

Campus Connection

a newsletter for the Mount Saint Vincent University community

March 1991

Teach-in sparks wide media interest, coverage

A recent teach-in organized by the Mount's Peace and Conflict Studies Committee drew a host of media interest. The teach-in, entitled *The Gulf Crisis: How to Watch the Evening News*, was aimed at helping us to better understand media coverage of the Gulf war and our own reactions to the coverage. The event caught national and local media attention when it was mentioned the previous week in a front page article in *The Globe and Mail*.

The program opened with talks by four panelists, each offering a different perspective on the topic. Paul McEachern, a broadcaster with C100 Radio, related his own recent experience as a journalist covering the Gulf crisis, and explained the factors that place limits upon the reports. "Military censorship (for example) restricts what is reported and causes the media to see very little of the actual war. As reporters we are shown what the army wants us to see, and we report what they want us to report."

Chris Beckett, manager of DUET and audio-visual, looked at war coverage within the context of a network marketing strategy. "Like all news events this one has been packaged," he noted. "At first networks packaged poignant personal clips...confused kids in empty forces bases, tearful spouses and parents. Then, media needed a new focus, so



Demonstrations, tours and even a magic show were all part of the science departments' recent open house for high school students. Here, Dr. Kathy Darvesh, of the chemistry department, demonstrates the Meissner effect of superconductivity. A recent scientific discovery, high temperature superconductors are ceramic materials which become superconducting at about -183°C . Dr. Darvesh is showing how the superconductor will repel a magnet.

there has been endless speculation about what may or will, happen. They've created a 'make-believe war'. Despite the quantity of coverage, there is very little hard news."

Ann Wetmore, assistant director of student affairs, explained some emotional reactions to a bombardment of media coverage on such an anxiety-inducing subject as war. "When we are in a heightened anxiety state our ability to process information is impaired. Over time, people look to tag the information they're receiving within a frame of reference. But if, over time, the bombardment of information continues, people can't

process it." She suggested setting limits on what we watch and when we watch it. "Choose a network whose coverage you trust, watch it at specific times only and then turn it off."

Journalist and public relations faculty member Sharon Fraser, offered a feminist analysis of the news. "Once war started, the door slammed shut on women's perspective. 'No broads allowed!'" War coverage, she said, "focuses on wizardry and male bravado. Where are the stories about women, who are the prime victims of war?"

Teach-in continued on page 8

Women In Times of War and Peace

by Dr. Krishna Ahooja-Patel, current appointment to the Nancy Rowell Jackman Chair in Women's Studies

Policy makers, decision makers and others who directly benefit from economic and political crisis created by war repeatedly inform us that their side of the war is "just" and "honorable". In the last two centuries, for each year of peace the world has known four years of war. All wars including the present one are basically "unjust", and "uncivilized" — for some countries, for certain cultures and for all peoples. The present war has already created immense upheavals in the lives of ordinary citizens, pushing them across national boundaries as refugees and migrants — more often making them stateless, homeless and penniless.

Half of humanity in all countries consists of women. They are "special" victims of war and have "specific" casualties different from, and in addition to, what men suffer. In times of war, the cost they pay in sheer physical hardship of managing even the minimum of family life becomes enormous. The price in terms of violation of their bodies and humiliation to their sexuality is beyond repair and reparations. They have, even in such conditions, the responsibility of being reproducers of the next generation.

Women play multiple roles in times of peace. But, their role in economic sectors as producers become more visible when war is declared. For example, there are comprehensive statistics on the number of women

who supported the war effort during 1939-1945 in munitions factories in the United States and the United Kingdom. But the hard data and the tabulation of the number of women who were victims of sexual assault and rape in "friendly" and "enemy" countries has not been quantified. In the current literature, their working conditions in factories, hospitals and civil defence facilities are frequently described in some detail. Often the conclusion is drawn that when men return from war women are displaced from these jobs. From the point of view of the labor market, that is often the case and this is a fact of history.

The transition from working in a munitions factory to becoming a homemaker has another important dimension. When after wars, revolutions or political movements for independence, women are pushed back into the narrow confines of the family and reproduction, they become aware of their oppression and make political demands for their rights. It is during this period that women also participate in peace movements in very large numbers. Wartime experience makes women turn toward peace and stability and not necessarily homemaking, as we are led to believe.

Once again, the contours of another world are appearing on the dark horizon. Its larger-term effects are incalculable to human life, environment and the world's resources. The fact that this war is being fought

with "high-tech" weapons and is providing us with glimpses of destruction of buildings and cities through the small television screen does not make it an unreal electronic game. Beyond the bombardments and behind the television screen, the other side of the picture involves thousands of human beings in different stages of mutilation and death. Neither blood nor death ultimately has any nationality. Among the victims are also thousands of women who are blocked out of the media and our conscience. When men are killed in battle as soldiers, they often become heroes; when women die behind the battle lines, they are humiliated, tortured and raped and completely deprived of their dignity. Simple death is not a woman's lot.

This war like others is bringing more and more refugees in large numbers from across many borders. There is a depressing movement from one country to another seeking a new country, new home and peaceful environment. Many thousands of women with children will be found in refugee camps which are appearing like dots on a map in the Middle East. Experience from refugee camps in Afghanistan, Lebanon and Jordan points to one conspicuous fact. Being a women refugee is a thousand times worse than being a refugee as a man. All forms of discrimination against women known in time of peace become operational in daily life in the

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Prize-winning book sheds new light on American expansionism

Dr. Reg Stuart's latest book, *United States Expansionism and British North America, 1775-1871*, was recently named the 1990 winner of the coveted Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations. Offered biennially by the American Historical Association (AHA) and the Canadian Historical Association, the prize was awarded to Dr. Stuart, the Mount's dean of humanities and sciences, at the AHA's annual meeting in New York.

"Of course, I was delighted to receive the prize," he comments. "I

had harbored secret hopes, but didn't really expect to win. It's a very great honor."

The prize committee, in its citation, applauded Dr. Stuart for offering new insight into Canadian-American relations, a field about which "it was hard to imagine anything fresh could be said... Yet, Reginald Stuart has entered into this historical landscape and the whole terrain is bathed in new light."

The book at once examines a neglected subject — changing U.S.

perceptions of British North America for the century from the American Revolution to the end of the Civil War era — and dismisses some popular notions about American aggression toward its northern neighbor.

"I thought it was important to cover a broad span of time, so that we could really see changes in American attitudes," Dr. Stuart says.

Dr. Stuart's book covers a sizeable time span, but also paints a multi-faceted picture of American

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PROFILE

Dr. Mary O'Brien

Dr. Mary O'Brien, gerontology department, fervently believes that old age doesn't have to be a barrier to leading a full, rewarding life. "The field of gerontology has, in the past, emphasized the problems of aging — including health and economic problems. It's important that we continue to look at these factors. But we also need to look at the **potential** in later life. People can, and **do** continue to grow spiritually, mentally and emotionally, right up until the time they die."

A native of Niagara Falls, N.Y., Dr. O'Brien says that gerontology represents a happy marriage between her academic background in adult education and her love of art.

"While I was completing my PhD in adult education at the University of Michigan, I seriously considered going on to a degree in art history." Instead, she accepted a position as organizer of a national conference on the humanities and aging at the university. Meanwhile, she also developed a course for the university on the humanities and aging. "Both the conference and course helped me to develop a better grasp of the realities of old age. I realized that while old age has its difficulties, it has tremendous potential, and I wanted to explore those factors that enhance a positive attitude in elderly people. That's when I knew I belonged in gerontology."

She explores the potential of aging in both her teaching and her research. "In my classes I invite older people to talk about creative aspects of their lives. In my Women and Aging course, I bring in a panel of older women to talk about their contributions to society through community work. Even in my Counselling to the Elderly course, which focuses on institutional settings, we emphasize the potential of people despite physical and mental frailty."

Dr. O'Brien says that in interviewing elderly people, she has come

to the conclusion that those with a positive attitude about life share common characteristics. Maybe first and foremost, she says is their 'outward reflection'. "As we get older, we tend to focus inward, on our bodies. But the most vital elderly people I interviewed, while they had the usual health problems, were far more interested in others and the world around them. Many were very involved in community work."

Dr. O'Brien has also interviewed some older women to discern their perceptions of the meaning of spirituality in their lives. "They have a strong sense of spirituality. I don't mean that they are 'religious' necessarily, but that they share a deep feeling of being connected to the world. Their spirituality has to do with all creation — people, animals, rocks, stars. They have a sense of wonder for all things in nature."

While doing research at the University of Prince Edward Island from 1983-85, she interviewed many creative older islanders, including artists, inventors and community leaders. "An interesting discovery was that older people who live in a smaller, more isolated place like the island seem better able to hold on to their uniqueness."

Her experience on the island inspired two projects of which she is particularly proud. One is a book of photographs, *Elders of the Island*, a collaboration with photographer Lionel Stevenson. The other is *The Venerables*, a theatre group of older adult islanders which she helped to organize. "They're still going strong. They just had their 350th performance!"

In researching positive influences on aging, Dr. O'Brien has come to focus on women, and in particular, ever-single women. "They're a unique research group, which is, of course, what researchers look for."

The Mount, she says, "nurtures



Dr. Mary O'Brien

my interest in women and aging. Being a women's university, it allows me to develop, in what I teach and research, a feminist perspective. For me, this is a really good place to be." In addition to her responsibilities in the gerontology department, Dr. O'Brien also has a three-year cross appointment in the women's studies department.

She also enjoys the fact that the Mount attracts many mature students "with a lot of life experiences!" Many gerontology students are already in professions dealing with the elderly. "They have a great deal to share. As an adult educator I'm very interested in how we can get content across to students, and particularly mature students. I look for ways of helping them to build on their personal and professional experiences."

She uses lectures, guest speakers, films, field assignments, and literature — "anything that exposes students to the experience of the elderly". She also encourages students to do volunteer work with the elderly.

Dr. O'Brien believes that the Mount's program is "one of the best around. It's a strong program, and we're constantly revising and updating it to make our courses as relevant as possible." She adds that another strong element is community linkage. "Projects like Care for the Caregivers

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Child study project aimed at filling information gap

An estimated 10,000-12,000 preschool children in Nova Scotia have special needs. This figure is based on results of a research study which compiled information on approximately 30,000 children, ages birth to six, carried out by Drs. Patricia Canning and Mary Lyon, child study department. "Special needs" children include those with physical, mental or sensory impairments, language or learning difficulties, serious or chronic health problems, or problems due to social or family circumstances.

It's well documented that early intervention services for special needs children and their families are essential for the future development of these children — and a wide range of professional services and other resources exist in the province. Yet, results from the Canning and Lyon study indicate that parents are faced with a lack of information about who can help and what services are available. Even professionals who work with special needs children reported a lack of information on available services and program.

Now, Drs. Canning and Lyon are directing a project aimed at trying to help fill this information gap. The Special Needs Information Project was developed as a first step in meeting information needs and in improving and expanding existing resources for preschoolers with special needs. The project is funded by a \$200,000 grant from Health and Welfare Canada's Child Care Initiatives Fund.

"We're trying to build the connection between all those little bits of information and those people who

need the information," says project coordinator Adele McSorley.

She explains that the project has three aims. "Our first task is to develop a directory of existing resources. The directory will contain descriptions of available programs and services, as well as information about specific issues. For example, parents may want to know about obtaining tax credits, medical insurance for prescriptions and therapeutic equipment, access to day care, etc.

McSorley says that the project's second component, the computer data bank, will contain more detailed information, including entries on legislation and related literature from national and international sources. Directory updates on new services, and on developments in resources, legislation and medical services will also be included. It is hoped that the data bank will be accessible by telephone across the province.

The final step will be to identify needed resources. "We've sent out 300 questionnaires to parent and professional groups asking what they need. So far, we're finding that parents most commonly ask for respite, and professionals for staff training resources," says McSorley. She will also travel around the province, interviewing parent and professional groups to determine resources currently available to fill those needs.

"Our mandate is to complete the first three stages of the project within two years. The project directors are currently soliciting support from an outside agency to assume responsibility for maintaining and updating the

information service after that."

When the project is completed, parent and professional groups will have a directory in hand that gives them specific information about special needs services and issues in Nova Scotia. More detailed information will be a phone call away via a toll-free number.

How will it work? McSorley describes a typical scenario: "Let's say a parent calls and says that she's just been told that her child has Down's Syndrome. She's desperate for more information. If she lives in metro, she would be told about a number of support groups available, such as the Nova Scotia Down's Syndrome Society and the Canadian Association for Community Living, and groups like the George Roehrer Institute in Toronto. She'd be told about the developmental clinic (at the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children) and the Progress Centre for Early Intervention. That one phone call might save her several weeks' worth of phoning around trying to gather information herself."

McSorley expects that the information service will also be widely used by professional agencies and support groups.

While the information service will provide a "missing link" in the network of resources available, McSorley stresses that "it will only work if groups respond and continue to keep the information service up to date with any new resources."

The project, she says, "has been received with wholehearted enthusiasm by parents and professionals. The need is well recognized!"

servants. What has happened to them and their lives? Several governments in Asia were involved. They managed to bring only a few of them home.

In the midst of the incredible information revolution of this century there is simultaneously, a bombardment of "disinformation" and "misinformation" about the primary facts of this war. Women are, once again, missing in the processes of political decisions. Yes, women have the right

in some countries to join the army and in doing so face the possibility of being captured as prisoners of war. But have they any choices in the processes of peace making?

There are several choices that women can make: they can protest against discriminatory treatment during war; enforce their political legal rights; and above all take political initiatives to re-establish a peaceful world order.

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camps, including the distribution of food and medicine.

Thousands of women who left their home countries as migrants in their right to earn living in Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia before the Gulf War have not been heard of since. They were working as nurses and nannies, they were secretaries and dress makers and they were hired by the upper income groups in these countries as domestic

Lecturer warns that reproductive technologies have a darker side

by Lisa McGowan, public relations student

In a lecture sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Women, political scientist Dr. Joan Rothschild warned that public debate on the moral and social implications of using new reproductive technologies is being eclipsed by the goals of the medical profession and the desires of individual parents to have the "perfect child".

Dr. Rothschild, professor of political science at the University of Lowell, Mass., titled her lecture "Engineering the Perfect Child: Towards a New Hierarchy of Birth?". She told the audience of about 80 people that this "new hierarchy of birth" is subtly being affected with little input from ethicists, policy makers or feminists. Instead, she argued, medical geneticists, obstetricians, gynecologists, genetic counselors and parents themselves are making decisions that will ultimately affect the whole society.

"Those people who are researching, supporting and using technologies are the ones that we really have to look at, and we have to see how they are interacting," said Dr. Rothschild.

She noted that the widespread enthusiasm of medical professionals for reproductive technologies such as amniocentesis, ultrasound and alpha-fetal protein screening is grounded firmly in the goals of preventive medicine. Medical professionals also wish to serve their patients, while adhering to their profession's commitment to individual choice.

Working so intensely on a one-to-one basis with their patients, however, medical professionals fail to see the big picture, Dr. Rothschild maintains. "One of the things that you see constantly is the medical professional



An apple for the student ... a local corporation has come up with a unique way to build a scholarship fund. The CCL Group companies — Corporate Communications Ltd., Corporate Research Associates Inc., and Sight and Sound Productions — recently established a scholarship fund for Mount students in public relations, marketing or a communications-related field, by picking apples off a "Tree of Knowledge".

As visitors toured The CCL Group's new facilities over the past eight months, they were asked to pick an apple from the "tree". The amount named on the apple was then donated by The CCL Group to a scholarship fund.

University president, Dr. Naomi Hersom (l), recently picked the last apple, bringing the fund to \$10,000. To help her celebrate were Steven Parker, Chair of The CCL Group (r) and Mount BPR alumnae who are now working for the company (l to r): Beth Keays ('86 grad), Michelle Gallant and Karen Stone (both 1982 grads).

The "Tree of Knowledge" will be on display in the Rosaria Board Room for the next couple of weeks, for anyone who'd like to see it.

saying, 'we really can't be concerned with the social impact (of reproductive technologies)'...I recently came across a quote in a journal by a doctor who said, 'what's good for the individual patient is good for society'. There is a sincere belief that (these attitudes) will eventually help society."

Compounding this notion, she said, is the general lack of acceptance of mentally and physically challenged persons within our society and the "abysmal social services" available for those with special needs. A set of standards of desirability for children is imposed. Physical handicaps, for example, are considered more acceptable than mental ones. These standards, in turn, act as a basis for determining whether or not pregnancy will be terminated.

Dr. Rothschild noted that white, middle to upper class parents are the groups most commonly seeking out reproductive technologies. In the United States the private healthcare system limits access to reproductive technologies for poor women and women of racial minorities. At the same time, there is a greater overall acceptance of physically and mentally

challenged children among the poor and minorities.

She said that she was particularly disturbed by the subsequent potential for clusters of physically and mentally disabled children in poor communities and within certain ethnic groups. "Remember what the eugenicists used to say, that they would take poverty, moral turpitude, disease and physical and mental retardation and link them all together...The point is, if hierarchical trends continue, you may start making this actually happen. I think that this is a very scary thing that we have to be extraordinarily concerned about," she said.

Dr. Rothschild concluded her lecture by challenging her audience, "How do we as feminists keep our commitment to the powerless and to diversity as we try to influence and frame social policy on these issues?"

Dr. Joan Rothschild has published several papers on feminist theory and technology and is completing a book on reproductive technology. The January lecture was the first in a series sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Women.

ON THE MOVE

Nicola Young, business administration department, was recently elected the first woman Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia (FCA). The fellowship is the highest honor which the Institute bestows on its members, and is awarded for outstanding service to the profession and the community. Of the Institute's 1,280 members, only 42 are FCAs.

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Dr. Marie-Lucie Tarpent, modern languages department, received Honorable Mention in the 1989-90 annual book award competition sponsored by the Society for the Study of Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) for her thesis *A Grammar of the Nisgha Language*. The Nisgha language is spoken in the Nass Valley of British Columbia. The book award is given for the manuscript that "most significantly contributes to our knowledge of indigenous languages of the Americas."

The awards committee recommended Dr. Tarpent's thesis for publication and forwarded it to the University of Utah Press for inclusion in the SSILA award series.

Dr. Tarpent was recently elected a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, of which the SSILA is a member society.

* * *

Business administration student Terrine Benham is the winner of a 1990-91 Frank H. Sobey scholarship. The scholarship, valued at \$4,000, is offered by the Frank H. Sobey Fund for Excellence in Business Studies, in honor of one of Canada's leading businessmen. The fund offers four scholarships annually to business students at Maritime universities, for high academic achievement and community involvement. Benham will be recognized at a luncheon in honor of recipients later this month.

* * *

Marg Muise, co-operative education co-ordinator for public relations and business administration, recently competed in two provincial curling championships. She participated as a member of the Capital Zone team in the Scott Tournament of Hearts, the provincial women's championship, and as a member of the Halifax Curling Club team in the provincial Mixed Curling Championships.

Muise is the publicity chair on the organizing committee for the 1992 National Tournament of Hearts, to be held in Saskatoon. She recently travelled to Saskatoon to attend a committee planning session for next year's event.

* * *

Karen Cramm, member of the Mount's board of governors and chair of the university's finance committee, was recently appointed vice-chair of

the board of governors of the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children. Cramm is a partner of Deloitte & Touche chartered accountants, and is former president of the Nova Scotia Institute of Chartered Accountants.

* * *

Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, recently announced that Dr. Lois Wilson, Mount honorary degree recipient (1984), will be installed as the university's chancellor this spring. Dr. Wilson has many accomplishments to her credit, including being the first woman president of the Canadian Council of Churches (1976-79); the first woman moderator of the United Church of Canada (1980-82); and the first Canadian president of the World Council of Churches (1983-91). She received the Order of Canada in 1984 and the United Nations Pearson Peace Medal in 1985.

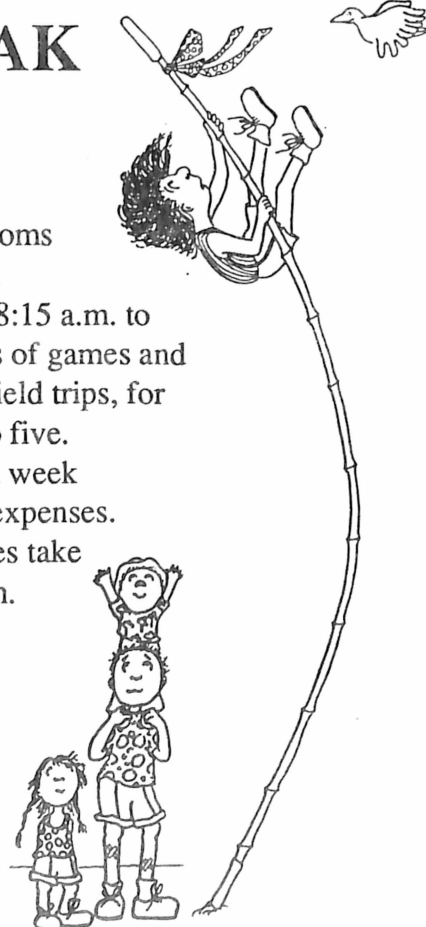
MARCH BREAK DAY CAMP

Kids love it! And so do their Moms and Dads! It's the March Break Day Camp, March 11-15, from 8:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. — five fun-filled days of games and crafts, movies and off-campus field trips, for girls and boys grades primary to five.

The registration fee of \$60 a week or \$15 a day includes field trip expenses. Except for field trips all activities take place in the Rosaria Centre Gym.

You have until March 8 to register, in person or by telephone, with the athletics/recreation office,

Rosaria Centre,
ext. 420.



ACTIVE LIVING

Health and fitness for the 90s

by Lisa Boudreau, fitness co-ordinator, and
Anne Bulley, health educator

Dealing with the myths of menopause

The topic of this month's Sandwich Series is "Menopause: The Challenging Change". There is no doubt that menopause is a challenge, but for most women it isn't the terrible event that it is often portrayed.

Menopause often marks a time of change which brings new personal insights, along with enhanced self-worth and a feeling of freedom from the pressures of child-bearing. For other women, menopause is a time of loss, anxiety, aimlessness and disappointment at falling short of personal goals. The difference is largely based on our own expectations and society's attitudes towards menopause.

The physical and emotional symptoms of menopause are fairly predictable, and most women will experience some of them to varying degrees. Some symptoms, like 'hot flashes' are mystifying. Others, like heart palpitation, are annoying and even frightening. Menopause can also be accompanied by serious conditions like osteoporosis (loss of bone mass). Regular exercise and proper nutrition have been shown to have a positive effect in limiting these symptoms. Also, medications can be prescribed for troubling or persistent problems.

If you'd like to know more about menopause, bring your lunch and join us from 12 noon to 1 p.m. in Room 130, E. Margaret Fulton Communications Centre. Or drop by or call the Health Office, Rosaria Centre, Tel. ext. 353.

Put yourself in the picture!

Join Rev. Ruth Jefferson and Anne Bulley for a noon hour session to explore new ways of feeling good about yourself! Come and share your experiences and feelings, Wednesday, March 6, from 12 noon to 1 p.m., in Room 504, Seton Academic Centre.

You wanted to know...

Q.: Why is water good for you?
A.: You've probably heard that it's good to drink eight glasses of water a day. But why? There are several reasons. Water aids in the digestive process; it increases the elimination of waste products and toxins from the tissues; it curbs your appetite by giving the sensation of a full stomach; and it is beneficial to the skin because it causes it to hydrate, or absorb water. So, drink up!

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expansionism that combines cultural, demographic, diplomatic, economic, ideological, political, and territorial elements. Reaching beyond political posturing and expansionist extremes, it explores the everyday fabric of American/Canadian relations. And nowhere was this fabric more closely interwoven than along the border.

Americans in the borderland, Dr. Stuart writes, saw British North Americans as "neighbors, markets, relatives, and friends." He traces the development from the 1770s onward of distinct borderlands emerging first in the east and then westward. Borderland ties, he maintains, spanned national boundaries and shaped the very nature of American expansionism; it was this shared culture that saved the provinces from the excesses and brutalities that often characterized America's southward thrusts.

Efforts to restrict the relationship,

through trade embargos or even in wartime, were often futile. "For example, during the War of 1812, Americans and Canadians living along the St. Croix River declared official neutrality. They wanted no part of fighting one another," Dr. Stuart notes.

The "borderland mentality" is still alive and well today, Dr. Stuart maintains. "Look at the psychological ease with which Americans and Canadians move back and forth across the borders. In fact, I'd say it's even harder to distinguish the differences between borderland Americans and Canadians today because our popular cultures have really come together."

United States Expansionism and British North America has sparked a flurry of reviews in both Canada and the United States, welcoming its insights. One reviewer, writing in *The Canadian Journal of Political Science*, calls for a complementary study, of U.S. perceptions of Canada from

where Dr. Stuart left off to the present free trade agreement. "I think I'll leave that one for someone else to do," chuckles Dr. Stuart. "To be an effective writer you have to write from what you know, and I know the earlier period best."

Historical writing, he says, also requires tremendous research, as the 36-page bibliography in *United States Expansionism and British North America* attests. "I started working on the book in 1981, and spent almost every summer travelling to Washington or Boston or New York to research." Grants from the University of Prince Edward Island, and especially from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) were crucial, he adds.

Besides, he says, "every time I finish a book I want to do something different next time." Currently, he's working on a seventh book, an historical spy thriller, which he describes as "great fun!"

ART GALLERY NEWS

An exhibition in recognition of International Women's Week

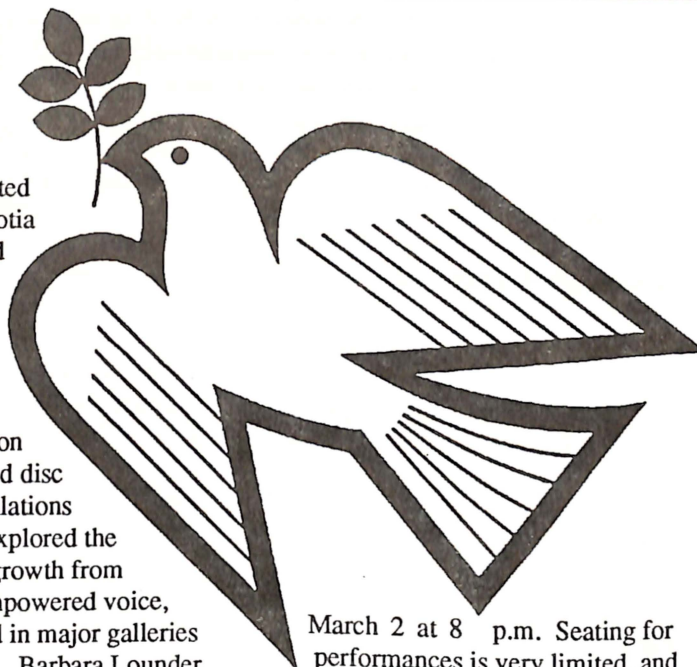
In recognition of International Women's Week, March 3-9, the Mount Art Gallery is opening an installation by renowned feminist artist Rita McKeough. *In Bocca al Lupo: In the Mouth of the Wolf*, combines a constructed environment, audio tapes, slide and video projections, lighting, text, photographs and fabricated objects. In addition, there will be two one-hour performances integrated into the installation which will include an all-woman cast of singers, dancers and musicians.

"My desire," says McKeough, "is that attention to sound and language in the dramatic context of the installation/performance will place a woman who has been silenced by violence or by the ritualized passivity of religious or academic institutions, at the centre of discourse where she will manipulate language to speak of her injuries, her frustration, her anger, lift pain out of her body, let it be heard."

McKeough was born in Nova

Scotia and graduated from the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (NSCAD). Now living in Toronto, she is a printmaker, sculptor, installation artist, musician and disc jockey. Her installations since 1986 have explored the female self in its growth from silent victim to empowered voice, and have appeared in major galleries across the country. Barbara Louder, artist and NSCAD faculty member, comments, "Her installations remain very accessible to the general public, and speak powerfully to the experiences of many women."

In Bocca al Lupo: In the Mouth of the Wolf opens Friday, March 1 at 8 p.m., with a performance, followed by a public reception at 9:30. Another performance takes place Saturday,



March 2 at 8 p.m. Seating for performances is very limited, and free tickets will be available only at the door.

The exhibit is funded with assistance from the Canada Council, the Toronto Arts Council, and the Ontario Arts Council, and continues until March 24. Rita McKeough will be at the gallery to discuss her work, Sunday, March 24 at 2 p.m.

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Afterwards, moderator Dr. Peter Schwenger, English department, opened the floor to questions from the audience, who numbered more than 200. Questions and comments extended the teach-in to a full two hours, when, in closing, Dr. Schwenger suggested that those in attendance "pay close attention to how the media covers this event!"

Subsequently, *The Gulf Crisis: How to Watch the Evening News* received extensive media coverage nationally and locally, including reports on CBC TV's *The National*, CBC Radio's *As It Happens*, and ATV's *Canada AM*.

Another teach-in, co-sponsored by the Student Union and the political studies department, took place the week before. Panelists offering background information and perspec-

tives on the Gulf crises were Camille Habib, political studies department; Dr. Krishna Ahooja-Patel, current appointment to the Nancy Rowell Jackman Chair in Women's Studies; and Judith Scrimger, public relations department faculty member. While that event didn't receive the same media attention, it was well attended by members of the Mount and outside community.

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are filling a very real community need, in this case helping at-home caregivers through information and emotional support. Most of the research we're doing in the department is also related to caregiving."

The field of gerontology, Dr. O'Brien says, can teach us a lot about the value of human life. We often

place so much emphasis on productivity and material resources, and tend to dismiss the elderly as no longer important, a useless commodity "Yes", she says "there are problems that come with aging But we're also seeing, in the field of gerontology and in society, a growing awareness of the possible richness of later life."

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