the task force is concerned about the lack of AIDS education programs and the overwhelming misinformation circulating about the disease.

"I think SUNs should go after an AIDS education committee. There are university students who have tested positive for AIDS, and if SUNs decides to set up programs, you will be doing everyone a favour," says Smith.

The Halifax Area Metro Committee on AIDS distributed information packets to most first-year university and college students in the province. There has been no other province-wide attempt at AIDS information dissemination since September.

SUNS will make a presentation to the task force about student rights, and will meet with the legal and ethics subcommittee.



Challenge '87 jobs little challenge: students

VANCOUVER (CUP)—Last year's federal student job creation program has received mixed reviews from participants at the University of British Columbia.

While some students appreciated any opportunity for work, others criticized Challenge '87 for its lack of career-related jobs.

Kelly Boychuck, a second year engineering student, was hired through the program to work at a factory that manufactured truck interiors. "I'm glad the government kicked in the bucks, but that job was a real waste of time. I didn't learn anything," he said.

Under the Challenge program, the federal government pays a proportion of the wages in order to encourage businesses and organizations to hire students in career-oriented fields.

"Most Challenge jobs tend to be of a practical nature," like farm labour, clerical work and waiting on tables, said Angela Soukoreff of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Soukoreff refused to reveal the percentage of career related positions provided by the program. Career related jobs do exist, she said, especially in such areas as computer programming and geological research.

Although her summer job wasn't career-oriented, Karen Dube, a second year Arts student, said she appreciates the Challenge subsidy that gave her a job as a waitress in a hotel. "They couldn't have paid me \$6 an hour without it," she said.

But Dube believed her employer was one of the many who try to take undue advantage of government programs. "I think my boss was trying to claim wages for me into October," she said.

Henry Yu, a third year Arts student, worked for the Canadian Cancer Society as a liaison officer. "I spent a lot of time dealing with the ethnic communities. It was really interesting and I thought it was a worthwhile experience," said Yu. "If it hadn't been for the Challenge money, my job wouldn't have been around."

Fewer students are likely to benefit from the Challenge program in 1988 since the federal funding for the program has been stalled at its 1986 level of \$180 million. Since the inflation rate over the past two years has been roughly four per cent, the Challenge program lost eight per cent of its funding in real terms since 1986. The money allocated for student

business loans has also been cut to \$800,000 this summer, down from \$1.4 million in 1987.

Engineers at MUN disrupt rally

ST. JOHN'S (CUP)—Memorial University's student council may discipline 200 engineering students who interrupted a forum on post-secondary education by pounding on doors and singing bawdy songs.

The gate crashers were taking part in the annual Grand March, traditionally held at the beginning of each term. Hundreds of students and faculty had rallied to the University's gymnasium on Jan. 20 to hear provincial and federal politicians debate the state of education in Newfoundland. As the final speaker began his remarks, alert personnel locked the doors when they heard a large unruly group approaching the entrance. The engineers began pounding on the doors, then moved up to the balcony overlooking the room.

Television cameras captured the engineers singing a modified version of *Swing Low Sweet Chariot*. The lyrics included comments on virgins and their "availability" on campus. The engineering faculty and administration responded by cancelling one of the students' parties scheduled for this term, as a reprimand for their actions.

Paul Smith, vice-president Communications on student council, says the Grand March has been criticized every year. He says it has been toned down, noting that engineers no longer carry water pistols and hoses. Smith is one of three students on a committee set up to look into disciplinary action. But the committee is not a punitive body and cannot cancel the Grand March.

Telephone registration at Brock a reality

ST. CATHERINES (CUP)—Registering for a course at Brock University in April will become as easy as ordering a pizza, once a new computerized system is installed.

The \$175,000 system will allow students to phone in their course numbers using a touch-stone phone instead of spending long hours waiting in line. It will operate 12 to 15 hours a day and handle up to 14 calls at a time.

Student services dean Ron McGraw said the growing number of students at Brock has made registration in person "a luxury." But some faculty members say the system will cause problems. Students without the proper prerequisites may find themselves "deregistered" when they come to class, a marketing and management professor said.

Although some students may find talking to a computer dehumanizing, McGraw said, the time saved is more important. "What is dehumanizing is these line-ups."

The University of Alberta was the first Canadian university to install the system two years ago, and the idea has been considered by Concordia University in Montreal and Memorial University of Newfoundland.



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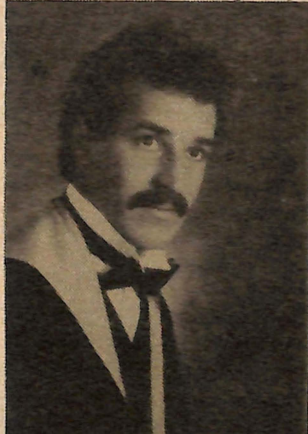


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Art's Pond

by Steve Jenner

WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?

HE GOT HIT 5 TIMES LAST NIGHT. A GOALIE WAS WEARING HIM.

PITY. I GUESS HE'S A JOCK-SCRAP NOW!

SICK.

That's funny! You got as funny as birth-control!

IN RESPONSE TO RECENT COMPLAINTS OF "JOCK" HUMOR IN ART'S POND, I PRESENT REAL JOCK HUMOR. - Art

P.S. - BIRTH CONTROL CAN BE A FUNNY TOPIC. WHEN IT GETS NOT FUNNY IS WHEN IT IS HIDDEN AND DENIED FROM THOSE IT CAN HELP THE MOST. CLOSING OUR EYES AND HOPING IT'LL GO AWAY WON'T STOP UNWANTED TEEN PREGNANCIES OR AIDS.

Shine boy: a boxer's fight against racism

by Lisa Bugden

Victory is sweet as Neptune Theatre brings the story of "Little Chocolate" to the stage in George Boyd's play *Shine Boy*.

In his first play, Boyd focuses on the life-long-fight of Halifax-born boxer George "Little Chocolate" Dixon. Dixon became the first black boxing champion of the world in 1888 and in Boyd's own words "shook the very foundations of his society, both black and white." One hundred years later, Dixon's tremendous boxing success, winning world titles in three weight divisions before the age of 21, and his controversial marriage to a white woman make for a very compelling musical drama.

An even cast of veterans and newcomers bring to the stage Boyd's 18-month labour and a very successful collaboration between the playwright and Neptune's artistic director Richard Ouzounian.

Making his acting debut as George Dixon, Toronto-based musician, Dougie Richardson lacks the buoyancy needed to portray a young boxer full of youthful idealism. As the pace of the play increases in the second act, Dixon's fight-weary life weighs heavily on his shoulders and slows him down, making the role more appropriate for Richardson.

Neptune favorite, Walter Borden truly shines as Dixon's

spirited trainer. Borden's character tells the audience racism will not be stopped by violence and peace cannot be delivered by the hands of a talented boxer. The most poignant moment in the play is when Borden must bow his head and his life to racial violence.

As Dixon's wife, Halifax native Elizabeth Beeler douses the audience with her dramatics and sharply contrasts, rather than meshes, with her on-stage husband.

The echoes of Caroline Schiller's crystal-clear voice remains with the audience long after leaving the theatre and her portrayal of mulatto nightclub singer, Rae, strengthens the sense of conflict between two different worlds.

The leads are joined by a strong supporting cast. Elmer, the proud shine boy and father of Rae, is portrayed by Nova Scotian actor Lucky Campbell, who emphasizes the divisions between two societies. Haligonian Troy Adams is a talented quick-change artist who takes on several roles and makes each one very distinct. As the simple shine boy Dizzy, Adams tells of the community pride and momentary freedom brought through Dixon's boxing.

Boyd's music and lyrics arranged by Scott Macmillan are another one of the play's strengths. A fusion of blues, jazz and pop produces toe-tapping tunes like the "Harlem Diet" and



A scene from the Neptune Theatre production of "Shine Boy." Left to right: Leonard Kane (Sonny), Lucky Campbell (Elmer), Dougie Richardson (George Dixon) and Troy Adams (Dizzy).

the lulling ballad "Chameleons."

In his first Neptune show, set designer William Chesney miraculously transforms the stage and transports the audience from Boston to Halifax to New York and finally New Orleans without altering his versatile collection of ropes, pipes, boards and steam stacks.

The play ends, as it began

with memories whispered by the spirit world and the clever use of lighting by Stephen Ross.

George "Little Chocolate" Dixon died in poverty in New York on January 6, 1909. It is said Dixon was found face down in the snow, wearing only his boxing togs, his fists covered with blood from fighting brick walls. Boyd says Dixon was a

torchbearer, opening the doors for such boxing greats as Joe Louis and Muhammed Ali.

"Dixon didn't fight in the ring for the glory, for the fame, the fortune. He fought for a loftier, much more important cause," says Boyd and that's what *Shine Boy* is all about.

Shine Boy continues at Neptune Theatre until March 13.

HDTV: the state of the state-of-the-art

by Malcolm Stanley

HDTV is an acronym you will see a lot of, someday. It stands for high definition television. It is coming...but not soon.

Television distribution in North America is based upon the NTSC standard, one of three standards operating worldwide. The NTSC signal, transmitted by your local television station or cable system, provides your television with one complete picture 30 times a second. The quality, or resolution, of that picture is determined by how many horizontal rows of pixels, or dots of light, the picture is made of. The theoretical maximum for NTSC rests at about 530 lines. Most normal televisions resolve between 300 and 400 lines.

The other two standards, PAL and SECAM, provide only slightly better pictures. Technical differences between all the standards make them completely incompatible. Watching a PAL video on an NTSC VCR is like watching Pay-TV without a descrambler. Except the Pay-TV is easier to watch.

The quest for universal compatibility and higher resolution is what leads to high definition

television. As in audio recording, it is now possible to almost perfectly record and reproduce a television picture. The limits of the reproduction are the limits of the standard used. Further improvements in picture quality will soon be impossible without a new, greatly improved television standard.

There are at least half a dozen different ways such a standard could be achieved. Only one, predictably Japanese, is off the drawing board and in working condition. Designed by NHK, the Japanese television network, this first contender delivers an 1125-line picture 60 times a second. Enthusiastic observers have compared it favourably to

35 mm film.

Technical kudos aside, the NHK design has some serious political problems. It is predictably incompatible with current standards. This means that to satisfy the requirement of universal usage, every piece of television equipment in the world would have to be replaced. No one wants to give Japan the chance to build and sell all that equipment if they can do it themselves.

The result: International squabbling over technical details which will last for years, fanned by the enormous amounts of money to be made by those who build the new system. NHK has ignored most of this, being in

first place right now, and has been more than willing to let people test-drive their new design. The first Canadian test-drive is *Chasing Rainbows*, the CBC mini-series starting on March 6th. Internationally, one feature film has already been released from Italy. More productions are undoubtedly on the way.

Watching HDTV productions like *Chasing Rainbows* on a normal television is like watching ads for colour televisions on a black and white set: there will be no improvement in the picture we see until the entire distribution network is changed over. Realistically speaking, that will be many years from now.

sports

Ongoing events

Mount Saint Vincent University Fitness Classes have raised \$998.89 through the Dance For Heart Program held here last week. This money will go to the Canadian Heart Foundation.

March Break Day Camp: student workers are needed to work part-time at the Athletics/Recreation Day Camp, March 14 - 18, 1988. If you are Child Study or Education student or have experience working with children please apply in person to Peggy Boudreau at the A/R office. Apply by March 9, 1988.

Basketball Doubleheader MSVU vs KINGS March 2, 1988; women at 6:30 pm, men at 8:30 pm. Come watch it. We need your support.

Women's Basketball Game MSVU vs NSAC March 4, 1988, 6:30 pm. Come watch our last regular season game.

Men's Basketball Game MSVU vs TUNS Tuesday, March 8, 1988, 7 pm at TUNS Gym. Come watch the action.

Tops in fiction

1. KALEIDOSCOPE - Danielle Steele
2. TOMMY KNOCKERS - Stephen King
3. PATRIOT GAMES - Tom Clancy
4. THE SILK VENDETTA - Victoria Holt
5. HOT MONEY - Dick Francis
6. BILL BAILEY'S LOT - Catherine Cookson
7. SARUM - Edward Rutherford
8. BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES - Tom Wolfe
9. PRESUMED INNOCENT - Scott Turow
10. MORTAL FEAR - Robin Cook