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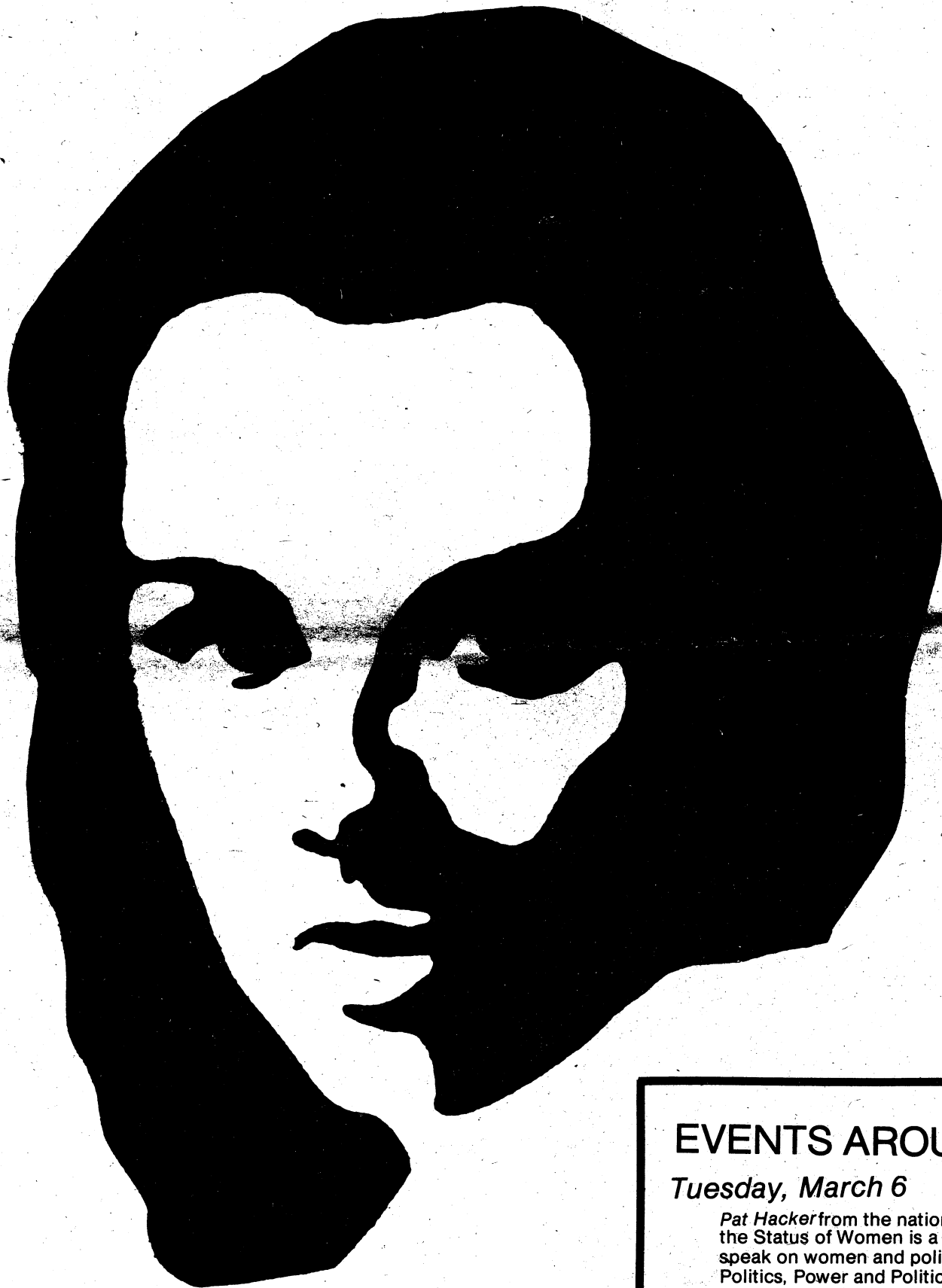
TEM

le 5 mars 1984

Volume 23, Numéro 17

March 5, 1984

SPECIAL WOMEN'S ISSUE



EVENTS AROUND CAMPUS

Tuesday, March 6

Pat Hacker from the national Action Committee on the Status of Women is a political activist who will speak on women and politics in her talk, "Women: Politics, Power and Political Strategy".
Room 245, 4:00 pm

Wednesday, March 7

Jackie Smith, journalist and Women's Issues columnist for the Toronto Star, will speak on her experience as a journalist in her talk, "There is Still a Long Way to Go, Baby".
Junior Common Room 3:00 pm
...wine and cheese reception 4:30

Thursday, March 8

Film "Workplace Hustle" on sexual harassment, featuring Ed Asner.
Dorothy Moore, coordinator of the Sexual Harassment Education and Complaint Centre at York North, speaks on harassment in the university milieu and the establishment of the centre.
Room 204 4:30 pm

everybody is welcome

The Glendon Gallery

The Glendon Gallery presents the *Contemporary Winds* in a programme of works by Nielson, Ligeti, Taffanell, and Farkas on Sunday, March 11 in Theatre Glendon at 3:00 p.m. Admission: \$6.00 (members, seniors, and students \$4.00). To reserve tickets call 487-6206. The audience is invited to a Tea in the Gallery during the intermission.

La Galerie Glendon

La Galerie Glendon présente les *Contemporary Winds* au programme des oeuvres de Nielson, Ligeti, Taffanell, et Farkas le dimanche 11 mars, 15h00 au Théâtre Glendon. Entrée: 6\$ (Adhérents, âge d'or et étudiants 4\$). Réservations: 487-6206. Un thé sera servi dans la Galerie pendant l'interacte.

Friday, March 9th

Last day to withdraw from Winter Term half courses without receiving a grade.

Date limite pour l'abandon d'un demi-cours du trimestre d'hiver sans recevoir de note.

Debate on Riel

Come see two of Canada's best debating teams, University of Toronto and Osgoode debating: "Be it resolved that Riel was right" — Thursday March 8 at 7:00 p.m. in the SCR. Watch the debating society board for more information.

Athletic Banquet Meeting

There will be a meeting for anyone interested in helping with the Athletic Banquet on Wednesday, March 7, at 3:30 p.m. in the Proctor Field House Conference Room.

Talks on Careers

The Career Centre will be sponsoring the following two talks:

March 7, 1984: CAREERS IN COMPUTER SALES. Speaking will be Tony Pallante, director of Computer Conquest Learning Centre.

March 21, 1984: CAREERS IN WRITING & JOURNALISM. Speakers will be Ann Pappert, a freelance journalist, Warren Barton, from the Hamilton Spectator, and Jim Bruce, from the Communications Department, Suncor Inc.

Both talks will take place from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Senate Chamber (S915, Ross). All are welcome to attend. For more information, contact The Career Centre in N105, Ross (667-2518).

Campus Tour Guides Wanted

Campus Tour Guides are needed to give tours to groups of high school students who will be visiting Glendon during their March Break. Guides must be available from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on March 12, 13, 14 or 15. For further information, please contact Rosi Spivak, Liaison Office, C105 York Hall, 487-6207.

On a besoin de guides pour faire visiter le campus à des groupes d'élèves des écoles secondaires que viendront visiter Glendon durant les vacances de mars. On a besoin de guides de 11h à 12h les 12, 13, 14 ou 15 mars. Pour de plus amples renseignements, adressez-vous à Rosi Spivak, bureau de Liaison, C105 Pavillon York, 487-6207.

Tutor Wanted

Grade 13 student requires a math tutor for functions and relations — Central Etobicoke location — call Sean Lippay at 621-7292



Women In Journalism

In celebration of International Women's Day, the Women's Studies Programme and Women's Issues Collective are sponsoring a talk by Jackie Smith, *Toronto Star* columnist, on March 7th at 3:00 p.m. in the Junior Common Room. Ms. Smith, a former nurse and presently the Women's Issues columnist for the *Toronto Star* will speak on making job choices and the issues facing working women today in journalism. In her talk entitled, "There Is Still A Long Way To Go Baby", she will draw upon her own experiences to focus on journalism as a career for women, in the past, present and looking toward the future.

Resumé Workshops

Resumé workshops will be held in Room 341, York Hall at 9:30 a.m. on the following dates: March 9, March 24, April 6. Sign up at the Career Centre, Room 116, Glendon Hall.

Home Care during Sabbatical

Senior post-graduate couple (30's) with one child will care for your home during your Sabbatical commencing summer, 1984. Call Rick at 425-8879 (evenings).

Wanted

Creative & Experimental Artists for work on a video/performance piece. As the production is only 15 minutes long, input in terms of time will be manageable for most students. Set & Costume designers, lighting and audio people, male actors and camera people please see Joanne, Mon. March 5/9:30-11:30 (in pipe room—ask at the pub), Tues. March 6/10-2, Wed. March 7/9:30-11:30 or call 284-1166 (home), 366-3169 (work) A.S.A.P.

Stargazing

York University's Glendon College will present the Toronto premiere of Tom Cone's comedy, *Stargazing*, March 6th through 10th at Theatre Glendon. Performances are at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$3.00. For further information call 487-6250.

Summer Language Bursary Programme

Application forms are now available in the Dean's Office, 242 York Hall.

Jobs...

Students are needed to deliver the Globe and Mail during students' March Break in the immediate area. The job pays approximately \$200 for two weeks and starts now. Phone: Susan Tepner at 482-9225.

New Faculty Advising Coordinator

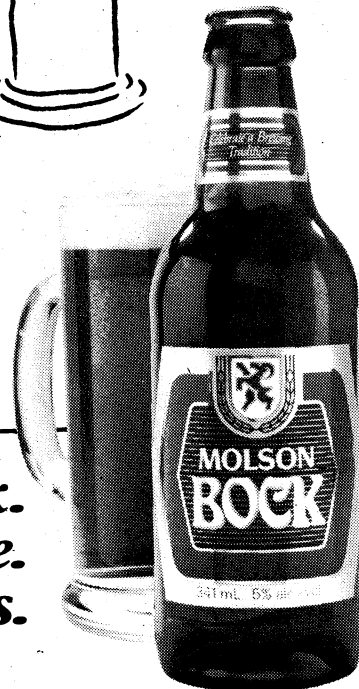
Professor Janet Warner has recently been appointed Coordinator of Faculty Advising at Glendon with the aim of improving our system of advising students on their academic programmes. She would like to hear from students, who have ideas based on their own experiences, regarding the ways in which procedures may be improved. Professor Warner can be contacted at the Department of English, C118 York Hall. 4876195.

Women's Issue Collective offers support

Have you ever noticed the discrepancy between the number of women attending Glendon College and the number of women on Student Council? The Glendon Women's Issue Collective is offering both financial and moral support to any feminist, male or female, with a campaign to run for office for the 1984/1985 school year. If interested, please come to the Glendon Women's Issue Collective meeting on Wednesday, March 14 at 3:00 in the Hearth Room, York Hall. If you cannot make this meeting please leave a message in the Women's Issue Collective mailbox in room 127.



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BERNARD ASSELIN — NOUVEAU CHEF A PRO TEM

par Michel Fradette

Jeudi le 1er mars, lors d'une réunion de ses membres, Pro Tem a élu Bernard Asselin rédacteur en chef pour l'année scolaire 1984-1985. Monsieur Asselin succédera ainsi à Louise Farrell dont le mandat expire en avril.

Au cours de la réunion, M. Asselin a brièvement présenté aux membres de Pro Tem ses intentions pour l'année prochaine. Il a expliqué qu'un de ses principaux objectifs était de "donner au journal la qualité à laquelle on est en droit de s'attendre autant du côté anglophone que francophone." M. Asselin a aussi fait part des modifications qu'il entend apporter au journal et a exposé les idées qu'il avait l'intention de mettre en vigueur durant son mandat. Parmi celles-ci on note la création de deux postes

d'assistant à la rédaction (un poste francophone et un autre anglophone) et l'addition d'un responsable à la traduction et d'un adjoint à l'administration. Monsieur Asselin entend aussi accorder une importance accrue aux nouvelles de plan national et régional.

Monsieur Asselin n'a pas reçu d'opposition pour le poste de rédacteur en chef et, après une courte période de questions, il a été élu par acclamation. Il a cependant reçu l'approbation très importante de tous les membres du journal qui se sont prévalus de leur droit de vote, soit plus d'une vingtaine.

Le nouvel élu entre en fonction le 1er mai. Bernard est un étudiant de troisième année en sociologie et fait ses premières armes à Pro Tem en 1982-1983. Au cours de l'année il rédige quelques articles et se dit très

motivé par le dynamisme du rédacteur en chef à l'époque, Baudouin St-Cyr. Monsieur St-Cyr insistait constamment sur une bonne représentation francophone dans le journal. C'est une politique que Bernard a d'ailleurs l'intention d'imiter.

En septembre dernier, Bernard devient le rédacteur français de Pro Tem. Sa fonction le conduira même jusqu'à Ottawa pour un stage d'écriture journalistique. Au cours de l'année il se familiarise avec toutes les facettes de la création du journal tout en continuant de contribuer au contenu par de nombreux articles.

Au nom de tous les membres de Pro Tem, j'aimerais souhaiter à Bernard ainsi qu'à tous ceux qui feront partie de l'équipe de Pro Tem l'an prochain la meilleure des chances et la réalisation de tous leurs objectifs.

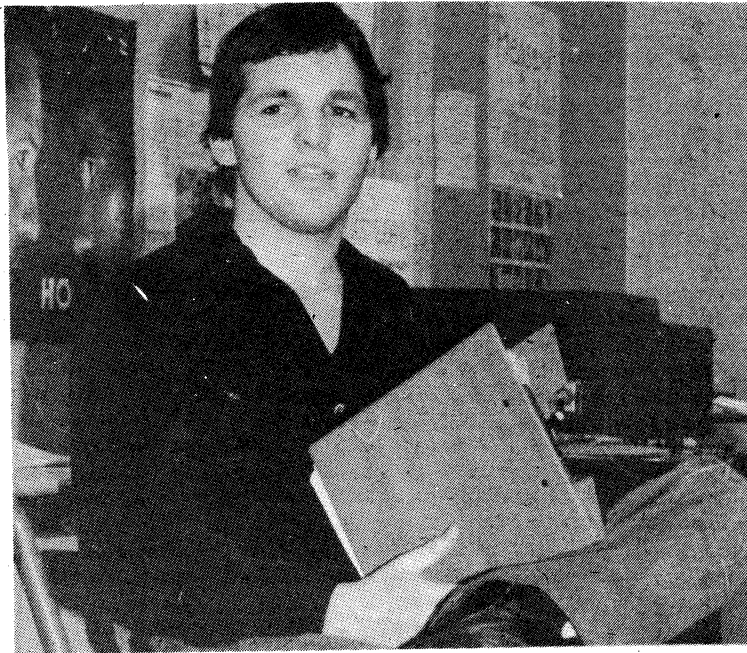


Photo: Christian Martel

Bernard Asselin: Rédacteur de Pro Tem en 1984-85

STUDENTS WALK OUT !!!

by Elizabeth McCallister

Last Wednesday, the student representatives walked out of the monthly Faculty Council meeting. The students did so as a protest measure.

The Faculty Council is the highest academic governing body at Glendon College. All full time, tenured faculty are members. There are also two staff and one alumni representatives. Student representation is supposed to be 15% of the Council. This year there are 18 student representatives.

There are 10 committees of the Council. Students have positions on all the committees, and some students hold important posts. These students and their positions are Duncan Parker, chairman of CASTL; Jas Ahmad, Vice-Chairman of the Faculty Council; Gail Commandant, chairwoman of the Bilingual Committee; and Nancy Willison, chairwoman of

the Library Committee.

This year the student representatives have helped Faculty Council have quorum at the meetings. Without quorum, there could be no meetings. Student members feel this situation is wrong. As Jas Ahmad puts it, "this is supposed to be Faculty Council not Student Council," and "faculty should take responsibility in its activities and participate in it."

Before the Council meeting, the student representatives held a meeting. During this meeting, a general disenchantment with faculty participation was expressed. Students felt that the situation had reached a point in which drastic measures might have to be employed to underline the fact that without students, Council could not have quorum (and thus could not accomplish anything).

Jas Ahmad stated, "We felt that if Faculty were not going to

take issues seriously, then we would bring out our concerns in Council." To this end, students asked pertinent questions on such matters as the library funding and sessional dates for 45 minutes during the Council meeting.

Following this, Jas Ahmad made a presentation for the students. During his speech, he said "We feel honoured when we are nominated to chair various committees, or when we are elected as officers of Council. However, we feel this year the way things are going that we have been given these privileges not as a vote of confidence in our ability to do the job. This completely washes away the principle and the idea of student participation." Following this, he stated that students "couldn't be called apathetic and irresponsible without the

faculty first realizing their own apathy and irresponsibility". Jas Ahmad continued, "I know I'm talking to those who usually attend, but I'm begging, pleading, imploring them to ask their friends and colleagues to attend meetings."

Lack of faculty attendance has been noted by the chairman of Faculty Council, Professor Robertson. This point was mentioned earlier in the meeting when Professor McDonald admitted he could not make a report from his committee, since it had failed to achieve quorum at its last meeting.

After Mr. Ahmad's presentation his report from the Nominations Committee. However, he was interrupted when all but two of the students left the meeting. (Jas Ahmad and David Olivier remained.) Professor Clipsham was overheard to remark, "I'm not at all impressed by students

who make a point about participation and then leave." One student replied to this, "I'm not at all impressed by faculty members who miss the point."

Professor Clipsham completed his report. Professor Kirschbaum wanted to present a motion from the Bilingual Examination Board, but the chairman noted that the Council no longer had quorum. Professor Kirschbaum said, "If two more students had stayed, this wouldn't have happened." Ahmad replied, "If two professors were here, you wouldn't have to worry about it."

Following the meeting, Principal Garigue told Ahmad, "Maybe you have taught us a lesson today and I thank you." Student representatives hope that faculty members that were not present will hear about this lesson — and learn from it.

GCSU UPDATE

by Elizabeth McCallister

Last week's meeting of the GCSU was snowed out by the blizzard. Instead, Council held the meeting on Thursday night.

V.P. Communications John O'Connell told Council about McLaughlin College's dance on March 8 which will feature the group *Tic Toc* (admission is \$4). He also reported that Joey Smallwood may come to Glendon. John O'Connell received Council's permission to fine Amnesty International \$10 from their allotted budget for contravention of the Post Policy. Amnesty International had put posters in the cafeteria and did not remove them within the required time even after being warned.

As Acting VP Cultural, John O'Connell received funds to rent two gross (144) leis for Friday's dance. He also asked council members to sign up for duties at the dance. VP Internal, Renée Maurice reported on the door prize. There will be two packages offered to the winner. The first package is a trip for two to Montréal leaving on Thurs. with three nights paid at the the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Package two is a trip for two to Montréal departing on Friday with two nights at the same hotel with \$100 spending money. The total dance costs with package one are \$783 and with package two \$746. Conditions were placed on the prize. The winner must use the trip within

three weeks and must check out on time Sunday morning or pay the additional costs.

John O'Connell reported that Brian Rene will appear at the pub this Wednesday. The event will be co-sponsored by the pub and the GCSU. Costs for the GCSU are \$200.

VP Academic Neil Orford presented a motion to remove Sociology rep Lisa Penttila from Council. Penttila has missed three consecutive meetings and the Course Union rep meeting. Council passed the motion. David Olivier was voted in to replace John Blair as History rep. Mr. Blair resigned his position Olivier was given the responsibility of writing the GCSU Says column.

Neil Orford reported that a new Course Evaluation form had been completed and was "A-1". CASTL has decided to endorse the new form and encourage the Faculty to participate.

It was also mentioned that a deal with Jim Soloway was made to use the evaluation fundings to train employees of the Micro Computer Centre. The Centre could produce a report. The Centre will also utilize its word processing abilities to produce the Student Handbook.

VP External Jas Ahmad stated that if funding becomes available, the History department will finally have a replacement for Professor Brückmann. Council

voted to endorse Women's Day. Jas Ahmad also informed Council that he will make a report on the Bovey Commission and the federal government's Bill C-12. Bill C-12 will cut federal funding of post-secondary education. He mentioned that Toronto post-secondary students are organizing a Week of Action to protest funding cutbacks. This will probably be the third week of March.

English rep Rob Bradt reported that *Elixir* will finally come out either the last week of March or the first week of April. VP Internal, Renée Maurice, reported that Student Security had completed their first aid training the previous night.

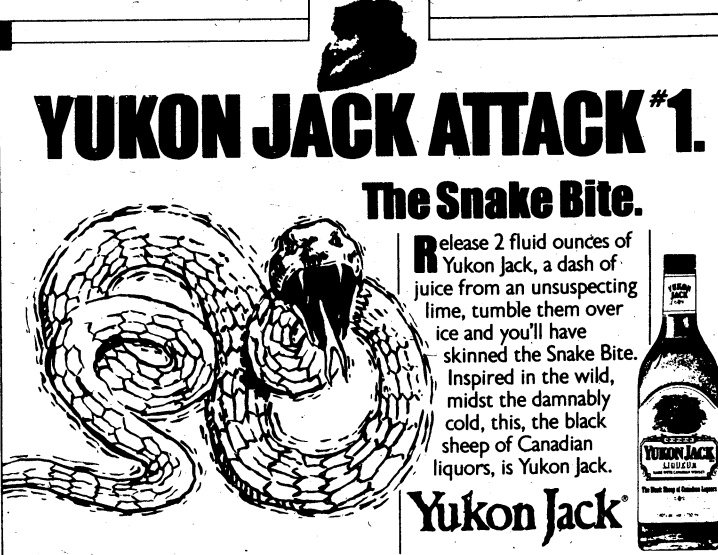
The Constitutional Review Committee's coordinator, Jas Ahmad, presented the Elections Act to Council. There were some amendments which were minor word changes and typographical errors. Council voted to accept the act, unanimously. Renée Maurice was also given funds to hire a typist for the Constitution (at \$30 max.) and for professional translation of the Constitution.

President Haines stated that Council of Presidents' meeting was not an "exciting" one. David Haines also gave an eloquent speech on working together, to leave us happy memories of the last two months of Council.

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD

Crossword is on page 8 (don't peek).

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|--|---|
| <p>Down</p> <p>12. International Women's Day</p> <p>13. MS</p> <p>14. fumorist</p> <p>15. Jeanne Sauvé</p> <p>16. Simone de Beauvoir</p> <p>17. Holly Near</p> <p>18. Jobs</p> <p>19. Kate Nelligan</p> <p>20. Emily Roebling</p> <p>21. Peace</p> | <p>Up</p> <p>1. Doris Anderson</p> <p>2. Margaret Atwood</p> <p>3. Susan B. Anthony</p> <p>4. Iona Campagnola</p> <p>5. Women's Bookstore</p> <p>6. Horizons</p> <p>7. Rape Crisis Centre</p> <p>8. PEACE</p> <p>9. ERA</p> <p>10. The Feminine Mystique</p> <p>11. Endometriosis</p> |
|--|---|



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March 5, 1984
Le 5 mars 1984

PRO TEM

Volume 23, Numéro 17

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A CELEBRATION OF GROWTH AND FREEDOM

This issue of Pro Tem is a joint venture of our own staff and the Glendon Women's Collective. In presenting the issues and events surrounding International Women's Day we hope to get more people involved in both.

Most of the features have been written by people connected with the collective and/or Women's Studies (the article entitled "L'enfantement: toujours sous l'emprise des mythes" is the work of two of Pro Tem's own writers). These features cover a very broad range of topics. There are two perspectives on Women's Studies in general as well as articles on some common female themes such as rape and childhood. On the physical side of things we offer a look at the attitudes towards menstruation through the ages and a more modern phenomenon, "The career women's disease — a modern malady". For a glimpse back to the 40's and 50's we have "Rosie the Riveter" and "All About Eve". For those who prefer something a little less "mainstream" there is "Anarchism and Feminism". In addition to all this there are some interesting facts and quotations about women, a crossword puzzle, and a rundown of

the different events, both on campus and around Toronto, which celebrate International Women's Day.

If you happen to be a member of the male minority here at Glendon don't despair; the article "Men and Feminism: the time has come" may just inspire you to go back and read everything else. Above all International Women's Day is a celebration for everyone.

Whether we realize it or not, we all owe a great deal Women's Movement. The magnitude of change in attitudes towards male and female roles which has taken place over the last twenty years or so can never be measured. It would not be out of line to say, however, that we are all just that much more free because of it.

P.S. Pro Tem would like to extend special thanks to the Glendon Women's Collective for making this very special issue possible.

Ruth D. Bradley

Le présent numéro de Pro Tem représente un effort concerté des membres de Pro Tem et de l'Association des femmes de Glendon. En présentant les événements et les nouvelles



qui entourent la Journée internationale de la femme, nous espérons voir plus de gens s'intéresser à ces deux organisations.

La plupart des reportages ont été écrits par des gens en rapport avec l'Association des femmes ou le département d'Etudes sur la femme. (L'article intitulé: "L'enfantement: toujours sous l'emprise des mythes" est la réalisation de deux reporters de Pro Tem.) Ces reportages recoupent une grande variété de sujets. On y retrouve deux perspectives sur les Etudes sur la femme en général, de même que des articles traitant de thèmes intéressants toutes les femmes tels que le viol et l'enfance. Sur le plan "physique" nous vous offrons un coup d'oeil sur les attitudes envers la menstruation au cours des âges et sur un phénomène plus moderne, la femme et la carrière professionnelle. Pour un bref retour aux années 40 et 50 nous présentons "Rosie the Riveter" et "All About Eve". Pour ceux dont les préférences vont vers le plus controversé, il y a "Anarchism and Feminism". En plus de tout ceci, nous offrons des renseignements et des citations sur la femme, un mot croisé et un

calendrier des différents événements, sur le Campus et à Toronto, qui marqueront la Journée internationale de la femme.

Si vous faites partie de la minorité masculine de Glendon, ne perdez pas espoir; l'article intitulé "Men and Feminism: The Time Has Come" pourrait vous inspirer à revenir sur vos pas et à lire tout le reste. Mais par dessus tout, la Journée internationale de la femme est une célébration pour tout le monde.

Que vous vous en rendiez compte ou non, nous devons tous une fière chandelle au mouvement féministe. L'importance des changements d'attitude envers les rôles-types masculins et féminins qui a eu lieu au cours des vingt dernières années ne pourra jamais être mesurée. Cependant il serait tout à fait approprié d'avouer que nous en sommes tous plus libres pour cette raison.

P.S. Pro Tem aimerait adresser un grand merci à l'Association des femmes de Glendon pour avoir rendu possible ce numéro très spécial.

Traduit par Michel Fradette

Dear Editor,

Upon reading your issue of February 27th, I was disappointed to discover the form of editing which is practiced in your newspaper. My article on plagiarism was not only edited, but severely altered in essence.

Editing is certainly the job of an editor such as yourself, but the changes made in my article indicate that you have taken on the role of censor. The article in question had not only been corrected and condensed, but had been changed in emphasis. The point of the article was reduced to a simple presentation of the Glendon policy on plagiarism; the issue is certainly important; however, my original article as submitted presented more than just regulations, but all else was editorially removed.

The news editor informed me that the article had been altered and reduced due to restrictions in space and to avoid printing something which could be considered provocative. I have no objection to reducing articles in order to accommodate them within a limited space. On the other hand, the alteration of a piece submitted to a university newspaper for fear that it is possibly contentious is absurd. For one thing, the article was not contentious and, more important, a newspaper such as Pro Tem has a virtual obligation to be provocative.

This year's Pro Tem has avoided contention so vehemently that the paper is accused by the most conservative of readers of avoiding issues. I find this a disappointing trend.

Newspapers are among the most efficient methods of presenting and discussing querulous subjects.

My final point is to discuss your final point in my article. After having removed a number of important points from it you proceeded to compose your own concluding paragraph. Surely this action is not within the jurisdiction of an editor. You not only removed my essence, but added your own and passed it off as being mine. Is this an attempt to have me accused of plagiarism? One redeeming feature of the final paragraph is that the distinctive incoherent writing style of the news editor stands out to assure readers that I did not write the final paragraph.

Your alterations to the plagiarism feature were unwarranted and showed a lack of journalistic expertise. Remember, Bowdler is dead.

Sincerely,
Duncan Parker

Editor's Note

Our choice was to edit with his consent and knowledge, or reject!

Dear Editor,

I am writing to congratulate Elizabeth McCallister on her "hatchet job" entitled, *Another V.P. Bites the Dust*.

I will start by conceding my ignorance of the organizational prowess, or lack of it, that Mr. Bujold has displayed this year. This doesn't keep me from coming to the conclusion that you were overzealous in your attack on Mr. Bujold. You said, "In essence, the feeling among people involved with the Carnival was perhaps best

expressed by Rob Bradt when he said Carnival Week went well because people wanted it to, not because of anything V.P. Cultural Ken Bujold did." In essence? Perhaps? The use of these words are not synonymous with a concise attempt to report Glendon College news. Rather, they are indications that your article was a not so subtle attempt to bring some excitement and controversy to the front page of your paper, at the expense of Mr. Bujold.

In closing I feel that no matter how poor a job a member of the GCSU might do, he/she should not to be subjected to this type of treatment. I had heard nothing about the week of Feb. 27 - Mar. 4 being delared Carnage Week at Glendon College.

Mike Tincombe
Dear Editor,

My letter concerns the journalistic qualities that are permeating the offices of Pro Tem. The article "Another V.P. Bites The Dust" was a classic example of what I consider to be yellow journalism. Reporting of this kind, meaning that which is emotionally charged, unprincipled and which dangerously borders on all out slander is what I take issue with so seriously.

Whether the actual content of the article is fact or not is unimportant to my writing this letter.

Upon reading the article one would suspect that the reporter is either directly involved in the situation or is very close to someone who is. If she is not, in both cases, she does her very best to emphasize that she is. If she is involved, why is she assigned by Pro Tem to report

on it? After all how objective can one be when it is clear definite sides will be taken. If she could not remain objective, meaning unemotionally attached to the situation, could she not have, as a matter of principal disassociated herself from the assignment and then you in turn, as editor pass it on to someone who could. Can you, as editor of a relatively responsible publication not see this very simple conflict of interest? Your judgement on this matter was hardly responsible.

Secondly, was there any serious attempt by the reporter to seek out the former V.P. Cultural's side of the story. I am very sure he has more to offer on the situation (it would defy logic if he didn't) than that which was granted to him. By the way, I am curious as to what you were hoping to instill in the minds of the readers when you applied the subject's quotation, "I'm the only one trying to do anything for the students" under the subject's picture. Was it that of a romantic student rebel championing the rights and freedoms of the student body? I somehow think it was for reasons more sinister than that. The quote wasn't necessary whether he said it or not.

I consider myself (as I'm sure everybody does themselves) quite capable of making my own decisions and drawing my own conclusions on a situation if everything is reported. After all, isn't that one of the many reasons why we are at University — to learn to think for ourselves. What I object to is a reporter being selective on detail when it is crucial for our understanding of the reported

situation. In other words, a decision (in this article specifically) has already been brought down because of the reporter's somewhat slanted perception of it. We, as readers are now influenced by that author's perception.

In conclusion, it is this type of reporting that has found a comfortable niche in the bowels of the Toronto Sun organization. As a student who still enjoys a particular set of principles and ideals I hope and suggest that for journalistic guidance, Pro Tem refer to either the Globe & Mail or the Winnipeg Free Press and not, I repeat not, the Toronto Sun. I would also hope that those at Pro Tem considering a career in journalism aspire to heights somewhat different than those practiced at the Toronto Sun.
David Chamandy

Editor's Note

In our opinion the News Editor reported things as they occurred. We do not believe Pro Tem fault for covering all the resignation, back stabbing, etc., emanating from the GCSU since it often appears to be the only thing they accomplish!!!

Dear Editor

Any regular reader of Pro Tem has surely noticed that the GCSU has been constantly in the news this year. On some occasions we read of the accomplishments of the Student Union; however, most of the time, Pro Tem's articles were devoted to the internal feuds, bickerings, and small-scale guerilla warfare going on, in and out of the GCSU office.

continues on page 9

MEN AND FEMINISM: THE TIME HAS COME

by Jon Fyles

How can a man be a feminist? Surely a man cannot experience life the way woman does. And what would he have to gain from feminism?

Plenty. True, men do not experience life the same way a woman does but then, no individual experiences life the same way as another. Feminists (both male and female) are united in that they experience the same double standards towards the sexes that exist in society. I don't think that men suffer as much as women do, however, as a result of these standards. Many men are united in opposing racism as well as many other social injustices. Sexism is no different.

It would be hard to deny that women have difficulty obtaining certain kinds of jobs due to their sex. Generally, those jobs which are considered traditional women's jobs (such as nursing, secretarial work and teaching) have disproportionately high numbers of women doing them. The professions, however, often have lower proportions of women. People often argue that the reason for this condition is that women do not choose the professions. This may be true but one has to look at why this is true.

From an early age children are sex role stereotyped. That is to say, they are taught and responded to in different ways, according to their sex. Studies have shown that little girls are much more often picked up and held when they cry than are little boys. Boys are taught to behave "like men, to be strong and not cry. Girls are taught to act "like ladies", to be polite and inoffensive. When they are older, boys are more often than girls encouraged to succeed at Mathematics, Science and Shop. Girls are taught how to cook and sew.

I'm not claiming that these factors force women into choosing traditional jobs. Rather, if one is a woman, one has to be more outgoing than a man would have to be to get a non-traditional job. She would have to be able to ignore social pressures to follow established career paths. There is much pressure on people while they are looking for jobs and if they have been brought up to believe that they are not as likely to succeed in a particular job than another sex, then they are less likely to choose this career. It is usually only those who have the insight to perceive society's double standards and have peer support who succeed in obtaining non-traditional jobs.

How can this double standard be changed? As feminists, both men and women can object to the sexist role differentiation they perceive in the classroom or the job market. The law states that one cannot be refused a job on the basis of sex, however police officers do not go from business to business enforcing this law. It is up to the employee who feels he or usually she has been unfairly refused employment on the basis of sex, to complain to the Human Rights Commission. It is only with legal action against those who ignore this law that society can be assured of having fair hiring practices!

Finally, I would like to say that I don't think that every woman should be a doctor or a lawyer, but rather that every person should have the right to choose what job they would like to have, their sex not withstanding. Equal chance should be given to every person, male or female, caucasian or ethnic, disabled or not, to train for and receive the job they choose.

As far as violence against women is concerned, I think men who are sympathetic to their plight have an obligation to act out against it. What does this involve? It can be as simple as objecting when rape jokes are made. Rape jokes trivialize the terror women experience and further the myth that women enjoy rape. One can also object to pornography. There is

a strong link between this and violence according to many experts, in that it trivializes rape and institutionalizes demeaning and inaccurate portrayals of women and their sexuality. Men may not go on rampages after viewing pornography, but the medium is just one of a variety of factors which induces men to violence against women.

gainst women.

Sexist upbringing puts the onus on men to be the breadwinner and to measure their success on the basis of job status and pay. Women, on the other hand, are judged by their success at finding a man and keeping a clean house and a happy family. These ideas are changing but they are doing so



"No, I don't think success makes a woman masculine, professor. — Did yours make you feminine?"
(Thanks to the Women's Centre of Sarnia, Ontario.)

PUTTING MENSTRUATION IN ITS PLACE

by Karen Hagan

Alice Cooper's mournful ballad, "Only Women Bleed", is a thought-provoking comment on contemporary man-woman relationships, and the fact that its focus is menstruation becomes relevant in discussions of women's place in society.

In earliest times menstruation was viewed with a mixture of awe and fear by men. There was a weird power in women that allowed them to bleed without dying; and, like childbirth, this exclusive women's right became weighted with value judgements and moral strictures to control its place in society.



The era in modern times whose morality is most commented upon, whose attitudes towards sex are most contradictory — the years of Victoria's reign when child prostitution was common and piano legs needed to be demurely covered — also yields a rich supply of data exposing the attitudes of men and women towards the 'curse', or the 'monthlies', as menstruation was called.

Victorian ideology regarding sex roles was being influenced, like every other aspect of their lives, by the new emphasis on scientific study that was part of the industrial revolution. Medical observations were interpreted to 'prove' men's physical and mental superiority, and one of the major differences cited, which doctors said proved women's frailty, was the menstrual cycle. It was, a physician explained in 1870, as if the Almighty, in creating the female sex, had taken the uterus and built up a woman around it. Motherhood was therefore woman's natural destiny and her

highest calling. Menstruation was believed to literally be the uterus weeping for the child that was not safely implanted within its walls. There were several other views of menstruation, all of which reflect not only the researchers' basic ignorance of the working of the human body, but their bias and arrogance in using scientific (and therefore, supposedly objective) arguments to justify the sex-discriminatory status quo. Early in the 18th century, medical opinion was that ova were ejected spontaneously, perhaps as a result of intercourse. This was later modified to say that menstruation was the physical signal of the woman being in heat. Once it was observed that conception was rare during menstruation, and accompanying observations that women were incapacitated by the pain of the cycle (excepting the hard-working maids, washerwomen and factory workers), the 'turns' began to be seen as a real disease, which luckily affected only women, and which prevented conception from occurring until it was cured. Prescribed treatment included the avoidance of such activities as dancing, sudden exposure to cold or wet, indigestible foods, and mental agitations. Bed-rest was automatically advised for these middle-class women, who were temporarily "out of order" and strengthened the view of women as near-permanent invalids.

Men said sadly that this

regular debilitating disease proved that the only lifestyle women could tolerate was a sheltered one within the home. They were rendered unfit for any service by their disease, which was a type of contamination.

There are many 'old wives' tales regarding activities to be avoided during menstruation, and they persist in muted form today. In Victorian times, a woman was "unfit to bear the physical fatigues and mental anxieties of obstetrical practice," and just about every other activity. Today's woman is snidely asked if it's "that time of the month" whenever she displays more than the usual amount of anger or frustration that our society allows women.

Women would hide in their rooms until their "physical contamination" was over, while women today are more likely to be viewed as "psychically contaminated", making her unusually emotional, violent, even suicidal. Simple tasks such as making butter or baking a cake were denied, almost as punishment, to the women of our grandmother's and mother's generations, because the women were somehow faulty at "that time". Some were told not to water any plants, for fear of blighting them, and either told not to take any bath, or to take a hot bath every day to clean and purify themselves. The popularity of "feminine deodorants" today proves that society

slowly. What is needed is more work by women and especially men to change the ideas in themselves which are sexist and to treat others in a fair way. Men need not have anything to fear from the feminist movement. Accusations that feminist males must be gay are naive and absurd. It is true that there are gay men who are active proponents of women's rights, but so are many straight men. Both are united in objecting to that element in society which judges and oppresses people on the basis of inaccurate sex role stereotypes. Men can gain from the feminist movement by eliminating these sexist standards by which they and others are judged and can also gain peace of mind in knowing they are ridding society of an injustice.

is still uncomfortable with this physiological event, and would rather that a woman smell like a fruit or a flower than like a human female. (Males, on the other hand, are often told that their bodies, their male-smell, is sexy).

Because women were, and to an extent still are, regarded as being controlled by their biological functions (as men never have been) and because their roles within society have always been primarily defined in these terms, what is normal often becomes shameful, dirty, or, alternately, glorified — in any way — by the women who find value only in their reproductive capacities.

Whether menstruation is regarded as a "rite of passage", which admits little girls to the responsible ranks of womanhood, or it is hidden away and seen as so embarrassing that is a pivotal experience in a confused girl's life (e.g. the movie *Carrie*) or just so embarrassing that even the necessary accoutrements take on an associated shame of sorts, the way we view menstruation affects our total view of women. This short article is meant to draw attention to this issue. Only when we drop the patronizing pity, embarrassed silence, and ideas of "psychic contamination"; as we have already worked to abolish the scientific misinformation, and the cruel ideas of "physical contamination", will we make concrete, lasting steps towards equality.

DID YOU KNOW?

- ...that 75% of students at Glendon are female
- ...that a woman invented the windshield wiper: Mary Anderson
- ...that 75% of minimum wage earners in Canada are women
- ...that the first woman to receive a B.A. did so in 1882. (at Queen's, then U of T)
- ...that in 1912 the first woman professor was hired at McGill
- ...that in 1918 women first got "the vote" in some provinces
- ...that women were awarded personhood in 1928. Prior to this, they were held in the same regard as children, idiots and criminals, as they were non-persons.
- ...that the Quebec bar association first-allowed women in the bar in 1941.
- ...that the first woman mayor of a capital was elected in 1950
- ...that the first woman Lieutenant-Governor was in 1974 (Pauline McGibbon - Ontario)



L'ENFANTEMMENT: TOUJOURS SOUS L'EMPRISE DES MYTHES

par Josée Bornais et Bernard Asselin

Où en sommes nous dans la bataille des sexes à une époque où l'homme a réalisé la conquête de l'espace; où le savoir n'a jamais été à un aussi haut niveau? Il semble que les outils mis à la disposition de l'humain changent, mais que l'homme demeure fondamentalement le même dans ses angoisses et ses perceptions. Dans une conférence donnée le 1er février dernier, le maître de cours Elsa Boyman nous a présenté l'enfantement, acte ultime de régénération de l'espèce, sous une perspective stagnante à l'endroit de la perception qu'ont les hommes de la procréation.

"Au lieu d'une affirmation positive devant ce fait (enfantement), nous retrouvons encore trop souvent le signe de la malédiction, de la négativité qui affecte la réaction des hommes de tous les temps."

Madame Boyman, présente-ment en année sabbatique, s'est entretenue de l'enfantement et ses vicissitudes devant un auditoire de 15 personnes. Elle a mentionné qu'il était frappant de constater que malgré tous les changements et l'évolution aux niveaux social et technologique, l'acte d'enfanter soit encore perçu avec ce qu'elle qualifierait de 'mentalité primitive'.

Se basant sur l'étude des mythes anciens (mme Boyman est spécialiste dans le domaine), elle a affirmé qu'il existe sur notre parcours, depuis le mythe grec d'autochtonie, à travers les mythes chrétiens du Moyen-Age et jusqu'à l'époque contemporaine, 'un ordre décroissant dans la méconnaissance du rôle crucial de la femme dans le processus de l'enfantement'.

Malédiction

Cette méconnaissance serait intimement liée aux malédictions imputées aux héros mythiques. Par exemple, dans la mythologie grecque, l'apparition de la première femme, Pandore, dérange l'harmonie apparente qui existe entre les Dieux et les hommes: "...son destin consiste à dégrader l'homme, elle-même signe de précarité, instrument de disjonction". De plus, dans le mythe athénien d'autochtonie, on assiste à la domestication des femmes: certaines fonctions leur sont attribuées.

En effet, c'est dans les mythes primitifs qu'on retrouve le rôle décroissant de la femme et l'expression de la peur qu'elle engendre. Une des causes principales est l'enfantement. De ce pouvoir créateur que la femme possède naît un sentiment de peur chez l'homme. Ce sentiment d'infériorité chez l'homme face à l'accouchement s'est cristallisé. Dans certaines tribus, le mythe des Couvades, qui consiste à faire revivre les douleurs de l'accouchement chez les hommes, ne fut pas le fruit de l'imagination, comme la plupart des gens le perçoivent. Selon Mme Boyman: "Le mythe en tant que tel n'est pas négatif, il n'est pas positif. Il est là pour représenter dans l'ensemble une cristallisation de certains désirs, de certaines angoisses qui se ressentent dans la société".

Cette peur de l'homme est le résultat de la fonction première de la femme, soit l'enfantement considéré comme une malédiction par les tribus. Mais il ne faut pas croire que la femme ne fut que synonyme de malédic-

tions. On attribue à la femme une variété de caractéristiques, positives et négatives, mais d'après Mme Boyman, la fonction de procréation fut l'élément dominant et décisif dans l'évolution de la condition de la femme.

Il semble que même les Pères de l'Eglise, tel que Saint Jérôme et Saint Augustin, aient perçu la femme comme 'source de dépravation qui cause la chute de l'homme, lorsqu'il choisit le mariage, risque évitable, car le célibat reste quand même une vocation supérieure'. Ainsi, la femme de cette époque serait considérée comme 'un mal indispensable pour la multiplication des êtres prônée par la Bible'.

Les deux guerres mondiales ont démontré que la femme était bonne dans d'autres do-

maines que dans sa fonction de 'pondeuse'. Aujourd'hui, la femme possède une plus grande autonomie. La pilule contraceptive a provoqué une ingénierie universelle au niveau social. La femme a maintenant le choix, l'option de mettre au monde selon son désir. Le couple peut maintenant choisir le moment et le nombre d'enfants qu'il désire. La femme peut s'émanciper sexuellement sans avoir à en subir les conséquences toute sa vie. Comme l'a mentionné Mme Boyman 'on fut témoin d'un renversement dans la procréation'. Très longtemps, la femme a été considérée comme un réceptacle de

sperme masculin sans avoir droit aux plaisirs sexuels. Cependant, la femme n'est plus ce vase, elle devient maîtresse de son corps.

Epoque du 'grand doute'

"Notre époque pourrait être dénoncée comme étant celle du 'grand doute' car tout y est remis en question: les croyances religieuses, les principales idéologies politiques, sociales et économiques. Même la science, qui représente notre échelle de Jacob, mythiquement parlant, nous laisse souvent perplexe devant les effets secondaires de ses avancements dont nous ne

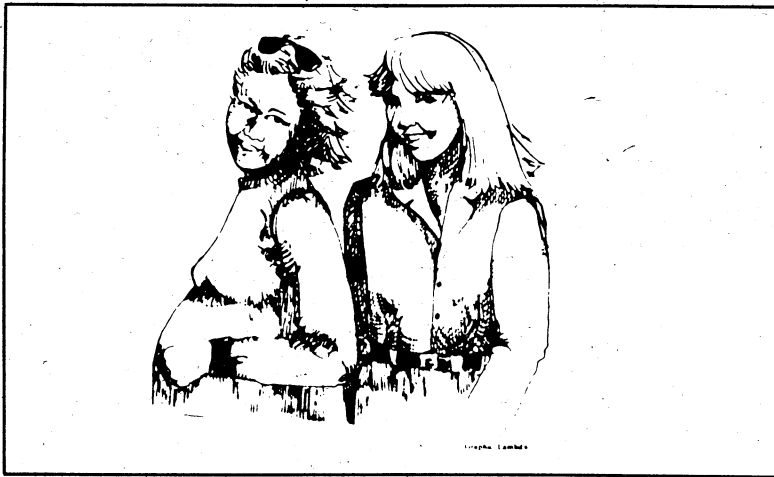
savons pas trop quoi faire sans boussole pour nous orienter."

On assiste présentement à un débat idéologique et moral concernant le rôle primordial de la femme. Les rapports traditionnels entre les groupes et individus sont compromis. L'individu se retrouve seul devant des choix à faire et doit inventer ses propres justifications, ne possédant pas d'indicateurs sociaux.

Alternatives

Voulant terminer sur une note optimiste, le professeur Boyman a insisté sur la situation actuelle de la femme qui connaît un développement sans précédent. C'est en effet le social qui détermine, en majeure partie, notre vision du monde. La femme doit donc s'acharner à changer le social qui la brime.

Si l'on veut que la femme continue à s'émanciper dans les années à venir, on devrait intégrer à l'intérieur de la société des mécanismes qui favorisent la procréation sans nuire aux aspirations professionnelles de la femme. L'enfantement doit être perçu dans son élément social sinon la condition de la femme sera condamnée.



WOMEN'S STUDIES - LEGIT?

by Jacqueline Lachance

'The problem with Women's Studies is that they are always trying to legitimize it.' This sums up the reaction of one Glendon student to an intro course in Women's Studies. It was, she felt, twice as hard as an ordinary already 'legitimized' second year course because it did not fit into the traditional university mold. Women's Studies is not like other university programs. It is interdisciplinary. Its courses are enthusiastically attended and supported by female students and almost ignored by male ones. The large body of knowledge to be studied in Women's Studies arose from a thriving political movement which would like to transform the society we live in by eliminating sexism and all that that implies. Women's Studies was created with social change in mind. This is not the usual reason d'être of a college program.

The feminist movement has inspired much hope and much ridicule. Women's Studies seems to bring out similar extremes of feelings. The women faculty who established the program saw it as a necessary balance to an otherwise prejudiced educational system. 'Men have written the textbooks, set up the courses and established the perspective,' says Selma Zimmerman, Coordinator of Women's Studies. 'To bring about change we need something more sophisticated than a bandaid treatment.' Women's Studies was the means by which feminist research in every academic discipline could reach the student. According to Fran Wilson who teaches Feminism in Cultural Context at Glendon. 'Women's Studies is a form of remedial education designed to remedy an education that has for the last 4,000 years been biased'. History, literature,

sociology, economics, anthropology, political science as traditionally taught need to be reexamined.

There are others who believe that a course of studies created for political reasons is not academically sound. They feel it is a passing fad and, like the numerous Black Studies programs established when civil rights was in the news, is doomed to fail. According to Graham Reed, Chairman of Psychology at Glendon, by creating a Women's Studies program one is 'encouraging the very bias and prejudice that the feminists would like to avoid...spreading it under the guise of fighting it.' Reed believes that we are emphasizing the very separateness that some feminists believe to be part of the problem behind the subjection of women.

Right at the moment the fad, if it is one, is peaking and the

federal government is trying to see to the continued existence of Women's Studies. The Secretary of State recently set aside \$500,000 for the establishment of one Women's Studies Chair per year at a Canadian university over a period of five years.

Considering Glendon's size it has a relatively large Women's Studies program with a substantial number of core and related courses. Unfortunately, only two out of the nine core courses are in French and these are both fourth year literature courses. According to one francophone major, feminist literature in French at the Frost library is definitely insufficient. These factors complicate life for the francophones wanting to major in Women's Studies. Women's Studies is not a part of every university's curriculum. Though Glendon's program was officially recognized five or six years ago, York's was recognized

only last year. University of Toronto and Waterloo have programs but from their literature most other Ontario universities have not even a hint of one. Women's Studies may no longer be a novelty but it is not commonplace either.

Women's Studies should not be necessary

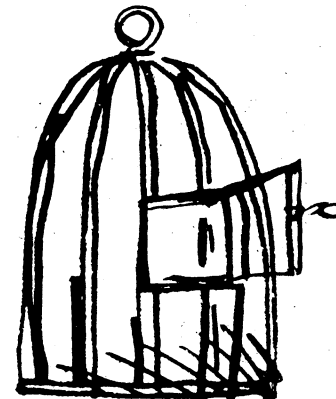
The whole idea of Women's Studies is that one day it shouldn't be necessary. It is supposed to become superfluous as society evolves. New feminist research will be incorporated into existing bodies of knowledge and make Women's Studies redundant. Most feminist professors do not see much hope of this ever happening. One student, though, thought the process could be speeded up by insisting that all students-be required to take Introduction to Women's Studies. Considering its 3 to 1 ratio of women to men, Glendon might be a good place to start.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

by Daryl Webber

Traditionally, March 8th has been recognized as International Women's Day in North America, though it may be celebrated on varying dates from community to community. The celebration may take the form of a single event, a day-long event, or a week's activities. In Toronto, a group of women called the International Women's Day Coalition has been responsible for the planning and success of IWD since 1977. However, this day was not initially observed 7 years ago, but it grew out of the actions of militant working women struggling for better wages, working conditions and the vote many years ago.

In 1857, women in the needle trade staged a demonstration in New York City to protest poor working conditions and to de-



mand equality for working women. They were indignant about indecent wages and the twelve hour working day. They were dispersed by police when the procession left the poor district where they lived and worked; some women were

arrested and others were trampled. In March 1860, three years later, these women formed their own union.

Once again on March 8, 1908, thousands of women in the garment-textile industry marched in New York City. Although fifty one years had passed since the earlier demonstration, their demands remained the same, and in addition, they wanted laws against child labor.

On March 8, 1910, Clara Zetkin, a German socialist who worked for women's and workers' rights proposed that March 8th commemorate those first struggles as International Women's Day each year.

"In memory of the plea of those earlier working women for economic security and a better quality of life, we celebrate our on-going struggle for bread and roses."

AFTER THE RAPE, THE ORDEAL REALLY BEGINS...

by Kathy Boate

After a woman is raped, her reactions might run anywhere from indignation to catatonic despair. The degree of shock notwithstanding, this is a crucial period in the entire ordeal—it is far from over. Beginning with the moment you are finally left alone, you must make a number of decisions.

Let me say right off the bat, the best decision is to call the Rape Crisis Centre. The women at the RCC will do almost anything for you—they'll come and get you, help you out of the initial shock and help you make a decision about a medical examination and prosecution. They'll accompany you to the hospital or the police—or home, if you want. The prime concern of the RCC is to provide support. They're able to answer your questions and will help you come to a decision, but the decision is yours.

The toughest decision is whether or not to call the police and there are a number of pros and cons to consider. But if you are going to prosecute, you've got to report it as soon as possible. Time is extremely important at this stage—the sooner it is reported, the sooner you will be examined and questioned for a formal statement—this comes up later at the preliminary hearing and trial, where the defense attorney will make the most of any delay. The fact is that you might be unsure about telling anyone, or you might not know that time is so important, or you might follow your first impulse, which is to spend half the night in the shower—but these are all detrimental to the prosecution, and if you go to the police, that is the focus of their attention, not your emotional well-being.

Usually two officers will arrive to take general notes on the reported assault—the time, your state of appearance and a brief description of the rape are the main points they want right away. The next step is to the hospital for an examination. This is a tough scene, and a good time to have someone from the RCC with you. Incredibly, last year in Toronto a rape victim was refused treatment at Humber Memorial Hospital. If you are prosecuting, the examining doctor will be called to testify at the preliminary hearing and at the ensuing trial—obviously too much hassle for someone at Humber. But if you go to the police first, they will accompany you to the hospital and get some fast action—at least you don't have to worry about being refused treatment.

Doctors now have a "rape kit" and a set procedure to follow—but again, the focus is on collecting evidence for the prosecution, not on your welfare. A VD test might seem routine, but you may have to ask for it. If you're not on the pill or have an IUD, then you should take the "morning after" pill. Again, this might all seem standard, and an understanding doctor will do all this for you, but the doctor is not under any obligation beyond the medico-legal examination. His or her own beliefs concerning the "alleged" rape and/or the use of the "morning after" pill may adversely influence his/her actions towards you. Again, this is a good time to be with someone from the RCC who

can keep an eye on all the proceedings with your welfare in mind. The examination can be a pretty traumatic experience.

Finally, you can shower and change and take a few minutes to yourself. You're going to need some composure, because the next step is giving a formal statement to the police. This might be six or seven typed pages or more—it's a detailed description of everything that happened surrounding the rape. Usually, you sit down with the two officers you originally met with, and they take notes from your conversation. Later, a story is constructed from these notes and you go over it together, making any needed changes. Hopefully, they'll be a pair of compassionate cops—and there are such things—but this could be another gruelling ordeal if they don't think you're committed enough to carry through with the charges, or if they think you won't hold up in court, or if they think the case won't hold up. They may have formed their own opinions on the case and they may not be in agreement with you.

Meeting with the prosecutor and the preliminary hearing are the next steps, but they depend on whether or not the rapist has been apprehended. You might be required to identify him in a lineup or to look through mugshots with the police. The time elapsed between the rape and the preliminary trial may be

several months. In the meantime you might want to get some counselling from the RCC or a therapist—both the RCC and hospital therapists are free (therapists are covered by OHIP). They can help you deal with the anger, fear, guilt, and shame you may be experiencing. If the rapist is free on bail or on his own recognisance, you might not feel safe at home. The police may be able to help, or you may want to stay somewhere else until the hearing.

By the time the hearing rolls around, you may have done a good job of forgetting some of the details you don't want to remember—so the prosecutor

goes over your statement with you to get your performance in court up to par. The court scene can be the toughest yet. Most judges will call for a closed court, which means that the only people allowed in are the judge, the defense and prosecuting attorneys, the rapist, and whoever is in the witness stand—at some point it will be you.

This part is just like TV—one attorney gets you to tell your story, then the other one tries to pick it apart. It helps to remember that these lawyers are really just doing their (scummy) jobs. Anger can actually help you here, if it keeps you from dissolving into des-

pair and spurs you on to action instead.

Other witnesses will be called; people in the area the police questioned and the examining doctor, for example. The whole purpose of this hearing is to determine if there is a case. The hearing might take a few days, at the end of which the judge will either throw the whole thing out of court, or set a trial date. If the rapist elects to have a trial by judge and jury, then they will begin to poll for a jury.

conviction rate is less than 2%

The trial may be another six months to a year away, at which time the preliminary hearing is re-enacted, with a larger cast of characters and in greater detail. The story really doesn't end here. There are countless questions and issues to raise, such as increased support for rape crisis centres, increased safety in the community, the issue of pornography promoting violence, lobbying for better medical treatment and care, and rape education programs, to name just a few.

There have been no statistics in this article—mainly because they're boring and difficult to relate to. But in relation to rape, here is the most shocking statistic you'll ever read—in all the rape cases in Canada where charges have been laid, the conviction rate is less than 2%.



THE CAREER WOMEN'S DISEASE — A MODERN MALADY

by Susan A. Kerr

High motivation, professional orientation and a good education are common elements among women afflicted with a modern malady some doctors call "the career woman's disease".

The cause of the malady, endometriosis, remains unknown. Some reports state as many as one in five women nearing 30 who have postponed becoming pregnant and are having problems conceiving may be afflicted with the disease.

According to Dr. Russell Malinak of the Baylor College of Medicine the disease develops when uterine lining tissue collect and grow in the pelvic cavity and on the surfaces of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries. Normally this tissue is expelled during the menstrual cycle but for an unknown reason some women are predisposed to the cyclic change these misplaced cells undergo. The location of the cells creates local inflammation and interferes with the conception of those women afflicted.

Often pelvic pain before and during menstruation is the first symptom. This is frequently misdiagnosed as infection or ovarian cysts. Other characteristic symptoms include: 1) pain during intercourse; 2) slight bleeding before menstruation, and excessive flow during menstruation; and 3) inability to conceive.

At present there is no conclusive evidence why some women develop endometriosis as opposed to others. Women in their late 20's and early 30's who have endured long periods of ovulation without conceiving appear predisposed to the dis-

ease.

Dr. David Rosenfield, Chief of Human Reproduction at North Shore University Hospital, supports recent studies that indicate women who have demanding jobs, no children, and are under excessive stress seem to be more prone to developing endometriosis. Rosenfield also states "there has been a marked increase in the disease in recent years as

the number of women postponing childbirth increases."

It is ironic that as the number of women postponing pregnancy in order to pursue careers rises that "the career woman's disease" appears less likely to occur amongst women who have had early pregnancies.

The only way to confirm endometriosis is by a laparoscopy, a procedure in which a

small telescope is placed inside the abdominal cavity via a small incision in the navel.

The type of treatment is dependent upon the advanced stage of the disease. In mild cases often hormonal treatments to suppress fertility are prescribed. In more advanced stages corrective surgery may be necessary. If left undetected or misdiagnosed the disease can be fatal.

Know Thy Enemy

- a selection of sexist quotations

"A man's loss from his family is felt, while a woman's is of little moment." — Euripedes

"How can he be clean that is born of a woman?" — Job 4:4

"Women are directly fitted for acting as the nurses and teachers of our early childhood by the fact that they are themselves childish, frivolous and short-sighted; in a word, they are big children all their life long— a kind of intermediate stage between the child and the full grown man, who is man in the strict sense of the word." — Schopenhauer

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind;
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap a padlock— on her mind." — Mathew Prior

"To be beautiful is enough! If a woman can do that well, who shall demand more from her? You don't want a rose to sing." — Thackeray

"Women are usually more patient in working at unexciting, repetitive tasks... Women on the average have more passivity in the inborn core of their personality... I believe women are designed in their deeper instincts to get more pleasure out of life— not only sexually but socially, occupationally, maternally— when they are not aggressive. To put it another way, I think that when women are encouraged to be competitive too many of them become disagreeable." — Dr. Benjamin Spock

"It would be preposterously naive to suggest that a B.A. can be made as attractive to girls as a marriage license." — Dr. Grayson Kirk (former president, Columbia university)

"When women kiss, it always reminds one of prize fighters shaking hands." — H.L. Mencken

"A woman who is attractive, well-educated, and sensible has only one thing on her mind— to get laid." — Irving Layton

"Everyone talks about Women's Lib, which is ridiculous. If you're nice to your husband, he'll be nice to you, your family is your job. They come first." — Suzie Sisson (Pillsbury Bake-Off winner)

"I believe we're living in a wonderful new era. An era where femininity really counts. And the more feminine you feel, the more feminine you'll be. The hygiene sprays are popular because they're an extension of that feeling. IT tells me that we've come a long way since the horrible days when women were ashamed of feeling like women." — Dorothy Provine, in an advertisement for Feminique

ALL ABOUT EVE

par N. J. Johnson

Pour procéder à l'analyse du film *All About Eve* de Mankiewicz qui, soit dit en passant, est un des classiques des années 50, il importe de le situer dans son contexte bien particulier, le monde artistique. En effet, ce film gravite entièrement autour du monde du spectacle et semble, à prime abord, tout à fait coupé de la réalité. Mais, en y regardant de plus près, nous découvrirons que Mankiewicz y exploite des stéréotypes féminins et masculins qui dépassent les limites du monde spectacle pour refléter ceux des femmes et des hommes en général. Cette première constatation

est supportée par le fait que les personnages féminins principaux du film sont vus comme des femmes et non comme des actrices. En effet, leur carrière respective se termine rapidement sans que nous soyons témoins de leur succès, sauf de manière suggestive.

A l'aide des personnages principaux de ce film nous tenterons d'identifier ces stéréotypes qui nous permettront de décoder les messages et les différences entre les sexes que l'auteur semble vouloir mettre en évidence. Nous sommes d'abord té-

moins du drame de la quarantaine chez la femme. Margo Channing, actrice de grand talent et de grande réputation vit en effet cette crise...typiquement féminine. La tragédie de vieillir, l'apparition des rides, la peur de perdre son amant qui est plus jeune qu'elle, la peur de perdre son public au bénéfice d'une remplaçante plus jeune et plus jolie bref, l'insécurité, la jalousie et l'envie la rongent. Elle a donc atteint, selon la croyance populaire, l'âge à partir duquel la régression physique, sexuelle et professionnelle de la femme commence.

Que dire maintenant de la réussite de la femme sinon qu'elle doit se faire au prix de la destruction des autres femmes. Tel est le stéréotype dévoilé par Eve Harrington qui est prête à tout pour bâtir sa carrière et gravir les échelons de la gloire. Par la ruse et le mensonge, Eve réussit à pénétrer dans le monde du spectacle. Elle ira même jusqu'à tromper ses meilleures amies et bienfaitrices grâce auxquelles elle a été accueillie dans ce milieu artistique, si elle y décèle quelques avantages. Entre autres, elle tentera de séduire le mari de Karen et l'amant de Margo, respectivement écrit-vain et metteur en scène, car ces derniers peuvent servir à ses fins professionnelles. Elle incarne donc le type de l'opportuniste tout à fait dépourvue de principe et de sensibilité.

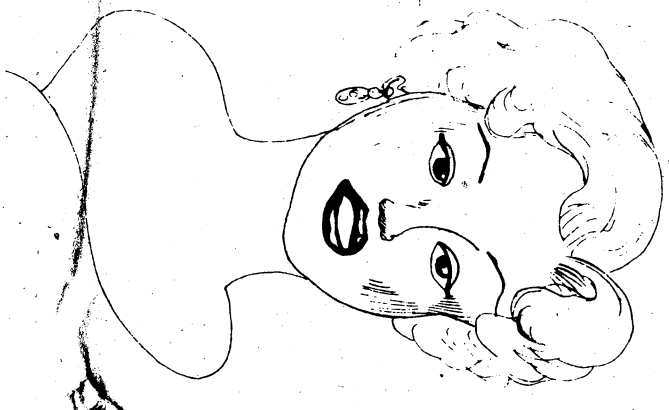
Cependant, Eve se heurte à quelqu'un de plus fort et de plus rusé qu'elle, M. Addison de Witt. Ce célèbre journaliste, non seulement manipulera Eve et contrôlera sa carrière, mais il en fera sa "propriété". De cette relation se dégage la preuve de la domination et de la supériorité de l'homme sur la femme et la perte de liberté de cette dernière devant ce pouvoir masculin indéniable.

L'épouse nonnête et heureuse occupe une place importante dans le film de Mankiewicz. C'est le rôle de Karen Richards, femme-bourgeoise, sans carrière, sans problème psychologique et qui jouit des retombées du succès de son époux écrivain. Pour lui donner plus d'importance, Mankiewicz nous laisse croire pendant un certain temps que Karen exerce une grande influence sur la vie professionnelle de son mari Lloyd. Or, nous découvrirons aussi péniblement que Karen qu'il n'en est pas ainsi. En effet, Lloyd Richards offre un rôle à Eve dans sa nouvelle pièce de théâtre non seulement sans consulter son épouse, mais en sachant, par surcroît, qu'elle s'y opposerait totalement. Cet incident semble cependant être de nature très secondaire dans le film. Ce qui se dégage du personnage de Karen est le stéréotype de l'épouse comblée, heureuse et sans problème, qui contraste fortement avec les vies mouvementées et problématiques d'Eve et de Margo. Ces dernières, malgré leurs succès professionnels, ne sont pas heureuses car il semble que le bonheur soit incompatible avec leurs carrières. Le stéréotype de l'épouse heureuse est d'ailleurs renforcé par la décision de Margo de quitter la scène pour devenir l'épouse de son amant Bill Sampson et ainsi, trouver le bonheur.

Mankiewicz n'a pas raté l'occasion d'exploiter, ne serait-ce que pour quelques minutes, le stéréotype de la femme-objet par la brève apparition d'une jeune femme blonde, un peu sotte qui, utilisant son sex-appeal, essaie de se tailler une place dans le milieu du spectacle.

Un regard du côté des personnages masculins du film nous apprend que Lloyd Richards, écrivain et époux de Karen, ainsi que Bill Sampson metteur en scène et amant de Margo, ne semblent perturbés ni par leur âge, ni par leur

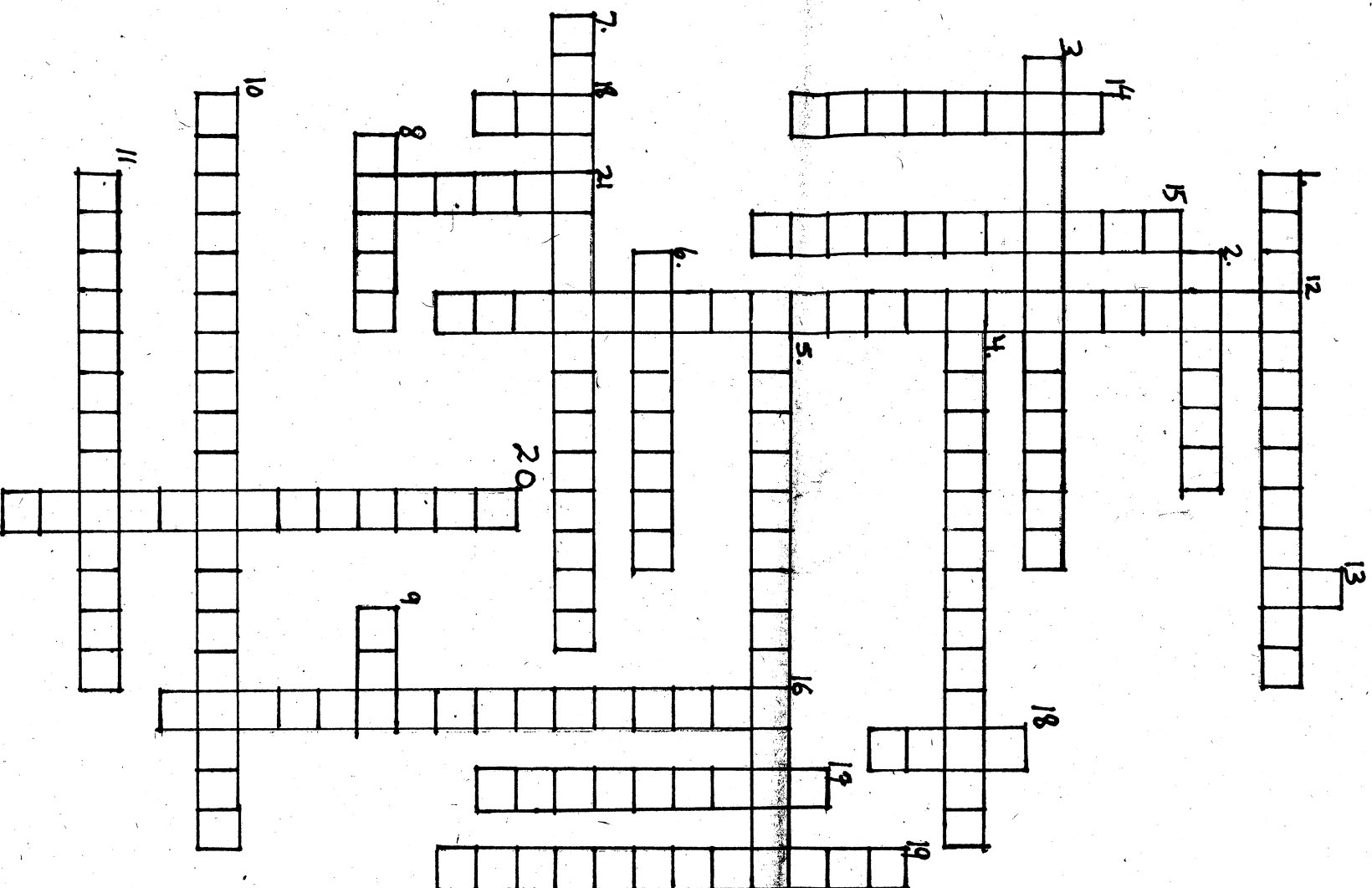
carrière. Pour eux, la crise de la quarantaine n'existe pas car, au contraire des femmes, cette étape de la vie de l'homme le consacre dans la plénitude de tous ses moyens physiques, psychologiques et intellectuels. Ils semblent également évoluer dans leurs vies professionnelles respectives sans avoir à lutter ou à rivaliser avec autrui. Ces trivialités par conséquent, ne sont-elles pas des affaires typiquement féminines? Ils ont acquis une réputation égale à leurs indéniables talents et cela, tout naturellement. Ne sont-ils pas, après tout, des créateurs, des intellectuels, ceux sur qui dépend la carrière des actrices qu'ils rendent célèbres?



Mankiewicz, après nous avoir présenté un M. Addison de Witt plutôt odieux, a même réussi à nous le rendre sympathique en l'opposant à Eve et en renforçant chez cette dernière les défauts mêmes de cet homme. Cette tactique a eu pour effet de rendre Eve encore plus odieuse qu'Addison puisque pour une femme, ces défauts excessifs prennent

De façon volontaire ou par inadvertance, l'auteur de ce film fait ressortir quelques-uns des stéréotypes féminins et masculins de l'époque des années 50 et dont plusieurs ont survécu jusqu'à ce jour. Il est cependant intéressant de constater avec quelle connaissance, quelle compréhension, quelle sensibilité et quelle persécution parfois, Mankiewicz exprime par la bouche et les actions de ses personnages, les états d'âme et desprit des femmes de son film. Devrions-nous conclure que les hommes aussi, en dépit de leur refus apparent d'envisager la réalité, vivent des crises semblables aux femmes?

Un dernier coup d'oeil aux personnages du film nous amène à conclure comme Marjorie Rosen, "...that the way social and sexual values are structured, no woman can win." (*Popcorn Venus*, p. 266).



Across

1. President of National Action Committee on the status of women
2. Toronto's Favorite Female Writer
3. American Suffragette
4. President of National Liberal Party
5. It's new location is 73 Harbord St., Toronto
6. Canadian Feminist Magazine
7. R.C.C.
8. One of International Women's Day themes
9. Equal rights amendment
10. Betty Friedan's book
11. Working woman's disease

Down

12. March 8th
13. American feminist magazine founded by Gloria Steiner
14. feminist/humorist (n) Ex. Kate Clinton
15. Canada's first female Speaker of the House
16. French feminist who wrote *The Second Sex*
17. Feminist singer/lyricist
18. One of International Womens Day Themes
19. Former Glendonite, famous actress
20. Engineer of Brooklyn bridge.
21. One of International Womens Day Themes

TRUE CONFESSIONS OF A WOMEN'S STUDIES MAJOR

by Sandy Day

You can probably imagine some of the reactions I get when people learn I am a Women's Studies major (at Glendon, this is officially, and safely, called Multidisciplinary Studies major). The very fact that I have been told that Women's Studies is silly or useless is evidence of our society's attitude toward women. Women's experience is seen as unimportant in our culture.

You may read this and not agree with me that women's experience is important. It is easily explained why men might think this way but a little more difficult to understand why women disagree with me. Many women believe that they are different; that they are not discriminated against and that they will meet a man who will love, and therefore respect them. (For a wonderful discussion of this see Greta Hofmann Nemiroff, 'Women's Body Image' in *Canadian Women's Studies*, vol.3, no.2, 1981). For this reason, many women find Women's Studies, and feminism, extremely threatening. It is threatening in that it shatters traditional illusions of how women are treated in this world. If you are not afraid, or if your illusions are already shattered, Women's Studies may be as good for you as it is for me. You have to be strong because what you will learn in Women's Studies will be the opposite of what most of our culture would like you to believe.

Women's Studies is the study of women. Women's Studies teachers and students recognize that up until now, what we have learned, for the most part, is the study of men. Within a Women's Studies course, you might study history, anthropology, language, sociology, economics, sexuality, politics, psychology, literature and/or philosophy.

If the focus of a course is history you might study the legal status of women in a particular time and place. You would learn what women's contribution to a society was and what value was placed on it. Research for a course like this might involve writing a biography of a person who you believe has been ignored by traditional historians.

Some courses take a close look at the mass media and its effect on the status of women. You begin to look at all advertising in a different way after one of these courses! Before the course, you might believe that you have to wear the latest fashion; after the course, you might decide that you are contributing to a monstrous money making industry and that the latest fashion does not make you a better person as the industry would like you to believe. A course like this might examine trends in advertising and popular literature and relate it to economic and demographic trends.

Sexuality is a popular subject in any course and especially in Women's Studies. Who, for instance, was liberated by the sexual revolution that took place in the 60's and 70's? Because of the mass marketing of the birth control pill, women lost the freedom to say 'no'. Did they ever have it? The entire pill issue might be the subject of a lecture in a Women's Studies course.

This is a small sampling of the kind of thing you might find in a Women's Studies course. These subjects are important because they pin point the problems in our society, which are for the most part, hushed up. If you believe in the equality of all human beings, then an understanding of sexism is fundamental. If you do not believe in the equality of all human beings

Women's Studies is exciting because often the various disciplines are not isolated as they are in other courses. Do you remember, when you were a high school student, thinking that you would have been able to understand things better if they had been put into context

with real life? Presto! Women's Studies!

A thorough understanding of our legal rights, the inequalities and injustices of our present system combined with an awareness of the social reality of women in other classes and cultures is preparation for a job or further education in the social-welfare area. This area, because of feminist pressure on the government, is a rapidly expanding one.

On a more personal level, when I came to an understanding of women's legal status, the present job market, and sex-role stereotyping, I began to understand why I felt so frustrated and inadequate. With this awareness, I took

responsibility for my own life and now live without delusions. Suddenly I became a popular, if not infamous, conversationalist; a person whom others do not easily forget, if you know what I mean. I became open to meeting people with views like and unlike my own. My friendships, new and already established, have become less superficial because there is so much *real* stuff to talk about. Hopefully, with my delusions dismantled, I can avoid an unhappy marriage and/or job. Now that I am free from unrealistic expectations I am healthier mentally. My intellect has been sharpened by Women's Studies because of the constant ques-

tioning of every premise. My sense of humour has improved greatly and is not based on racism or sexism. And finally I have saved a whole lot of money because I do not have to buy *Cosmopolitan* anymore to find out what I should think!

I am struck by the similarity between my ideas and suspicious come-hither philosophies and religions. I am advocating Women's Studies because I am convinced it will change and improve your life. More importantly, I am convinced that feminism is a philosophy which allows everyone freedom and exploits no one. You have nothing to lose... Rise up!

THE NATURE OF THE CRIME

by Kim E. Webb

Imagine that you are walking down a deserted, dark street, late at night. Depending on your gender, this probably conjures up different images in your mind. While anyone, male or female, may feel somewhat threatened, there is a distinct difference in your fear, contingent upon your sex. Make no mistake about it—few, if any, males would fear being sexually assaulted on that lonely street, but a large number of women would. Because of this difference, rape is often seen as a male-female controversy. Certainly, it is men who rape women, and rarely, if ever, the reverse situation, and yet this in itself should not divide the sexes on the issue. Needless to say, it is a crime with lifelong implications for the victim, but why is it that we seem to misinterpret or fail to understand the nature of the crime?

Rape is a violent, not sexual crime. According to the new laws, the crime committed is a form of assault; the word "rape" is not used. What distinguishes it from "assault" is that sexual assault is a type of assault involving some form of sexual activity. "Kissing, fondling, or sexual intercourse with another without his or her consent is sexual assault." "Without his or her consent" are the operative words here. This means that even if an individual agrees to perform certain sex acts, but then refuses to continue, he/she is withdrawing consent and the other person(s) *must* refrain from further actions. Obviously, though, there is a real problem with this. Women who act in this manner are often put down by us; we even call them derogatory names. The fact remains, though, that she has said "no" and another individual is obliged to respect that. Her partner(s) may hate her for it, but have no right to force her into anything she does not want to do. This type of situation often leads to the "she deserved it" or "asked for it" type of thinking. Possibly, she was being unfair in her actions, but never does she "ask for it." No one wants to be raped, and certainly no one deserves it. And yet, society continues to blame the victim and think that in some way she is responsible for the ensuing crime committed.

Probably the best reason that we, as society, continue to view rape victims in this way is that we, ourselves, harbour a great deal of fear about the crime.

By allowing the possibility to exist that society not only allows, but in some ways, encourages sexual assault (e.g.

certain forms of pornography), we must face a very unsettling reality; that we, too, are partially responsible and could find



ourselves in the same situation. Instead, then, we reduce our own fear by blaming the victim, attributing certain characteristics to her in order to lull ourselves into a false sense of security that it could never happen to us. Thus, the outcome is that rape victims are victimized twice—once by the attacker, and secondly by societal attitudes towards her. It is this fact that friends (male and female) of the victim must deal with in the aftermath. In this way, it is not a male versus female issue, but a humanist issue. Through better education on the nature of, ramifications of, and attitudes towards, the crime, perhaps we could, at the very least, show the victim the compassion needed to go on living as normal a life as possible. Although many of us do not even realize it, our attitudes are condemning the victim, which in turn, leads to a great deal of injustice in the legal system and allows rapists to roam free. We all have a vested interest in this issue, because it is part of our society and it is, in part, also a function of the society which we ourselves determine.

continued from page 4

As a member of the Pro Tem staff, I know that we can only print the news we receive and that Pro Tem is not responsible for what happens in the dark corners of the GCSU. But as a Glendon student, I have often wondered what is going on in there.

Let's face it, the GCSU is a shambles. Maybe if we're lucky we'll finish the year with one of the original vice presidents we had at the beginning of the year. They keep resigning one after the other. Sadly enough, those who have resigned are often not those we wish had resigned! In the tough world of politics, you have to be mean—dump on your colleagues as often as you can—, you have to be ambitious—today Glendon, tomorrow the world—, you must have a big ego—preferably as big as Ontario—, and when the Council needs a scapegoat, because something did not go as well as expected, make sure that you are not it!

Some people in the GCSU have done their job this year. Unfortunately, others have been acting like vultures or like self-righteous, nose-in-the-air megalomaniacs.

To those members of the Council or the Executive who after reading this letter, say "he's got a point", this letter is

not addressed to. To those who would gladly set fire to my room after a long, hard day in the GCSU office, I say "get off your derriere and do something constructive for a change. No one said it was gonna be easy."

To the students who feel they want to give the GCSU a chance, I wish good luck and I hope they bring a worthwhile contribution to the Student Union. As for me, I have just told you why I will stay away from the GCSU and why you should too.

Michel Fradette

Dear Editor:

It has come to my attention that new 'monitor' positions in the Frost Library are available, which involve maintaining an environment conducive to studying. Here, here! Next to Glendon Security and the Pub, this will probably be the most important service on campus. It never ceases to amaze me that a good number of Glendon students apparently are under the misconception that the library is a place for socializing. I previously was under the impression that at this stage of the game, university students would want to get their mounds of work done (about which they constantly complain) in the

library's supposedly quiet atmosphere, and, moreover, that they would at least be considerate enough to leave the study areas to talk, so that those of us who are studying would not be disturbed. Obviously, I was deluded, and the new positions in the library prove the need for the enforcement of this atmosphere conducive to studying.

I don't mind people whispering briefly, but when they insist on talking à haute voix, it irritates me to no end. It is immature and poor manners. I, like many others I'm sure, work four nights a week and every moment of studying time is important to me. (If I didn't work so often, I would volunteer to be a monitor in the library.)

It strikes me that the very existence of these new positions is indicative of the number of students who are not only oblivious to the need for quiet in the library, but who also are not very busy. If they have so much time on their hands, perhaps they should apply for these jobs and spend their free hours constructively. I might further add that it is unfortunate that this same proposed library atmosphere cannot be found in classrooms either.

Vanessa Wells

LIFE AND TIMES OF ROSIE THE RIVETER

par Jean-Claude Jaubert

Nous sommes au début des années 40. Les femmes américaines et canadiennes quittent leur cuisine pour prendre la place des hommes partis combattre en Europe. La production nationale ne peut se poursuivre que grâce à la main-d'œuvre féminine. De tous côtés, la femme est encouragée, poussée à travailler dans les usines. On ne tarit pas d'éloges à son sujet, vantant son habileté, sa compétence et son dévouement. L'époque de la femme maintenue aux tâches domestiques ou aux travaux subalternes et fastidieux est révolue... c'est du moins le discours que tiennent les films d'actualité d'alors, porte-parole de la propagande officielle.

Le film que Connie Field a réalisé sur le thème de la femme durant les années de guerre aux Etats-Unis est un véritable chef-d'œuvre. Rares sont les films documentaires qui ont su mettre aussi bien à nu les rouages et les mensonges d'une propagande mâle.

Tout au long du film, deux discours se croisent, s'affrontent et se contredisent : le discours de cinq femmes qui ont participé à cette épopée collective du travail féminin des années de guerre, qui n'ont rien oublié de la satisfaction qu'elles en tiraient alors, ni d'ailleurs des difficultés rencontrées, et qui analysent aujourd'hui - avec la lucidité et la sagesse que leur a apportées leur expérience - les conditions dans lesquelles s'est effectuée cette prise de main par les femmes de travaux jusque-là typiquement masculins; et le discours officiel, mâle (on n'entend pas une seule voix de femme dans les commentaires accompagnant les films) de la propagande gouvernementale, illustré par de larges extraits de la série 'March of Time'. A mesure d'ailleurs que des cinéastes curieux nous remontent aujourd'hui les reportages "tonifiants" de ce "temps de marche", on se rend mieux compte qu'il s'agit davantage d'une "idéologie en marche" que de tout autre chose. Ce qui caractérise en premier cette idéologie officielle, c'est sa souplesse d'adaptation aux brusques changements que la vie impose à la politique, et sa faculté d'oublier les valeurs prônées la veille pour idéaliser aujourd'hui ce qui était trahison hier.

Reprenons avec le film la chronologie des événements. Première étape: c'est la déclaration de guerre et le départ des hommes sur le front. En toute hâte, il faut les remplacer dans les usines. Un vaste réservoir de main-d'œuvre "oisive" est à portée de main... les femmes. Images d'actualité: des femmes qui jouent aux cartes, bavardent dans des salons, traînent dans des magasins. Réponse des témoins vivants: avant la guerre, elles étaient forcées, pour vivre, d'occuper des emplois fastidieux, pénibles, mal payés, mal considérés.

Retour au discours officiel. Sur un ton paternaliste, on s'efforce de rassurer les femmes: "puisque vous savez, Mesdames, vous limer les ongles, vous pourrez limer des pièces en usine; les machines des ateliers ne sont pas plus difficiles à faire marcher que les appareils ménagers de vos cuisines." Discours des femmes: "les cours professionnels, pour devenir riveteuse par exemple,

prévus pour durer six mois pour les hommes, ne nécessitent pour la majorité des femmes que quelques semaines."

En un an, nous dit Marjorie Rosen, dans son livre 'Popcorn Venus', 36% de la main-d'œuvre totale des Etats-Unis est constituée par des femmes, qui accomplissent des tâches anciennement réservées aux hommes. On s'aperçoit vite, dans les milieux dirigeants, que ces femmes travaillent plus vite que les hommes, exigent moins de contrôle et sont plus soigneuses pour les machines. C'EST L'IDYLLE.

Côté Actualités, images de

"Rosie" enthousiaste pour son travail, bonne entente avec les hommes restés dans les usines, fout va pour le mieux... Côté témoignage, les femmes ont pris goût au travail créatif, aux responsabilités, mais racisme, insécurité, mépris des hommes pour leurs collègues femmes sont présents partout. Il semble qu'au plus haut de cette période de travail féminin l'absentéisme ait commencé à inquiéter les dirigeants. Les difficultés à la maison ne devaient pas manquer en effet pour retenir chez elles les mères travailleuses. Mais non, ce n'est pas là la vraie raison, nous disent les Actuali-

tés. La raison, c'est le penchant pour l'oisiveté des femmes, leur goût pour les achats frivoles et autres défauts du même genre.

Je passe sur d'autres "amères réalités" soigneusement cachées par la vision officielle et calmement énoncées par les témoins. Voilà que les femmes deviennent des militantes syndicales, exigent la suppression des disparités salariales liées à la couleur de la peau. De toutes façons, des problèmes bien plus graves s'annoncent à l'horizon: le retour des soldats.

Retournement complet dans la propagande idéologique: Rosie peut être fière de la tâche accomplie, elle n'aspire désormais plus qu'à une chose - retourner à ses chères casseroles et à ses jeux de cartes. Cette fois, le discours "off" du commentateur mâle ne suffit plus, il va falloir utiliser d'autres armes psychologiques. On déniche alors des travailleuses "impatientes" de laisser leur poste à leurs frères ou maris et on attend d'elles qu'elles persuadent leurs consoeurs de faire de même.

La réalité est bien différente. Marjorie Rosen nous dit qu'en 1945, 85% des femmes qui, au moment de prendre leur emploi au début de la guerre, pensaient retourner à leur fourneau à la fin de la guerre, avaient changé d'avis et voulaient continuer à occuper leur emploi. On comprend qu'il ait fallu employer

l'artillerie lourde de la culpabilité pour faire entendre raison à ces récalcitrantes. Voici que tout à coup les enfants américains, dont le sort jusque là avait laissé indifférents les maîtres à penser, courent de graves dangers dans les rues, abandonnés qu'ils sont à la délinquance et aux accidents qui les guettent, et ceci parce que leurs mères les ont laissés pour aller occuper un poste qui manque cruellement aux hommes. On trouve même une "jaune" de service qui, du haut de ses diplômes de médecin, déclare qu'une génération d'enfants américains a été sacrifiée et laissée sans éducation maternelle.

Retour aux témoignages: pour les cinq femmes interrogées, c'en était fini de la satisfaction tirée d'un travail qu'elles aimaient, leur rôle n'est plus de PRODUIRE mais de REPRODUIRE, libres à elles de redevenir, en plus, laveuses de vaisselles, serveuses, vendeuses, etc.

Connie Field a réalisé un film qui, à l'image des intervenantes sélectionnées, présente avec calme, fermeté et une pointe d'humour amer une vérité qui n'est pas officielle. Ce film participe au mouvement féministe de contre-information qui s'oppose à la "désinformation" et aux mensonges de l'Histoire officielle.

N.B. Ce film est disponible à la cinémathèque de York.



ANARCHISM AND FEMINISM

by Lynna Landstreet

Anarchy is a word which frightens a lot of people. It conjures up visions of riots, mad bombers, and nihilistic skinhead punks. It is a tragic irony that we have become so conditioned to the idea that human beings are inherently evil and need to be ruled over to keep us in line that the idea of a society without a ruler seems inextricably linked to chaos and violence. As a result, we submit to the very real institutionalized violence of government, police, organized religion, patriarchy, and war, in order to be protected from the imagined violence of freedom. Anarchism is in reality anti-violence, because it is anti-force of any kind. In many people's view, in fact, it is the only political philosophy capable of creating the non-violent and non-oppressive society feminism seeks.

Feminism today is in more danger of being rotted from within, both by mainstream reformist feminism and by so-called radical feminists whose analyses are dangerously flawed, than crushed from without by patriarchal forces. Reformist feminism is that attempts only to deal with certain issues rather than attacking the patriarchal system itself. The view of its followers seems to be that all we need is more daycare, more abortion clinics, more rich capitalist women in the corporate and governmental seats of power, and, of all things, more state censorship, and everything will be wonderful. Obviously, no real social change can be created by such a superficial analysis, and a great deal of harm may in fact be done (witness the unholy alliance with the New Right spawned by mainstream feminism's simplistic party line with regard to pornography and

censorship).

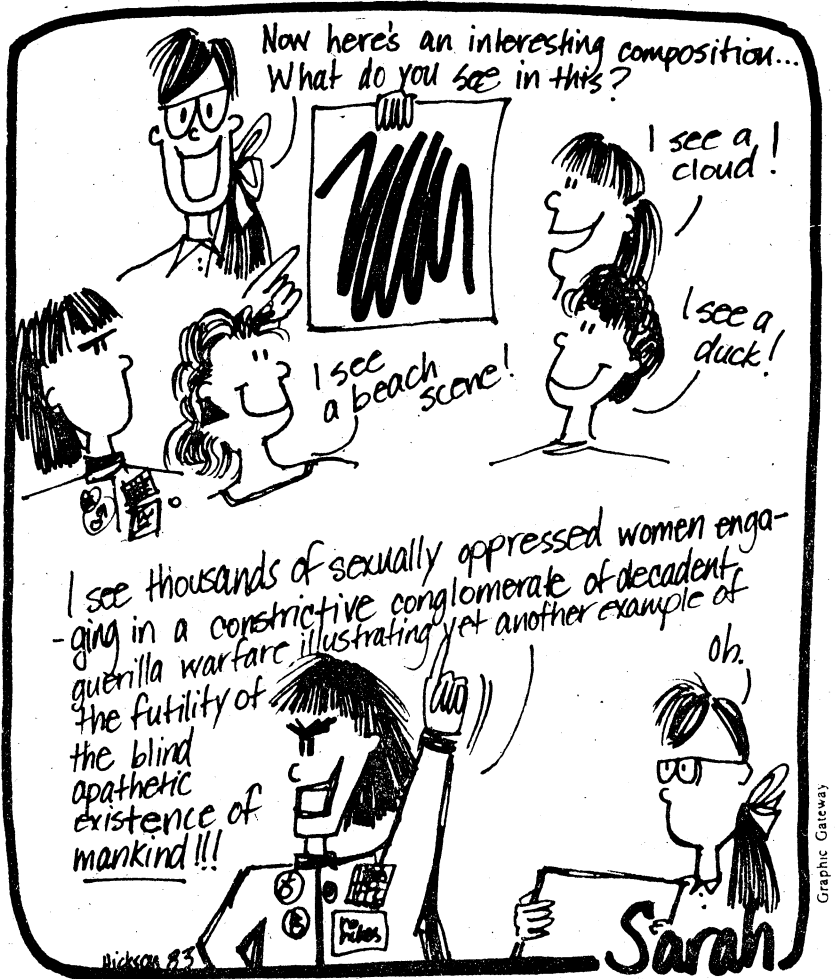
Most radical feminism today is of two sorts: Lesbian separatism and socialist feminism. Both correctly view the problems women face as symptoms of an oppressive patriarchal-capitalist system, and recognize the necessity of destroying the system itself if any meaningful change is to be accomplished, but both share a common flaw in that they only attempt to rearrange the existing power structure rather than do away with it altogether. Separatists seek to replace patriarchy, the systematic oppression of women by men, with matriarchy, the systematic oppression of men by women. Traditional state socialism seeks to shift the power held by the huge multinational corporations under capitalism to the government, under the completely unfounded assumption that power does not corrupt, and that a new "revolutionary" government would not eventually become as oppressive as the preceding one. In fact, according to conventional Marxist dogma, the state is supposed to wither away by itself! (Like it did in Russia, right?)

Both of these philosophies, while containing valuable insight into the nature of patriarchy and capitalism, fail to see that the real root of all oppression, whether by sex, social class, race, nationality, sexual orientation, or anything else, is the concept of hierarchy itself. It doesn't matter what group is in which position in the social hierarchy; as long as we retain the idea that it is acceptable for some people to have power over other people, that some people are better than other people, and that people need to be coerced and regulated into treating each other with human decency, there can be no

freedom. No one can be truly free while anyone is oppressed, and every type of hierarchy needs someone on the bottom to hold up the top.

There is a great deal of disagreement among anarchists as to how best to achieve the type of social change that they want - some believe that since power is violence, the use of violence against those in power is justifiable as self-defense; others that to compromise their ideals by the use of violence is to lower themselves to the level of their enemies, and that violent change cannot

bring about a non-violent society - but all share the vision of a society where no one has power over anyone else, and where people cooperate with each other freely and voluntarily out of awareness of their common needs and respect and concern for each other's desires, integrity, and well-being.



SALON DE THE: SUCCES INCONTESTABLE



Photo: Alain Després

L'équipe du Salon de Thé

Opening Night Jitters At Hart House

by Judy Hahn

Perhaps. Until the intermission I was somewhat disappointed in the performance of one of my favourite plays — Oscar Wilde's *The Importance Of Being Earnest*. The acting was stilted and uncomfortable especially on the part of the supporting characters, specifically Miss Prism (Ann Saddlemeyer) and Dr Chasuble (Geoffrey Blackman Spurl). But their coach (ie. Director Ronald Bryden) must have given them a good prep talk at half time for every actor improved immensely his performance afterward.

In Wilde's satire of society and affectations, overacting

without isolating the audience is the name of the game.

In achieving this, Simon Caporn as Algernon Moncrieff was the most successful followed not far behind by Silvia Remkins as Gwendolin, and then by Erick V. Weiss as Jack Worthing (Earnest). Christa Giles as Cecily also was quite likeable, particularly after the intermission.

But, both before and after intermission Lady Bracknell, played by Frances Halpenny, stole the show. Her amiability built directly into the character she portrays, the woman of London society who worked

hard for her position, and demands an equal one for her daughter.

Her observations of Victorian society are cynical but only more hilarious. It is due to Wilde's genius and self-perception that they are not less so today than when the play was written in 1895.

The costumes and stage design are very clever and beautiful. Those responsible are to be greatly commended on a job well done. They added the necessary finishing touches to an already alluring production. Congratulations and thank-you Hart House Theatre.

par Pierre Deschênes

Ionesco, Tardieu et Prévert, tous trois réunis en un collage extrêmement créatif où l'humour vient faire le lien entre ces trois histoires différentes. Voilà en quoi consiste le 'Salon de Thé', création théâtrale exécutée par la troupe d'étudiants du cours d'introduction au théâtre, et mise en scène par René Lemieux.

Tout d'abord, l'auditoire a la surprise et la joie d'entrer dans un univers enchanteur et coquet, alors qu'il fait lui-même partie intégrale du décor. Il s'agit bien sûr d'un salon de thé où une équipe de charmantes serveuses vous sert une tasse de thé pour accompagner les biscuits déjà sur les tables. Et pour vous mettre vraiment dans l'atmosphère, un pianiste interprète une suite d'airs forts reposants.

Puis, les personnages entrent en scène de manière progressive, récitant quelques lignes de leur texte pour ensuite attendre leur prochaine intervention. Quatre histoires se déroulent alternativement: le traitement d'une patiente psychotique, l'échange de rôles entre trois femmes mondaines, la tentative de conquête amoureuse de Garance par Frédéric et, finalement, des retrouvailles assez spéciales entre un mari et sa femme. En arrière plan, des chorégraphies exécutées par deux statues blanches et "mobi-

les" semblent annoncer, par la position qu'elles adoptent, un changement d'histoire. A travers tout cela, quelques courts numéros prennent place sur l'estrade du salon: la flûtiste interrompue par la danseuse (s'exécutant sur l'air du 'Boléro de Ravel'), le chœur des serveuses (interprétant 'le Taireau'), et la chanteuse accompagnée de son pianiste.

La simple énumération du contenu de cette création théâtrale ne peut aucunement décrire la réussite que fut celle-ci. En effet, l'excellente performance de tous les acteurs donnait à des histoires aussi invraisemblables, un caractère réaliste. Un naturel presque professionnel chez chacun des personnages engendrait un véritable atmosphère de salon de thé, où, comme on a pu le voir, tout peut arriver.

Enfin, les spectateurs qui ont assisté à la première ont été témoins d'une scène très émouvante à la fin de la représentation. Il était en effet de toute beauté de voir la joie et la satisfaction totale qui brillaient sur les visages de chacun des acteurs alors que tout le monde s'embrassait et jubilait. "On l'a fait! On l'a eu!" Ils ont d'ailleurs eu droit aux félicitations du public qui partageait cette allégresse. Il ne reste qu'une chose à faire, et c'est de féliciter tous ceux qui ont participé directement ou indirectement à ce triomphe.

The All-Chopin Concert: A Tremendous Success!

by Anita Advani

The evening of Thursday, February 2nd marked a memorable piano concert at the St. Lawrence Centre given by the up-and-coming pianist Garrick Ohlsson. Ohlsson's repertoire consisted entirely of Chopin. Despite the fact that the artist was unfamiliar to me, I was nevertheless very interested to discover for myself the extent of his musical talents. Competition in the field of performance is so fierce that many striving musicians never make it very far.

After reading the list of credits attributed to Garrick Ohlsson, (first prize at the Chopin International Piano Competition, three tours of Europe, performances with the orchestras of San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Baltimore, the Chicago Symphony and more than a dozen album recordings), I was sufficiently impressed, to say the least.

My admiration for Ohlsson's talent was greatly augmented upon listening to him glide easily and effortlessly from a placid, dreamlike Nocturne to a quick-paced, temperamental Scherzo. It not only showed his versatile nature, but also his expertise and mastery of the demanding Chopin genre.

Before commencing a piece of music, Ohlsson would sit and contemplate for a few minutes, in order to achieve the desired state of mind. Once he began to play, it seemed almost as though, by the expression on his face, that he had been transported to the early nineteenth century when Chopin composed his famous works.

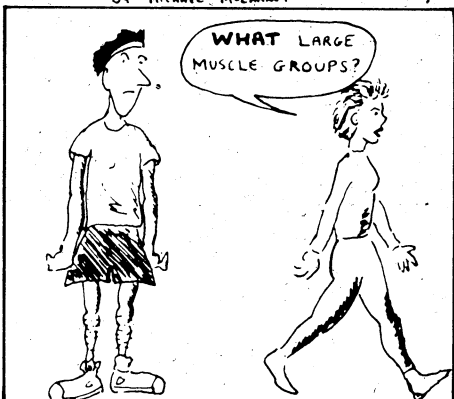
The audience was so captivated by Garrick Ohlsson that he came back for two encores. He played two very well known pieces which were real crowd pleasers.

Ohlsson's mark of distinction is in his style. As the *Chicago Tribune* stated: 'He has a sensibility rare as to border on the unique.'

Garrick Ohlsson is a newcomer and one who quite possibly will become a very successful concert pianist.

This was one of many productions offered at the St. Lawrence Centre.

MR. MIKE TALKS WITH MRS. MIKE...



AGAINST ALL ODDS

by: James Kozak

Against All Odds is a forceful blend of romance, adventure and mystery that surrounds a thorny love triangle. This combination together with some exotic locales for a backdrop draws the viewer deep into a world of corruption that is exciting and anything but predictable.

Against All Odds stars Jeff Bridges as Terry, an injured ex-football player, Rachel Ward as Jessie, the wealthy and mysterious woman (from whom comes much of the movie's intrigue), and James Wood as Jake, a bookie and ultra-chic night club owner.

From a ruthless bunch of characters associated with a Los Angeles football club comes a study of their struggle for money and power.



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FLOOR HOCKEY: DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE MISSING?

by Scott Rogers

Every Sunday afternoon, Sam, Doug and the boys go down to the Proctor Field House, engage in some invigorating floor hockey, and celebrate later over a few beers.

The truth of the matter is that the boys abstain from alcohol on this, the Lord's day, but they do partake in an enlivening game of floor hockey each weekend which serves as a new method of alleviating a hangover due to the previous night.

It is not an organized league of any sort, although the regulars are expected to be in uniform for the opening face-off at 1:00 p.m. sharp. Fan support is somewhat limited. If only Glendonites realized what exciting action this sport and its participants deliver — fast-

paced, end-to-end, wide open hockey.

Players that fulfill their contracts by showing up regularly are Laval Stastny, Pierre Federko, Frank Bubla, Scotty Frycer, Jas Poddubny, Denis Dionne, Michel Pavelich and between the pipes — Dave Peters. The likes of Gilles Goulet, Steve Semenko, Dave Smyl and Tim Krushelynski also make celebrity appearances.

This extra-curricular activity allows the athletes to take their minds off the pressures of school and thus exercise their somewhat flabby bodies. "Golly geez, I have trim myself down two pound since begin of year" stated Finnish star Frank Bubla in broken English, after a strenuous two hour game of double shifting.

In any respect, floor hockey has generated a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for many of the guys at Glendon. It would only now be fitting for the executive from the Proctor Field House to organize another tournament so that the guys - and gals too - could show-off their talents and battle it out for the 1984 Championship.

The Leafs (of A house Wood, and F house Hilliard) captured the Glendon Cup last term as they out-smarted the rather colossal pub team in an exciting exhibition of floor hockey. I'm sure a good workout in the form of a tourney down in the Proctor Coliseum would satisfy many energetic students before heading into the final frame-examinations.



Photo: Christian Martel

Having fun on a Saturday afternoon.

Escott Reid Plaque

The Athletic Department is now accepting nominations for the Escott Reid Plaque. This award is presented to the outstanding male and female athletes of the College in their graduating year judged on the basis of leadership, sportsmanship and athletic performance.

Nominations should include the names of two seconders and should list the accomplishments of the nominee in terms of the selection criteria: leadership, sportsmanship and athletic performance.

Nominations should be submitted in writing by no later than March 9th. The winner of the award will be announced at the Athletic Department's dinner-dance on March 22nd.

ATHLETICS GLENDON

Recreation Coordinators Wanted

The Athletic Department is now considering applications for student Recreation Coordinator positions. Coordinators serve as a liaison to the student body, and assist in organizing, coordinating and promoting programs offered by the Athletic Department. The Recreation Coordinators are paid an honorarium for their work and their term of office will be from Sept., 1984—April, 1985.

Those interested should submit to the Athletic Office a short letter of application by no later than March 23d. Candidates will be contacted by telephone to arrange interview times.

Putting on the Ritz!

Recreation Glendon is 'PUTTING ON THE RITZ'. Putting on the Ritz is fine food, champagne, good music, dancing and glitter. Celebrate the end of the school year in style; come to Recreation Glendon's annual dinner dance.

When: Thurs., March 22, sit-down dinner, 7 pm
Where: Old Dining Hall
Cost: Residence students — \$14.00 script, Day students and others — \$17.50
Dress: Semi-formal or costume
Tickets will go on sale soon. Don't miss the social event of the year!

Feelin' Good Fitness

What's your reaction to the word 'exercise'? Blah? If exercise isn't the most boring thing around to most people, it's a close second. That's where ACTIVETICS comes in. Glendon's Activetics is the fun way to a thinner, healthier body. Activetics is out to prove that exercise isn't a dirty word, that exercise doesn't have to be painful, regimented, or dull, or any of those other things that have kept you from indulging in it. Activetics makes exercising fun.

Days: Mon., Wed. and Fri. — 7-7:30 am OR Mon. and — 6:15-7 pm, OR Saturday—10-11 am.
Cost: 8 classes—\$20, 16 classes—\$35, 24 classes—\$50. Early Morning classes—\$30. A new series of classes start March 5.

A new series of Exerdance classes start soon! Classes are done to the beat of lively and motivating music. Each class includes warm-up, aerobics, conditioning, and muscle toning, as well as flexibility work and cool down.
Days: Mon. and Fri.—12-1 pm, Tues. and Thurs.—10-11 am, Tues. and Thurs.—6-7 pm, or 7:10-8:10 pm.

Dates: Mar.5-May 4. Please note that there will be no classes held during the week of March 26. The cost is \$30. To register for either ACTIVETICS or EXERDANCE come to the Proctor Field House office. Hours are Mon.-Fri. from 9 am to 5 pm. Course fees must be paid at time of registration.

Wanted!

Student photographer for Dept. of Athletics. Responsibilities are to take photos of Recreation Glendon events. Required to be an OSAP recipient and have own equipment. Student will be paid an honorarium for services. To enquire contact Cathy Clarke at 487-6150.

Glendon Swim Marathon

Get involved in the Glendon swim marathon. Mark down the number of lengths you complete during recreational swim periods from March 7 to March 21 and see how many miles you've swum. The swimmer with the greatest distance completed during that 2 week period will win a "Recreation Glendon" T-shirt. Second and 3rd place finishers will win bathing caps. Sign-up sheet and other information will be posted on the pool bulletin board.

Against All Odds

continued from pg. 11

Director/producer Taylor Hackford, an Academy award winner for *Officer and a Gentleman*, bases this picture on the 1947 film *Out of the Past*. The original starred Robert Mitchum, Kirk Douglas and Jane Greer who also appears thirty-seven years later in this remake, as Mrs. Wyler, a steely businesswoman and owner of the football club. The love triangle is the only major theme which has been retained.

After Terry is bumped from the team on which he placed bets in fixed games, he is blackmailed by his bookie, Jake, into working as a bounty hunter to find Jake's runaway girlfriend. This search leads Terry to Mexico (great memories for those who spent the reading week in Cancun, Cozumel, and the Yucatan Jungle) where Jessie has fled to escape her affluent surroundings. It is here amidst the ancient Mayan ruins that Jake abandons his job and falls in love with the still suspect Jessie.

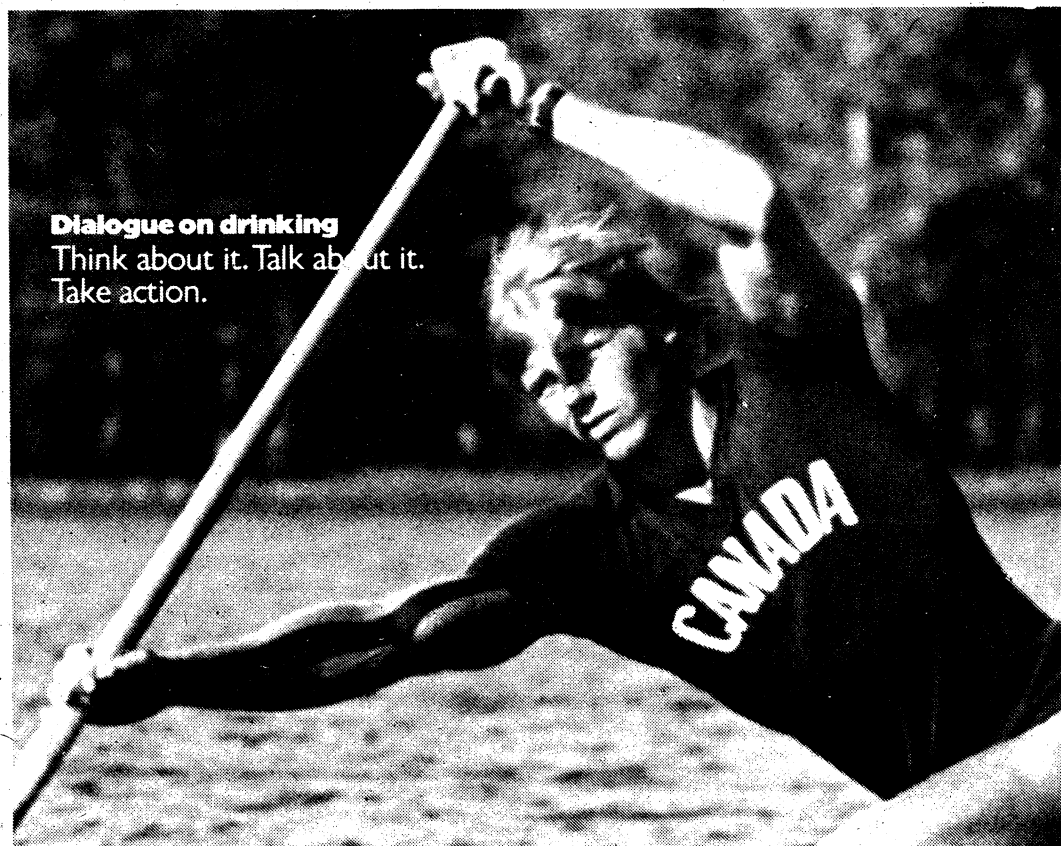
Everyone, Jessie's mother, ex-boyfriend Jake, Coach Sully, is opposed to the match.

The love scenes are artistically done but progress too quickly. This is a general weakness throughout the entire film. Relationships and events develop without a great deal of background.

For a woman who commits the only two murders in the film, in defense of the man she loves, Rachel Ward succeeds well in not alienating the viewer. "In *Out of the Past*, I supposedly died in a car crash at the end," said Jane Green who played the role of the murderess in 1947. "In those days you had to die at the end if you killed people." I guess times have changed.

Against All Odds has a first rate sound track, already on its way to the top, that includes music by Mike Rutherford Stevie Nicks, Peter Gabriel, Big Country, a live performance by Kid Creole and the Coconuts, and Phil Collins who sings the title song. Both Kid Creole and Collins have released music videos based on their work from this film.

Overall, this film of the seedy Los Angeles underworld exudes more action than is needed. Life in the fast lane moves very quickly.



Dialogue on drinking
Think about it. Talk about it.
Take action.

TAKE ACTION ON OVER-DRINKING.

"I like the taste of a cold beer on a hot day, but I certainly don't think you have to get the gang together with a couple of cases of beer just to celebrate the fact you've had a bit of exercise."

JOHN WOOD
OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALLIST

Canada



Health and Welfare Canada Santé et Bien-être social Canada