

the **Picaro**

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mount saint vincent university halifax, n.s.



«Times They are a Changin'»

Paul Card president elect

Sermon on the Mount

Bullshit! That's what I call the student union elections. Sure it's a little harsh, but listen to my reasons.

There are some good people running for important positions, as a matter of fact, voters could almost (assuming that the usual 10-20 per cent of the student body can be enticed to cast a ballot) close their eyes and vote and be assured of adequate representation.

For the first time in my memory, executive candidates are even throwing around issues and giving some strategy as to how they intend to fulfill election promises.

What really gives me grief is the childish and embarrassing manner in which candidates are running their campaigns. Listen, I can't handle stepping into a washroom, opening a stall door and having the grinning mugs of election hopefuls staring at me and telling me their life history. Have some class, I'm not in the john to make up my mind who is worthy of representing my peers and my self in the upcoming year, as a matter of fact, it's the furthest thing from my mind.

And then the bad-mouthing starts. Usually, a team of frantic candidates' supporters and not the candidates themselves handle this end of things.

Win an election on the merits which you or your chosen possess; why resort to bad mouthing your opponents. As far as I can tell, any candidate who resorts to mudslinging is unsure of their own abilities and therefore tries to make others look even less competent.

When all is said and done, the whole mess is one giant popularity contest anyway. Candidates will tell you not, but why else would the biggest thing on their posters be their egos and not their ideas?

What I suggest, if you are really interested in making an educated decision, is cornering the candidates one-on-one without their horn-honkers, and asking them what they can do for you.

I know, most of you couldn't care less anyway!

Jeffrey G. Mann
Editor

Letters to the editors:

Faculty salaries

To the Editor:

I was pleased to see the discussion on faculty salaries in your most recent issue. Students will better understand the context in which they are being educated if they know something about how the university is run and the working conditions of those employed at the Mount. A discussion of faculty salaries is, of course, only a beginning in the consideration of issues which affect all employees of this institution. I hope you will continue to cover this material.

I also thought it might be useful to expand on some of the issues raised in the discussion of academic women's salaries. Both Dr. Bindon and Dr. Blum correctly point out that women often begin their academic careers later than men. However, we do need to raise the question of whether women's prior experience is given equivalent recognition in pay to that of their male colleagues. A study done at the Mount some years ago found the best single predictor of current salary to be salary at entrance. One's initial salary is determined by negotiations between the university (anxious to stretch its salary budget as far as possible) and the individual faculty member. If women's previous experience is not evaluated as professional activity, they lose out. Many women are grateful to be entering a non-traditional women's occupation (only 15 per cent of all academics in Canada are women), less able to move (because of family obligations), and are thankful to have a job. All this does not strengthen their negotiating position.

Secondly, studies done across the country show that women spend longer periods of time in each rank than their male colleagues. Why? The usual answer is that this has to do with the performance in the research area. This raises the question of who decides what research is and how do you measure its performance. Certainly at the Mount the major contributions that many of my women colleagues have made to programs and knowledge at this institution has not been recognized as worthy of promotion because "it isn't research." Not to be promoted means that one's salary will fall further and further behind that of individuals who are promoted.

We also know that women are more likely than men to have marginal positions in the university, and to be appointed at lower ranks. That, of course, has salary implications. At the Mount, many of the new hirings

will be at a disadvantage when they compete for regular full-time jobs because they need to teach overloads or summer school to support themselves. They are again penalized for not doing research, with the financial consequences which ensue.

Salaries are one form of social assessment and value. While we may have good explanations for what presently exists at the Mount, we need to go beyond that. We need to be asking whether the assumptions operating behind the status quo come from a traditional (read male) perspective on academia and what weight various types of faculty activity should be given. The Mount is the appropriate place to question—and challenge—some of the traditional assumptions and practices. Let us begin.

Jane Gordon
Department of Sociology
Chair Status of Women Committee of the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

AM convocation!?

To the Editor:

Who is it anyway that decides that some are to receive their degrees or diplomas in the morning, some in the afternoon? This cavalier decision is patently unfair to those of us required to be assembled May, Friday the 13th, 9:30 am. Besides the fact that nothing decent should be done before noon, there is Friday morning traffic to be dealt with! This supposedly important day is already stressful enough (and knowing Nova Scotia, there will probably be a snowstorm). Nonetheless, guests coming from any distance away will have to start driving in extremely early, or stay in a hotel the night before. Even if the time was just moved up a little later, one could have a nice breakfast, make oneself presentable, greet the relatives that haven't been seen for a while, properly settle in the grandparent, and primp, etc. It will not be nice to have bed-wrinkles for the ceremony videotape.

Which brings us to another little grad grievance. Why are we not allowed our own videotaping? The idea of paying another \$40 for unguaranteed results is extortion. How do I know the camera will not be getting a closeup of the university president just as I am finally receiving my degree, and the magic moment lost forever?

As for the rather severe suggestions on what to wear—well I have never worn neutral hose in my life, and I shan't begin wear-

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

Cancer Society at MSVU

To the Editor:

The following is an announcement concerning the upcoming Cancer Society campaign that will take place next week at the Mount. It is the social responsibility of the **Picaro** to inform the students on this matter, and therefore we hope that you will give this article the coverage it needs.

The Cancer Society will host a booth on the first floor of Seton next Wednesday. Mrs. Helen Cassidy, Chairperson of the Halifax Unit, will be available during lunch hours to answer any

questions students might have on subjects like breast cancer, cancer and diet habits, cancer prevention, cancer early warning signs and how to become a volunteer for the Society.

Free brochures on these social issues—and more—will be offered to interested students. Mount students will host the booth for morning and afternoon shifts. We encourage everyone to drop by to ask questions, and to make a donation so that one day, cancer can be treated as easily as the common cold.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Laurent Benoit, BPR
Stephanie Bennett, BPR

SEE PAGE 8 FOR
STUDENT ELECTION RESULTS

ing that sickly orangeish color now. (Whose legs ARE that color anyway?).

Finally, if we must have our forms requesting more tickets for guests in by March 31st, why do we not hear about what we will receive until May 12th, the day before the ceremony. One cannot phone Toronto the night before to request the presence of a guest at a function the next morning...with only three tickets, I can get a ma, pa, younger sibling or grandparent combination. Some side of the family is going to be miffed and I need those graduation gifts to pay off the student loan.

Shawn-Lynn Hemeon
hopefully BSc (Hons.)

Soviet official speaks to Mount students

by Malcolm Stanley

CHNS was leaking into the sound system of Auditorium C last Monday night, providing the spectators who had gathered with the unexpected image of the Soviet speaker coming to the microphone as the Beatles softly sang "All my money..." It was not the only unexpected image of the evening. The Soviet speaker himself provided another.

Vladimir Kirillov is the First Secretary to the Soviet Ambassador to Canada. That is quite a title for a person who was born in the Ukraine and was made to do manual labour in order to qualify for a party membership. It is easy to imagine the appearance of the man who wears such a weighty title: the stereotypes of the large and overbearing Russian come immediately to mind. It is expected that such a person would easily demolish any opposition to Soviet policies beneath a formidable flurry of Marxist quotes.

As is usual in these cases, the stereotypes were wrong. Kirillov looks like a tenured English or History Professor, and speaks in the unsure voice of one who is not yet quite comfortable with spoken English. The voice is pitched high with uneasiness, not low with pending attack. The name of Karl Marx never

once passed Kirillov's lips. Even in Canada, after all, one can never be sure that the audience isn't hostile.

Kirillov began with some remarks on the nature of the Soviet economy and how it is necessary to reform that economy in the present day. The thrust of his remarks was many pronged. Central planning has not worked as well recently as it had in previous decades, but profit motive might; high technology has changed the rules of economic growth, even for the Soviet Union; there may be contradictions in the new programs being undertaken under Perestroika, but they are only apparent ones. The underlying message was that the attitudes of the past do not serve Soviet socialism well in the present day, and so they are being changed.

An example of the change in attitudes in the Soviet Union was provided by Kirillov from his own past. In recalling his own school days, Kirillov remarked how at that time (the early 1950's) computers were regarded as being fundamentally against the values of Soviet socialism. A result of such attitudes, said Kirillov, is the fact that now the Soviet Union is far behind the West in the development of computer technology.

Another topic touched upon was the drain upon the economy produced by the international arms race, and how this drain has impaired the ability of the Soviet Union to reform its economy and revamp its industrial base. For both economic and other reasons, the arms race has had negative effects: "People in the Soviet Union," he said, "are tired of waking up in the morning and knowing that something could happen..." The arms race is clearly yet another example to Kirillov of how the attitudes of the past, on both sides, have changed and need to change still further.

The question period got off to a slow start, as people waited to see just what ground would be acceptable. Soon, however, the questions were flying thick and fast about a surprisingly large number of topics.

One technical question asked about the new system of varied earnings paid according to merit, and how that would affect the communist ideal of equality for all. Kirillov's answer was instructive. Mentioning that the Soviet Union considers itself to be a socialist, not a communist, country, he then considered the problem from the reverse angle: Absenteeism in any factory on a Monday, he said, is something like 35 per cent of the work-

force. Yet all people are paid equally. This is not the way to run an economy. It simply doesn't work. Instead, people should be paid according to the work they do. That way, the best people will always be working.

Another questioner wished to know about the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. On that Kirillov was blunt: the Soviet people are tired of sending their boys there to die. "We want our guys out!" Kirillov said that the Soviet pullout might not wait for an agreement between Afghanistan and neighbouring Pakistan, suggesting that perhaps a shaking out of differences between political factions in the region might be best. He would not rule out, however, the continuation of economic aid to the country. Kirillov said that he himself had observed the poverty of Afghanistan, and that if economic aid was requested by the future government of Afghanistan, it would be given.

Other questions dealt with resistance to economic reforms,

population pressures within the Soviet Union between different ethnic groups, and the recent troubles in Azerbaijan and Armenia. In response to a question regarding the balance of conventional forces in Europe, Kirillov said that the Soviet Union was prepared to negotiate reductions in those forces, provided that the balance between the opposing sides remained equal.

Less than two dozen people showed up to hear Kirillov speak, and at least a few of those were from off-campus. The low turnout was disappointing to Rob Holden, the Alternative Programmer for the Student Union, who arranged for Kirillov to come to the Mount. For those people who did come, the evening was an opportunity to learn first-hand about the Soviet Union and the changes it is going through. They are important changes for all of us as well, and for that reason it was an opportunity fewer people should have missed.

The future of French in P.R.

by Sandra Boutilier

On March 28, the Mount's Senate will vote on a change proposed by the public relations department which would have students in the PR program complete one full unit of French, as opposed to the two full units previously required.

The original requirement outlined in the university calendar states that students must complete two full units of French at the 100 and 200 levels. However, in practice many students are required to use one, and sometimes two, of their electives fulfilling this requirement, says Judith Scrimger, chair of the public relations department. This meant some students were doing four units of French instead of the two which were intended.

"Since our program has so few electives in the first place, we did not like to see this trend (using up electives to fulfill mandatory requirements)," said Scrimger.

The new requirement, if accepted by Senate, would have students complete one full unit of French at the level indicated by the results of a placement test given by the French department every September. This means that those students who have difficulty in the language could complete an introductory course in the language and still receive their public relations de-

gree.

"At first glance, it might seem that we are de-emphasizing French," says Scrimger. "However, we have also proposed an optional concentration in French. That means those students who have the ability and interest can study French in a more serious way."

Those students will do three units of French, at a level deemed acceptable by the French department, and will receive a BPR with a concentration in the language, said Scrimger.

Jean Levasseur, a French professor, says completing a minor in French would give the students a better "working ability" in French and could make the degree itself worth a lot more.

But what most PR students are really concerned about is when, if accepted, the proposed change will be implemented. "Generally speaking, what is written in the calendar is how you earn your degree," says Diane Morris, Registrar.

This means that students currently enrolled in the PR program might have to fulfill the original two credits in French even if the proposal passes Senate. However, Morris added that Senate does have the power to implement changes sooner or later than usual, if there is a definite advantage or disadvantage to those currently enrolled

in the program by doing so.

Dr. Armand Morel, chair of the French department, says this change might mean that those PR students taking French are motivated to learn the language.

However, not everyone agrees that one unit of French, as a degree requirement, would give PR students an acceptable level of French for their field. Dr. Morel points out that one reason for having a French requirement in a program is to give the students flexibility. "The intent was that we would train them to perform anywhere in the country," he says.

Some students agree. Said Rhonda Cox, a 3rd-year co-op student in PR, "I think there should be a choice involved, but it's in the students' best interests to take French so that they're not cornered into English-speaking jobs."

Sandy Harrison agrees. "We're limiting ourselves to one half of Canada," says the 4th-year student. "In some jobs, you need a certain functional level of French."

However, others are still not convinced. Janice McNeil, a 1st-year transfer student, doesn't think French should be required for all students in the PR program. Says McNeil, "A lot of students have difficulty with French and aren't really learning anything. They're just getting through the credits."



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Stress management, especially around exams

by Carla Yuill

It's that time of year again. Exams are just around the corner, term papers are due and the pressure is on to find a summer job. For many students, coping with these and other demands can be extremely stressful. So stressful in fact, that many students start feeling that they're losing control of what's going on around them.

"When this happens, it's almost as if you have to step outside of yourself for a minute to look at the whole picture and say to yourself, 'I have to get control and I will handle this,'" says fourth-year PR student, Denise Jamieson.

Yet, for some students, this is difficult to do. In order to cope, some seek professional coun-

selling, where they learn stress management techniques and how to keep things in perspective. "Stress management is when you try to manage all the stimuli coming in and find a healthy balance," says Jane Reid, coordinator of counselling services for Saint Mary's University.

Reid defines stress as a lot of pressure that builds over time. "It's a feeling of not being able to cope—when you can't juggle all the balls at once," she says. "There is a strong fear that something will slip."

Although Reid says we will always be under stress whether we are a student, in the workforce, or unemployed, there is a point when too much stress can be harmful to the body.

"Stress can be measured on a bell curve," says Reid. "With

too little stress, we are bored, lazy and tired. As we reach the top of the curve, we reach our optimum level of stress where there is a healthy balance. Anything past this level means we become overstressed. This is the point where our bodies may break down. Headaches, sickness, mood swings, insomnia and incredible fatigue are some of the symptoms at this stage."

Stress within the university setting can be caused by a number of factors, such as academics, financial or family problems. Third-year arts student, Anne Livingstone says, "Financial stress is the worst. Yet if you work part-time in order to pay the bills, you end up worrying about getting your schoolwork done—it's a Catch 22."

Dr. Carol Hill, director of student services and counselling at the Mount, says students some-

times don't have a sense of direction or purpose, which can be very stressful. "Some students aren't highly motivated to be here, so when the pressure builds, the commitment isn't there either. This is when a student will feel guilty and find it hard to cope."

Stress is high among students who are doing well academically—especially the high achievers. These students put themselves under a lot of pressure by setting high, unrealistic goals for themselves.

"For them, success is an either/or phenomenon; it's either an A or a failure," says Judy Hiaschi, director of counselling and psychological services at Dalhousie University. "These students have a black/white perspective. They see their academic performance as their only sense of self-worth."

"A key factor in dealing with stress is to get control of it and

understand where it is coming from. If you have control over something, you are much less likely to be stressed about it," says Hill. This can be done by recognizing and acknowledging the stress in your life and how it affects you. If it's something you can act on—confront it and clarify it. For example, if you have a list of things that need to get done within the next week, sit down and prioritize things in order to get a better perspective. Although there are some things we have no control over, "It is our interpretation of these events and how we let them impact us, that determines how much stress we feel," says Reid.

To help reduce stress, Hill offers the following tips: schedule some leisure time into your day; draw on the support around you, such as friends and family; take stock of the resources you have; and reward yourself.

The Bookstore will be closed for inventory on Wednesday, March 30 and Thursday, March 31.

The store will reopen Tuesday, April 5.

Sorry for any inconvenience.

Float Rooms: wave good-bye to stress

by Franca Gatto

Feeling anxious? Stressed out? Need to relax? It is one month before exams and you cannot find the energy to get those last assignments done, those term papers written and the chapters in your textbook read.

Float rooms, which deprive the body of all the senses are becoming a popular way of reducing stress among business people and students.

ALAR (Advanced Learning and Relaxation) is the home of the float room. It helps your mind and body relax totally. "You can actually get away from everything," says John Mullins, manager of ALAR located in the Halifax Sheraton Hotel. "You have no sense of light, temperature, sound or gravity."

The concept of floating as a relaxation technique has been around for at least forty years, but it has only been within the last decade that medical science has recognized it as a useful tool for stress reduction.

Wendell White, Terence Mullins and Claude Fournier opened their doors at the Sheraton in December 1986. Before this, however, they test-marketed the float room concept in a basement office located in Mullins' home.

White, who is also the Program Director explains: "The mini centre was used to develop a business plan and a marketing strategy. We had over 400 people come through the centre in a period of six months."

Floating originally started with float tanks. The water was inside the tank and a cover was pulled over top, thus leaving approximately four inches between the person's body and the lid or cover of the tank.

Mullins says that the problem with the tanks was that, "most people complained that it looked like a coffin, or that they felt claustrophobic. Instead, with float rooms, it's like being in the world's biggest bathtub."

ALAR holds the patent on the float room and is in the process of franchising. "We are opening a float room in Toronto's Yorkville district. We

will also be selling the float room concept to places such as health spas, gyms and tanning salons," says White.

ALAR has geared most of its marketing strategy towards business executives. White explains, "The float room is becoming an acceptable tool in the corporate world in order to reduce stress for those in high-pressure positions."

ALAR also has programs for athletes, students and people interested in improving their meditation and visualization techniques.

"We have students who make a tape of what they need to study and they play it while they are floating," says Mullins. There are theories which suggest that when the mind is in a state of relaxed alertness it is easier for the mind to grasp concepts.

Floating also drains the lactic acids in the body. These are the acids which makes muscles sore after continued use. The Yugoslavian weight lifting team brought a float tank to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. They used it to float between lifts, thus making it feel as if it had been their first lift that day.

ALAR's float rooms consist of a 6 x 9 foot open basin which is filled with water heated to skin temperature 93.5 degrees. "After approximately ten minutes you

can no longer tell where your skin stops and the water starts," says Mullins.

Epsom salts makes the solution 30 per cent heavier than water, allowing you to float without any effort or sense of gravitational pull.

Each float room is fully equipped with individual shower facilities, soap, shampoo and towels.

While floating, one can listen to music through underwater speakers, and watch a video screen located on the ceiling of every float room.

The company's slogan is "Fitness From the Inside Out." They encourage guests to take the time after a float session to enjoy the lounge area of ALAR. "People can enjoy the refreshment bar and reflect on their float session," explains Mullins.

Mullins says that, "floating is guaranteed to lower the heart rate and blood pressure."

Meditation techniques such as yoga take years to perfect whereas floating involves no skill. "It is the layman's relaxation exercise," says Mullins.

Sensory deprivation can, at first, make almost anyone hesitate out of fear of the unknown more than anything else. The benefits floating offers, however, makes floating an experience that must be attempted.

Being able to mentally select and visualize what you want is needed in everyone's life, whether for personal fulfillment, corporate ladder climbing or athletic perfection.

The cost of a ninety-minute session in the float room is \$25. However, ALAR has a "starving student" rate of \$16 for an hour, Saturday and Sunday mornings. ALAR is open seven days a week.

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Worker sues McGill after racial altercation

MONTREAL (CUP)—A black maintenance worker is suing McGill University, saying he was beaten by two university security guards in a racist altercation last May.

In a civil suit filed in Quebec Superior Court January 8, Seifrid Bentley—who worked for McGill for 13 years—alleges he was punched, kicked and handcuffed by the school's security officers while he was waiting outside his supervisor's office last spring.

Bentley has also pressed criminal charges in municipal court against the two security guards, John Riendeau and Patrick Blue.

According to documents submitted for his civil suit, Bentley noticed an error in his pay cheque last May 28, went to see Dominic D'Eramo, his physical plant supervisor, and was told to

wait outside.

D'Eramo's office is located next to the security office. Bentley said Riendeau looked at him through the door of his office, and, using "a very rough and insulting voice," asked "Hey, what do you want?"

"(Bentley) was taken aback by his tone of voice and did not answer him," the document says.

Riendeau then showed his security badge, told the maintenance worker he was not supposed to be in the building, then grabbed Bentley's hands and dragged him toward the security office.

According to Bentley, Riendeau and Blue then twisted his arm, took him in a neck hold and handcuffed him. During the tussle, Blue allegedly punched Bentley in the eye, saying "all of you are the same."

The two guards were shoving Bentley into the security office when someone knocked on the door. Bentley said he yelled for help, prompting D'Eramo to open the door.

When asked by the security guards, D'Eramo identified Bentley. The three then went outside, leaving Bentley handcuffed in the office for twenty minutes until police arrived.

Bentley said in the suit that the attack was "consciously and intentionally motivated by racism," and is asking for \$25,000 in damages.

McGill officials were not available for comment but in legal reply submitted to the Superior Court, the university denies that race was "a factor" in the incident.

According to the university document, Bentley refused sev-

eral times to identify himself and when asked, shoved Riendeau, making him lose his balance and forcing the security guards to use force to restrain him.

William Schabas, Bentley's lawyer, was skeptical of McGill's version, saying "I don't think it's credible that a little man goes about picking fights with big men in blue uniforms."

In a similar incident, Sherwood Parker, a black janitor at John Abbott College has filed a complaint with the human rights commission for alleged racist remarks by his co-workers. The commission has refused however to make the details of their investigation public.

The hearing for Bentley's trial in municipal court is set for May 10.

Blacks and Natives losing education

HALIFAX (CUP)—Though women still experience institutional discrimination from Canadian universities, as a group they are getting a better shake than blacks and natives, says a former BC politician.

Rosemary Brown, a women's studies professor at Simon Fraser University and former New Democratic Party member of the BC legislature, says disadvantaged children are convinced of their own inferiority—a trend reflected in their often poor academic work at the elementary and high school levels.

But she said that exorcising prejudice from the curriculum will convince lower income, black and native students their work is just as valuable as that of their white peers, and that they can and should be on par with well-off or white students.

The professor made the comments at a recent three-day Symposium on Undergraduate Education at Dalhousie University. The \$20,000 get-together attracted more professors than students.

Brown said the forward thrust of the women's movement in the 1960's meant that women could work through established channels to create a place for them-

selves.

And though the gender gap still exists at universities, the growth of women's studies programs, sexual harassment committees, and the slow rejection of sexist content in the curriculum are positive gains, she said. Brown also pointed to the burgeoning success of women in finance, law and politics, as well as loud female voices on such critical national issues as free trade and reproductive choice.

In 1960-61, 7.4 per cent of women aged between 18 and 24 were enrolled in university classes. By 1985-86, that number had increased to 24 per cent, almost equal to men.

And in 1986, women outnumbered men among recent university graduates, accounting for 55 per cent of all graduates under the age of 25. But while women seem to be winning the battle, visible minorities aren't.

Brown said that historically, visible minorities and low-income earners have been trapped in menial jobs, and points to the education system as reinforcing the idea that university is not the place for these children. She said youths must overcome the biases which teach them to grow up and take their

place as providers of cheap labour.

But, Brown said, changing those attitudes is difficult. "I honestly do believe that it is not until we understand the covert and subconscious ways a society maintains itself, that we can make changes. The two (education and society) are so interconnected that if there is no structure to help us through the transition process, there will be a backlash into conservatism. The university is an ideological tool which teaches by endless example."

Renewed efforts to recruit the disadvantaged student and a commitment to produce better graduates will mean that while actual entrance requirements remain the same, universities will actually be attracting better students, she said.

Brown cited statistics which show that less than 15 per cent of Canada's under-24-year-old youths attend university. Almost 40 per cent of those are part-time students.

In defense of affirmative action, the professor said universities cannot be absolved from paying back the "outstanding debts" owed disadvantaged groups.

high and McGill is facing a serious underfunding crisis," Arts Associate Dean Martin Petter said of the proposal.

The proposal would raise the acceptance marks to 70 or 75 per cent and would only apply to students from Quebec colleges and other Canadian high schools. This means Canadian students applying to McGill with an average under 70 per cent would no longer be considered for acceptance.

However, Arts and Sciences Society President Geoff Moore said the university is taking the wrong approach to the problem.

"I think McGill is attempting to solve the problem of overcrowding overnight—if this is going to be effective it must be one step in a larger process."

Currently, the average students-to-teacher ratio at the McGill Faculty of Arts is 23 to one. The proposed policy would bring it down to 17 to one.



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25th Anniversary

McGill's answer to Arts understaffing problem

MONTREAL (CUP)—McGill University has found a novel way to deal with the school's lack of Arts professors: admit fewer students.

A proposal passed by the McGill Admissions and Scholarships Committee will require higher marks from applicants in Arts and is to be ratified at the next university Senate meeting. "There is a clear feeling within the faculty that student-to-teacher ratios are simply too

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100	M. Zelenietz	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	204B	E. Fry	Monday, April 18	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	328B	EXEMPT						
221B(1)	N. Davis	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	207(1)	EXEMPT			331B	TAKE HOME						
221B(2)	N. Davis	Wednesday, April 13	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	207(2)	EXEMPT			341B	EXEMPT						
266B	N. Davis	Monday, April 18	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	207(3)	EXEMPT			343B	TAKE HOME						
312B	M. Zelenietz	Thursday, April 14	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	210B	H. Field	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	346B	R. O'Brien						
				252B(1)	EXEMPT			410B	EXEMPT						
				252B(2)	EXEMPT			Graduate Education							
				252B(3)	EXEMPT			600B	G. Goman						
				252B(4)	EXEMPT			601B	D. Day						
				252B(5)	EXEMPT	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	642B	S. Masciuch						
				307B	C. French	Monday, April 18	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	663B	TAKE HOME						
				311B	K. Kienapple			666	F. French						
				350B(1)	EXEMPT			Fine Arts							
				350B(2)	EXEMPT			103B	L. Cormier						
				402B(1)	M. Lyon	Tuesday, April 19	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	201B	Sr. Young						
				402B(2)	P. Canning	Tuesday, April 19	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	294B	EXEMPT						
				407B	EXEMPT			History							
				415B	C. French	Wednesday, April 20	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	101	A. Robertson						
				416B	P. Canning	Friday, April 15	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	120	B. Taylor						
				417A	EXEMPT			203	C. Neville						
				418B	TAKE HOME			204	J. Konczacki						
				452B(1)	EXEMPT			213B	W. Shelton						
				452B(2)	EXEMPT			214B	W. Shelton						
				452B(3)	EXEMPT			222B	J. Guildford						
				452B(4)	EXEMPT			231B	B. Taylor						
				Computer Studies				282B(1)	F. Early						
				150B	T. Harriott	Wednesday, April 20	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	282B(2)	F. Early						
				151B	T. Harriott	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	309B	J. Konczacki						
				152B	J. Sayre	Monday, April 11	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	345	EXEMPT						
				154B	D. Lever	Wednesday, April 20	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	391B	EXEMPT						
				255B	J. Sayre	Thursday, April 14	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	481B	EXEMPT						
				270B	I. Blum	Thursday, April 14	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Home Economics							
				274B	R. Farmer	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Clothing & Textiles							
				289B	D. Lever	Friday, April 15	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	101B	S. McGregor						
				355B	I. Blum	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	304B	H. Lavallee						
				Economics				418B	N. Coleman						
				100(1)	W. Cornwall	Monday, April 11	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	429B	EXEMPT						
				100(2)	G. Hartlin	Tuesday, April 19	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Consumer Studies							
				100(3)	R. Seth	Saturday, April 16	6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	215B	S. McGregor						
				100(4)	R. Seth	Saturday, April 16	6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	318B	S. McGregor						
				100(5)	N. Kayhani	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	451B	EXEMPT						
				100(6)	J. Cekota	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Family Studies							
				100(7)	G. Hartlin	Thursday, April 14	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	212B	TAKE HOME						
				202B	W. Cornwall	Tuesday, April 12	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	320B	D. Norris						
				205B	N. Kayhani	Friday, April 15	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	341B	M. Clancy						
				211B	R. Seth	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	418B	R. Schneider						
				224B	EXEMPT			441B	EXEMPT						
				240	J. Cekota	Wednesday, April 20	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Food & Nutrition							
				312B	N. Kayhani	Monday, April 18	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	103B	J. Scharf						
				342B	W. Cornwall	Monday, April 11	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	203	S. Whiting						
				410	EXEMPT			215	N. Gilbert						
				420B	R. Seth	Monday, April 11	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	302B	R. Rao						
				498B	EXEMPT			307B	D. Norris						
				Education				311B	TAKE HOME						
				300	A. MacCleave	Tuesday, April 19	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	400B	E. LeBlanc						
				English				405B	P. Lynch						
				103	C. Ferns	Thursday, April 14	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	407B(1)	EXEMPT						
				105(1)	J. Morgenstern	Tuesday, April 12	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	407B(2)	EXEMPT						
				105(2)	A. Smol	Tuesday, April 19	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	416B	N. Gilbert						
				105(3)	M. Westwater	Monday, April 11	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	425B	EXEMPT						
				105(4)	C. Ferns	Wednesday, April 20	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	491B	EXEMPT						
				105(5)	S. Drain	Wednesday, April 13	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	499	EXEMPT						
				107B	G. Anthony	Wednesday, April 20	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Home Economics							
				120B(1)	R. Irish	Monday, April 18	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	111B	A. Murphy						
				120B(2)	C. Ferns	Friday, April 15	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	220B	M. Ellison						
				120B(2)	G. Watson	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	306B	R. Schneider						
				120B(4)	A. Smol	Tuesday, April 19	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	308B	EXEMPT						
				120B(5)	Sr. Regan	Tuesday, April 19	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	317B	S. Martin						
				120B(6)	R. Irish	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	321B	M. Ellison						
				120B(7)	S. Drain	Thursday, April 14	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	331B	TAKE HOME						
				120B(8)	J. Day	Monday, April 11	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	421B	EXEMPT						
				151B(1)	FACULTY	Tuesday, April 12	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	442B	EXEMPT						
				151B(2)	FACULTY	Tuesday, April 12	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	490C	EXEMPT						
				151B(3)	FACULTY	Tuesday, April 12	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	491B	EXEMPT						
				201	O. Broomfield	Tuesday, April 12	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	491C	EXEMPT						
				220B	S. Drain	Wednesday, April 20	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Linguistics							
				221B	EXEMPT			311B(1)	C. Moore						
				300	J. Morgenstern	Monday, April 11	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	311B(2)	C. Moore						
				302	O. Broomfield	Monday, April 11	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	311B(3)	C. Andrew						
				316B	P. Schwenger	Wednesday, April 13	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	384B	C. Home						
				320B	G. Anthony	Thursday, April 14	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Mathematics							
				322B	M. Westwater	Tuesday, April 12	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	020B	E. Cameron						
				323	A. Smol	Wednesday, April 20	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	112B	E. Cameron						
				410(1)	EXEMPT			113B	T. Tobin						
				410(2)	EXEMPT			114B	C. Edmunds						
				413	EXEMPT			130B(1)	F. Bennett						
				Gerontology											
				207B	TAKE HOME										
				219B	EXEMPT										
				220B	G. Gasek	Monday, April 11	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.								
				300B	EXEMPT										
				304B	EXEMPT										

April 16	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	1308(2)	B. Cameron	Friday, April 15	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3098	TAKE HOME		
		1308(3)	C. Edmunds	Friday, April 15	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3108(1)	EXEMPT		
		1318	F. Bennett	Wednesday, April 20	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	3108(2)	C. Moore	Friday, April 15	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
		203(1)	C. Kafer	Monday, April 18	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3118(1)	EXEMPT		
		3(2)	J. Reid	Monday, April 18	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3118(2)	C. Moore	Saturday, April 16	6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
April 19	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	203(3)	T. Tobin	Monday, April 18	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3118(3)	C. Moore	Saturday, April 16	6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
		203(4)	T. Tobin	Monday, April 18	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	312	EXEMPT		
		203(5)	J. Reid	Monday, April 18	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	3158(1)	V. Cronin	Tuesday, April 19	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
		210	D. Lever	Friday, April 15	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	3158(2)	V. Cronin	Tuesday, April 19	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
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		302	J. Reid	Friday, April 15	9:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	4118(1)	R. Sampson	Tuesday, April 12	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
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		320	D. Lever	Tuesday, April 12	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	4118(3)	C. French	Tuesday, April 19	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
						4118(4)	L. Birnie	Wednesday, April 13	1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
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Sex Trade analyzed in two new books

Good Girls/Bad Girls: Sex Trade Workers and Feminists Face to Face edited by Laurie Bell, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, 231 pages, \$12.95.

Sex Work: Writings by Women in the Sex Industry edited by Frederique Delacoste and Priscilla Alexander, Cleis Press, San Francisco, 1987, 349 pages, \$14.95. reviewed by Samantha Brennan reprinted from the Dalhousie

Gazette

Canadian University Press.

Prostitution and pornography are difficult issues for feminists. Arguments that the sale of sex, on the street or in print, involves the subordination of women, have led to problems. On the one hand, feminists' arguments have played into the hands of morally outraged citizens and politicians, resulting in stronger legislation in both areas. But by driving the sex in-

dusty underground, we leave the women who work in it with even less protection.

As well, feminists have angered women in the sex industry by insisting that their work perpetrates patriarchy by teaching men that women's bodies are for sale. Prostitutes say feminists are patronizing when they claim that any women who chooses to sell sex must have been socialized into believing women are inferior to men or mentally disturbed.

Two books recently published by feminist presses in the United States and Canada set out to repair the damage.

Good Girls/Bad Girls is a collection of essays from a Toronto conference entitled "Challenging our Images: The Politics of Prostitution and Pornography." Cleis Press published **Sex Work** as a way of giving women in the sex industry an opportunity to describe their reality on their own terms.

The term "sex trade worker" refers to those employed in the sale of sex, from models for pornographic photos or films, to table-dancers and street prostitutes.

Both books break important ground by allowing these women to speak for themselves.

Laurie Bell's **Good Girls/Bad Girls** explores the tensions between sex workers and feminists. It begins with a series of articles by feminists Susan Cole, Mariana Valverde, Christine Boyle and Sheila Noonan, which put the discussion in a political and historical context. The middle part consists of essays by sex workers, and both groups come together for the final section. The issues covered include organizing prostitutes, background on the Canadian Organization for the Rights of Prostitutes, the anti-soliciting law Bill C-49 and historical connections between working class lesbians and prostitutes.

The conference, and the resulting book, were brave projects. Many sex workers said they thought that feminists were

uptight and just as moralistic as the preachers who tried to get them to leave the streets. Both groups had, to some extent, bought society's myths about the other.

While the sense of dialogue was probably the most exciting part of the conference, that doesn't always translate well into print. The articles were originally conference addresses, and it's clear they were written for that audience.

Some funny anecdotes stand out. For example, the feminists and the sex workers try to meet to discuss the conference at the house of a strictly non-smoking feminist. Sending the smokers outside meant most of the sex workers disappeared. As well, the book begins with a juicy quote from a prostitute calling feminists "a bunch of fucking Madonnas."

Sex Work is somewhat different. Closer in approach to Lizzie Borden's film "Working Girls," the bulk of this book is simply sex workers talking about their lives. And while the women don't explicitly address politics and government policy, the message that existing laws have to be repealed comes across loud and clear. There is also a wider range of opinion in this volume about the desirability of selling sex, questions of legality aside.

Some write that they enjoy their work and are proud of their skills. Others hope for a society where sex isn't for sale and describe the misery of being forced into prostitution to feed their children and themselves. Still others approach the issue from a standard labour perspective, arguing that it's all just work, with the added disadvantage that you can't organize workers when their jobs are illegal. The first section of this collection includes 45 contributions from sex workers. They range from poems to letters and autobiographical essays.

The editors have done a good job of arranging the selections. Some are graphic and unpleas-

ant. Others are funny and touching. The women in **Sex Work** defy any stereotypes about who sells sex. Many mention that they appreciated the opportunity to tell people about their work. Part of what's wrong with our society is that it tries to hide sex workers on dark streets in parts of town where "nice" people don't go, making them and their work invisible. It's no surprise that a large part of the appeal of the book is simple curiosity, given how little the average person knows about prostitution. The line between the "good girls" and the "bad girls" are certainly fuzzier here.

Many of the women identified themselves as feminists. Some even worked in the industry to support their own political or creative writing. **Sex Work** may even challenge the "I could never do that, gross" attitude of many.

The debate is also on their terms in **Sex Work**. Sex workers speak first, followed by a series of essays on connections between sex work and other issues.

Finally, the book has an excellent section on prostitutes' rights groups in the world. Here you can find the World Charter and the World Whores' Congress Statement. All of this makes great resource material for people interested in working with local groups to assist sex workers in their struggles against repressive legislation, police harassment and societal pressure.

And **Sex Work** is another example of the sort of book that Canada Customs doesn't want any of us to read. It was stopped at the border when first ordered, and only released on educational grounds after the Vancouver Women's Bookstore appealed the ruling that it was obscene. Under the government's new proposed censorship legislation Bill C-54, owning a copy of this book will be illegal. **Sex Work** contains accounts of women working as prostitutes as young teenagers and graphic descriptions of sex.

SEA HORSE TAVERN

A meeting place where the untraditional is a tradition
Beside Cleves on Argyle Street
1665 Argyle Street, Halifax, NS

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Reagan to be busted in Toronto

by Mike Gordon CUP

When U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives in Toronto this June, a group of Canadians will be there with a warrant for his arrest.

The same Canadians also plan to arrest the leaders of Canada, Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany and Italy for their crimes against humanity, as they gather in Toronto for the Group of Seven Nations summit.

Billed as the "Citizen's Arrest of the Official Terror Network," the activists will be taking part in a three-day tribunal inquiry into the international crimes of the seven nations.

Using Canadian law and United Nations conventions, the tribunal will indict the seven government leaders for crimes of poverty, war, torture, the arms race, pollution, homelessness and genocide from Northern Ireland to Micronesia.

"These seven nations are basically an economic group that are waging an ongoing war against everything—the government, our children, and the planet as a whole," said Ken Hancock, tribunal organizer from the Alliance for Non-Violent Action.

Witnesses from around the world will testify at the tribunal from June 9-12. The tribunal is intended, in part, to ensure the seven nations adhere to international human rights standards, such as the Nuremberg laws, making preparation of crimes against humanity a criminal offense.

"We're not just looking at war as a conflict between nations, but as a condition of the economic and political system these men run," Hancock said.

Hancock sees the Hans Christian Andersen fable, the Emperor's New Clothes, as a metaphor for the leaders' true nature. "Not only is the emperor naked with power," he said, "but the emperor is a terrorist."

Speakers ranging from Native Canadians to Central American refugees will testify against the seven nations before a jury. The

embassies of each country have been invited to send a defense attorney to represent them but so far none have responded.

The citizen's arrest will be an act of non-violent obligation under international law. Organizers expect Canadian security officials to arrest them, possibly before they attempt to deliver the warrant.

"Any desire to squash this kind of resistance is going to be handled diplomatically through the court, but there will certainly be an overt use of force," says Hancock.

In a way, he says, the action is theatre, as well as a practical and political action.

"The whole point is that the summit they're having is theatre as well," he said. "It's an event put on to sell themselves to the public."

In the tribunal, witnesses and prosecuting attorney's will cite international agreements Canada has ratified, such as the U.N. Conventions on Human Rights, and Against Torture, which decree no signing country will provide safe haven for torturers, and will deport suspects to their countries of origin.

The tribunal will also use Bill C-71, the War Criminals Act, which gives immigration officials power to bar from the country those known to engage in war crimes.

The Bill was passed in September 1987 after the Deschenes Commission revealed evidence of former Nazi war criminals living in Canada. By the time the Bill passed, it was amended to include any crimes against peoples at any point in history.

"So we say we agree—don't let the seven countries in," says Hancock.

The Bill also provides for prosecution of anyone involved in war crimes against Canadian citizens.

Hancock says the best result of the tribunal would be to show the War Criminals Act cannot be used fairly if the government applies it selectively to fit its

political agenda.

"Canada is obviously not going to prosecute its allies," he said, adding, "Obviously, they never meant it to apply to themselves."

Witnesses will testify at the tribunal in several categories. Three sections will focus on human rights. Another will deal with damage to the environment and human health. One will concentrate on, "What we call 'indefensible nuclearism'—the whole chain of nuclear terror and the destruction to the environment," says Hancock. A final testimony will focus on economic crimes—crimes against the poor in the face of unchecked military spending.

Native testimony against the Canadian and U.S. government will be a strong element in the tribunal. With much international attention focused on South Africa's white-minority rule, and now the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, Canada's treatment of its Native peoples is often ignored.

Few Canadians, for instance, know the South African government studied the Canadian reserve system as a model for the apartheid bantustans.

Jury members in the human rights section will include John McMurty, a University of Guelph professor; Chris Levan, from Queen's Theological College; Art Solomon, a Native elder; and Charles Roach, a lawyer from the Toronto black community.

Other 'prosecuting attorneys' will include Philip Agee, ex-CIA agent and author; Mirna Anaya, from the El Salvador Human Rights Commission; and Philip Berrigan, an activist who, as a member of the Ploughshares 8, has served time in prison for taking part in non-violent actions against U.S. militarism, including the hammering-in of nuclear warhead nose-cones.

The tribunal may also include testimony by children—possibly pre-filmed due to the intimidation of a public forum—and others on the psychological terror

of growing up with nuclear weapons, the subject of a recent McMaster University study.

Another speaker will be Clair Culhane, Canada's most outspoken prison abolitionist and prisoner rights activist. Culhane sees the tribunal as an opportunity to raise issues often ignored within the social justice movement, such as the torture of Canadian prisoners, and the prison system as a \$6 billion profit industry.

If the tribunal is going to discuss international human rights abuses, she says, it must cast an eye to the Canadian prison system.

In 1982, Archimbault prison in Quebec was the scene of one of the worst prison riots in Canadian history. Three guards were killed, and three prisoners committed suicide. "The prison was closed for 10 days, and the guards took out their fury on prisoners," including violent and humiliating physical and sexual abuse, she said.

The riot was so bad it sparked an investigation by Amnesty International, the International Federation of Human Rights (Paris), and the American Civil Liberties Union.

"If they talk about torture in other countries, it's about time they talked about here," Culhane will also speak to Canada's international obligations and complicity in war crimes. "I will be linking up Canada's role in Vietnam, and its ongoing role—as a colony of the Americans, kowtowing to Pentagon policy, acting as what I call 'friends of the butcher'—with our role in Chile, Palestine, Nicaragua, South Africa."

Summit leaders will downplay the tribunal as having no authority. But then again, political and religious leaders have a long tradition of arrogance towards the public whom they claim to represent, says Hancock.

"The system is geared so decision are left in the hands of an economic elite who profit from them," said Hancock, "There's

not much responsibility at a popular level."

The tribunal uses language the organizers feel most accurately describes the roots of our system and its effects on the planet's population. "Terrorism is a word used in our society towards non-state actions—that's 'retail' terrorism, as opposed to 'wholesale' terrorism of governments," he said.

"The elite never refer to actions they do as terrorist. They say it's for democracy and freedom," said Hancock. "That's part of our responsibility in holding a popular event to show what is being done."

Clark recently referred to Israel's repression of Palestinian protests in occupied West Bank and Gaza as human rights violations under international standards—detention without charge, excessive force against civilian protests, torture.

"If that's a standard, it's one we could use against the many actions of the seven nations," said Hancock.

But while the tribunal will focus on U.N. charters and the War Criminals Act, he says he wants to avoid using a totally legal framework. "We don't want to forget that there's also a moral international consensus that it's wrong to slaughter millions of people, wrong to let people freeze to death in the streets of Canada while we talk about nuclear subs."

"I don't want to see us lose that, or give it less importance, just because it isn't written down. It isn't written in U.N. charters," said Hancock, "it exists in people's conscience."

International law also outlines the law of omission—refusal to act and resist committed war crimes. The point of the tribunal is not to merely condemn world leaders, but to question our role in letting these crimes continue.

"To know these policies, it's our responsibility to resist them," says Hancock. "We know if we do nothing, we enter the realm of criminality and violence too."

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SMUDS plays for small crowd

by Chris Gallant

Dirty Work at the Crossroads, a musical melodrama put on by the Saint Mary's Drama Society (SMUDS) last week, was unusual punishment, at first. Fortunately, the performance picked up somewhat as it slowly progressed.

The blame for the "mess" may be partly because this music, by Bill Johnson, tended to be

slow and unoriginal. Basically it was the story of the wicked Munro Murgatroyd who tried to steal the riches of the sweet, innocent, Nellie Lovelace; not especially deep but possibly fun.

Perhaps a larger audience turnout would have encouraged a more energetic beginning. A mere 30 people were dispersed about more than 200 chairs. This was hardly welcoming to the cast who had to sing and

dance through the audience.

David Chambers, the director, seemed to want to emphasize the stereotypical characters and the corny country set, typifying the "Gay Nineties." But it was not until half way through the show that it became apparent that the exaggerations were not simply bad acting and juvenile set design.

Upon this realization the show became more enjoyable. Sweet Nellie was played by the

versatile Linda Colpa, whose sweet soft voice became harsh and cruel when she stated her revenge against the wicked Munro. Michael Smith, as the evil and scheming villain, commanded the most attention with his long black cape and sinister moustache. He wrung his hands as he laughed devilishly to the audience. Mark Hubly portrayed Nellie's unfortunate love and does a wonderful rendition of *Pack Up Your Troubles*. The country

hick and clown kept the audience awake with loud boisterous laughs and crazy stepdances.

The pianist, Cheryl Dollard, helped to set the mood of the production with some ragtime tunes along with a woman who appeared from behind a screen with signs that told the audience to *Boo, Hiss or Sigh*. The few that did attend had fun participating, perhaps a large crowd would have been the missing link.

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COCA entertainer of the year returns to the Mount

by Cheryl O'Connell

Mike Woods is a popular folk guitarist who has been travelling the college circuit as a soloist for three years. He made his second appearance of the year at Vinnie's Pub on March 18. A large crowd gathered for the show and everyone seemed to enjoy Woods. Woods has been on the road since September, almost without a break, but he gave an excellent performance none the less.

Woods says he truly enjoys playing in the Maritimes. "I love it down here. I find the people are very friendly." He has been performing on the east coast for a few years now. In fact, his opening song was an original tune written on one of his first east-coast tours, about his homesickness. The song is entitled *Missing Her*

Tonight, and it is the tale of his poignant feelings about having to leave his wife behind when he tours.

Woods performed several original songs during the show. These included *Dead Puppies* and a spoof on George Michael entitled *And That's Why*. He has a soothing and appealing voice which draws the audience into the show. He also uses audience participation to attract the crowd. Says Woods, "I try to make the audience feel like they are part of the show."

In addition to his impressive original material, Woods performed many of the all-time folk favourites from various artists. His songs included Harry Chapin's *Cats in the Cradle*, James Taylor's *Fire and Rain*, Bob Dylan's *Blowin' in the Wind*, and Cat Stevens' *Moon*

Shadow. Woods accompanied the tunes with entertaining facial expressions, upbeat guitar and an occasional harmonica lick.

Woods was recently voted entertainer of the year for 1987, by the Canadian Organization of Campus Activities (COCA). When asked how he felt about the award he responded, "It made me feel good... I was honoured."

This award is voted on by campuses across the country, so it's a prestigious honour for him. In fact, not only is Woods popular here in Canada, he has also had several successful dates in the United States. He found the Americans were inquisitive about his Canadian background.

Woods' newest project is a demo-tape in preparation for an album release in September. He realizes it will be a lot of work, but he doesn't mind.

The great Picaro adventure

by Arlene MacAskill

As I sat in the brightly-lit room and watched chance after chance pass me by, I said to myself, "Self, you came here because you wanted to write for the *Picaro*, so do it!"

I was at a *Picaro* meeting. The editor had assigned stories to just about everyone there (except me), so I offered to take one of the "leftovers." But then panic hit me. "What do I do now?" I thought.

I put my pride on the line. I admitted to the editor that I was a novice at writing for the *Picaro*. (Was that a twitch at the corner of his mouth?) Very carefully, he explained the basics I needed to know to write my article. So off I went, proud of my new-found responsibility.

What had possessed me to take such a leap into the unknown world of the *Picaro*? Here's how it happened....

Being a public relations student, and in co-op to boot, I surmised that writing for the school paper was an almost expected step in the right direction. I learned that the *Picaro* staff met every Monday to hand out the next issue's story assignments. So on Monday, I

gathered my blanket of courage around me and went into Rosaria to find the *Picaro* office.

I had heard rumours that it was somewhere near the student union office, so I made my way up the stairs, certain with each passing step that I was making a fatal mistake. Why would they let me write a story? Maybe I would just help someone else write an article. That way I would learn the ropes before they set me loose in the print world.

As I neared the student union office, I saw another student go into a small room to the left. Seeing nothing else that resembled the image of the organized, tightly-run newspaper office that I had conceived in my mind of *Picaro* headquarters, I followed her in.

A couch along one wall was the only apparent luxury in the room. A row of desks and typewriters lined the opposite wall, and completing the decor were scattered bulletin boards covered with ominous notices and articles. I walked in, my blanket of courage shredding with every step, passing staring eyes which seemed to say, "What are you doing here? You don't belong." I

sat on the floor, (the only available spot) and watched as more people streamed in, greeting each other and talking that ominous "*Picaro* talk."

Some semblance of order was established when the editor appeared. Notices were read and the week's stories were announced. I started to really panic when I realized no one was going to say, "Oh, here's an easy story. Would you like to do it, since you're a beginner?"

"Well, I did get a story assignment, and managed to hand it in on the Friday deadline. When I saw the editor later that day, he said, "Thanks for the article."

"I had to edit it a bit," he informed me.

I didn't even want to see the *Picaro* when it came out the following Thursday. But I couldn't resist. And there it was, my name in black on white. Okay, so the article was changed a little. But not nearly as much as I had feared. A sentence moved here, a comma inserted there. I could handle that. I had done it! My first article.

Anyone can do it—our university newspaper has a place for everyone. Just go write on up!

Canadian hockey for 'St. Pierre et Miquelon'

by Marcel d'Eon

During the past March break, Centennial Minor Hockey hosted its 9th Annual Frank MacIsaac Tournament at Centennial Arena in Fairview. The tournament, held March 11-20, featured teams from Novice A, Atom C, Pee wee A and C, Bantam A and C, as well as Midget A and B levels. Most teams were from Nova Scotia and many came from the Halifax area; however, one Bantam C team which was unique in many ways was the team representing St. Pierre et Miquelon.

St. Pierre et Miquelon is composed of two small islands which lie off the southern coast of Newfoundland. The islands, which are owned by France, have only one rink, on St. Pierre, where most people live, a new building constructed four years ago to replace the old one. This building is put to good use.

Eric De Arbum, 15, and one of the team's two goaltenders, explains. "Hockey is really popular in St. Pierre; a lot of people followed the progress of the

French national hockey team at the recent Calgary Winter Olympics as the goalie was a native of St. Pierre."

Playing in the Frank MacIsaac Memorial has meant raising money in order to fly to Halifax rather than take a ferry as the team usually does to travel to

various tournaments. However, all of the players think that the cost of 300 francs (About \$70) per player to come to the tournament is well worth it.

Says Bruno Saliou, a defenseman, "We like these tournaments a lot, it gives us a chance to play different teams and besides,

we like travelling to larger cities like Halifax. Missing school back home isn't too bad either."

While the islands officially belong to France, the players have connections to hockey as played in Canada. Besides playing mostly against Canadian teams, they use mostly Canadian

made hockey equipment, which is brought in and sold by the St. Pierre Minor Hockey Association.

Though the players insist that different people have their favourite teams, the most popular team among the St. Pierre players is none other than the Montreal Canadians.

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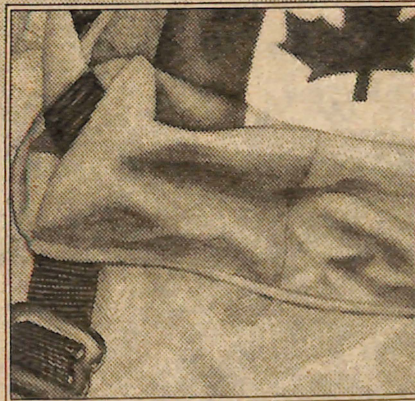
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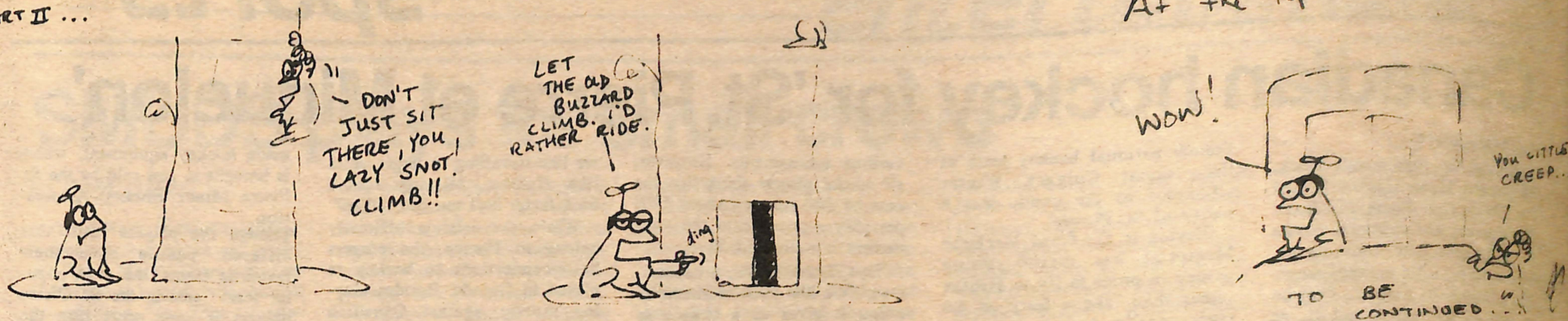
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