

## Ontario election

# Where do the parties stand?

by Susan Wisking

On June 9, after a breathing space of less than two years, Ontario residents will duly trot off to the polls to elect a different, if not new, provincial government. This election, brought about by the minority Conservatives, will occur during a period of unprecedented unemployment, mounting inflations, and across the board cutbacks.

After the returns are in, a few aspiring and many established politicians will have a job to perform and a paycheck to collect. Not so for over 7 per cent of Ontario's labour force.

The Tories have had a stranglehold on this province for over three decades. Though the last election reduced their numbers and dented their pride, it by no means obliterated their presence.

Next month, the Big Blue Machine would like to regain a jamority which they maintain is vital to effective governing.

The Liberals and the New Democratic Party (NDP) are not so sure this decision at the polls is warranted. The Communist Party is convinced it is.

The big issues in the campaign are unemployment, rent review, housing, education, and social

service and health care cutbacks.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

**Conservatives** Treasurer Darcy McKeough has publicly gone on record as saying that an unemployment rate of 5.3 per cent is to be recognized as full employment. He qualified this by saying that the individuals who would comprise this figure — women and youth — do not really need jobs.

The Conservatives have presented a limited job creation scheme for youth which would affect primarily students.

**Communist Party** For the CP, zero to one per cent is a reasonable unemployment rate. Marvin Glass, Ottawa Centre candidate, said McKeough's statement indicated "a reactionary view that a woman's place is in the home". Youth "need and want jobs."

**Liberals** The Liberals see three per cent as a reasonable level of unemployment. Increasing the number of jobs with the goal of full employment is the party's main priority. Ian Immerly, Ottawa centre candidate, said McKeough's attitude was disgraceful and a clear example of the Conservatives' arrogance.

The party is also concerned with serious underemployment

but as of yet has no clear cut policy on how to rectify either situation.

**NDP** The NDP have argued in the legislature that as an industrial province Ontario "should have a lower target for unemployment." Women, they say, under the Conservative scheme are relegated to the role of secondary workers. They have suggested directly creating jobs by implementing various energy saving schemes, establishing a youth careers program to provide about 8,000 full time jobs, and a reduction in personal income taxes.

**Conservatives** In the throne

### RENT REVIEW

**Conservatives** In the throne speech, rent control was put forward as a deterrent to the building of new rental units. A commitment was made to stimulate rental construction in low vacancy areas and to increase units for senior citizens and low-income families. If elected rent review will be extended in its present form to December 1978. Under this scheme landlords are automatically entitled to an annual rent increase of 8 per cent. A



Alisa Photography

The Ontario government's "back to the basics" drive is a major election issue for teachers and parents.

May / June 1977

# UPSTREAM



Keele, Denver Post

## Local women organize for election

Representatives from 12 women's organizations in Ottawa and several individuals have joined forces to ensure that women's issues and demands are brought to the attention of local provincial election candidates.

At a meeting on May 17 they organized under the name Ottawa Women's Lobby (OWL). Members of the Lobby will be attending candidates' meetings and monitoring radio and television phone-in debates in order to bring their concerns to the attention of the public and local politicians.

OWL has detailed their eight major concerns as:

- the 5.5 per cent increase ceiling for funding of social services
- the lack of financial support for shelters for battered women and their children
- the necessity for publicly-funded family planning facilities
- the need for equal access to safe and legal abortions
- the proposed Family Law Reform Bill
- the impact of serious unemployment on women in the labour force
- the inadequacies of public housing
- the continuing sex-stereotyping in schools

If you want to become involved or would like more information, contact Diana Pepall at 233-2560 or 235-4035.

tenant may appeal any amount above this.

Since being instituted, approximately one in nine units have gone to rent review. Tenants complain that the process is prohibitive because of massive red tape and a legal ignorance on the part of review officers. Landlord intimidation has also been a cause for anxiety.

**Communist Party** The party wants the system tightened. Under their scheme landlords would have to justify any increase. Tenants would be able to enter into collective bargaining with units controlled by large corporations.

**Liberals** Under Stuart Smith rent review would be kept pretty much in its present form but increases would be fixed to antiinflation board guidelines.

**NDP** As the brainchild of the NDP, the party is critical of Conservative management of the program. They would keep restraining rents "until there is an adequate supply of affordable rental housing in the province."

To increase effectiveness, red tape and required filling in of forms would be reduced, buildings would be reviewed as a whole rather than unit by unit, and rents would be equalized "where comparable units bear different rents within the same building... provided the overall return to the landlord is not thereby increased."

A maximum allowable rent increase would be set.

### HOUSING

**Conservatives** Under the Conservatives it is projected Ontario will have for 1977, 80,000 housing starts. There were 84,700 in 1976 and 80,000 in 1975.

To encourage developers to develop subsidies to builders would be increased.

Currently Ontario participates

in a joint federal/provincial scheme which offers reduced interest on loans to moderate income families.

**Communist Party** The problem they believe lies in the fact that 86 per cent of housing is controlled by big developers. Under a CP government mortgages would be held to 6 per cent and there would be 2 million housing starts a year.

**Liberals** The Liberals see servicing of land as a major impediment. At present it takes several years to get approval. To encourage developers to act they would tax land held but not built upon and levy fines on those speculators cum developers who had not started to build after six months to a year. To make homes affordable the party would introduce legislation setting a minimum percentage that trust companies and insurance firms must direct into housing.

**NDP** The NDP is emphasizing affordable housing in every part of the province. This could be accomplished by encouraging co-operative and non-profit housing groups.

### EDUCATION

**Conservatives** At the post secondary level the government has increased tuition fees, particularly for foreign students, advanced a loan system based on required summer earnings and savings, and reduced available money for operating costs and improvements.

They are convinced that students should assume 17 per cent of the actual cost of their education.

As a result primarily middle to upper class individuals attend and the quality of education particularly in view of increased class sizes, is a concern with students unions across the province. There does not appear to be a distinguishable education pol-

icy though it is feared the government is adopting recommendations presented in the Henderson report on a piecemeal basis. This document suggested raising tuition fees 65 per cent over a three year period.

**Communist Party** The CP would eliminate tuition fees and give each student a stipend geared to the cost of living. They would protect the quality of education by hiring more teachers, thereby reducing class size.

**Liberals** While the Liberals like the idea of universal accessibility they are not sure if it will ever be attained. To assist undergraduates, professional, graduate, and college fees would be increased. As of yet they have no concrete proposals for financial assistance.

**NDP** The present opposition party rejects funding post secondary education through increased tuition fees. To increase revenues they would shift education to the Corporate Income tax system. The NDP argues corporations benefit greatly from education and therefore should directly support it. Universities and colleges would be supported financially "on the basis of concrete projected planning over a period of 3 years." This party has advocated universal accessibility, but as a long-term goal.

### CUTBACKS IN SOCIAL SERVICES AND HEALTH CARE

**Conservatives** Under its restraint program everyone must tighten their belts. Though a surplus of teachers exist special education classes have been drastically reduced and hospital budgets cut. The Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan as one of the largest chunks of the budget could be revamped to include a user's fee.

All the other parties are opposed to reducing social services.

# Caesarean births rising in United States

Mother Jones, "a magazine for the rest of us" published in San Francisco, reports that Caesarean births are on the rise across the United States.

In the past ten years their number has nearly doubled — to one out of ten live births. The rate is approaching 15 per cent in metropolitan areas like New York, Washington and San Francisco.

The Caesarean of 20 years ago was undertaken to protect the mother. But the modern Caesarean is most often done to spare the child a dangerous — or perhaps not so dangerous — jaunt down the birth canal, the magazine says.

A fetal heart monitor determines whether a labor is not "normal." Originally designed to keep track of the baby's heart rate in high-risk cases, the monitor is now used widely during labour.

Compared to earlier equipment, these machines find a lot more babies in utero to be suffering "distress."

"And the irony is, we don't know what the monitors are telling us," says Don Creevey, an obstetrician at Stanford University Medical Center. "Most doctors aren't trained to read them accurately, and as a result, unnecessary Caesareans are some-

times performed."

A doctor who values the birth process and decides to wait for clearer distress signals does so only at great risk. Since the fetal monitor graphs become a permanent part of a baby's health record, they are easily retrievable as evidence in malpractice suits.

The rising incidence of Caesareans hits black and minority women hardest. A mother deprived by poverty of adequate prenatal care is more likely to be classified as a "high-risk" case when she has a baby.

Whatever the mother's race, a Caesarean deprives her of what

can be one of life's most crucial moments, the magazine says. General anesthesia wipes out all consciousness and memory. Small quantities of the anesthetic get into the baby's bloodstream, giving it a groggy first few hours in the world. New research about mother-child bonding at birth indicates that Caesarean section may have bad psychological effects on both.

It is also hard to forget, the magazine says, even with the most benign of interpretations, that doctors make more money, often in less time, by performing Caesarean sections in lieu of normal deliveries.

## Toxins found in mothers' milk

NEW YORK (LNS) — According to tests conducted at Harvard University, traces of the toxin TCDD are turning up in mothers' milk. TCDD is probably the most poisonous chemical created. Minute concentrations of several hundred parts per trillion have proven lethal to lab animals.

TCDD is an impurity formed in the process of manufacturing the herbicide 2,45-T and commonly contaminates this widely used product. 2,45-T, made by the Dow Chemical Company, first gained notoriety when U.S. war planes dumped massive amounts of the defoliant on Vietnamese forests, devastating and disrupting the natural growth in vast land areas.

The herbicide is still widely used in the U.S. particularly in lumbering and grazing areas to eliminate plants that compete with other growth useful to these industries.

Significant traces of TCDD were found in the milk of women living in Texas and Oregon, while women in Massachusetts, where 2,45-T is not routinely used, were not contaminated. According to *Newsday*, a Long Island daily, traces of TCDD have been found in beef fat and liver taken from cattle grazing on land sprayed with 2,45-T.

Scientists at Harvard are continuing to test, and if they confirm their findings, it will be the first concrete evidence of what many have suspected all along: that TCDD is accumulating in human tissues.



## Hazards in birth control industry

Seven Days magazine reports that increases in abnormal vaginal bleeding in women and decline in sex-drive in men are reported among workers in the birth-control industry. Dr. Malcolm Har-

ington, who headed a year-long study of the problem for the Center for Disease Control, said he would urge the US government to adopt interim occupational standards for estrogen in the air.

## Teenage abortions not regretted

MONTREAL — Recent interviews with 38 teenage girls who had abortions two years ago showed that 84 per cent now use contraceptives as opposed to a previous two per cent and most do not regret the abortion, although they felt they would not have another.

Dr. Helen Cvejic, a psychiatrist at Montreal Children's Hospital, found that only 40 per cent of the girls were still involved with the boyfriends they'd had before the pregnancies. In 37 per cent of the cases, the girls' fathers were dead or absent at the time they became pregnant.

## Women seek damages for DES use

DETROIT — Attorneys for 184 women argued in court here recently that 16 drug manufacturers are fully liable for any cancer or other abnormalities the women have developed as a result of their mothers' use of diethylstilbestrol (DES) during pregnancy. The companies have moved to block the suit.

Prescribed between 1947 and 1964 to prevent miscarriages, the drug was banned in 1971 after vaginal abnormalities were found in women whose mothers had taken it.

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## Ontario's natives

# Northern development big concern

By Sue Donaldson

The stealthiness that has characterized much of the Ontario Government's dealings in the northern part of the province has surfaced once again in the issues concerning Ontario's Native Peoples in the current election campaign.

The Proposed Red Forest Industry Project, the Polar gas pipeline, mercury poisoning and reforestation are all big money issues centring primarily around the 8,000 status, non-status, and Metis — all native Peoples in the area north of the 50th parallel. This area, in the Red Lake District of Northern Ontario, which includes Timmins, is covered by Treaty 9. As far as the Treaty 9 people, and organization such as the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples (CASNP) and the Native Council of Canada are concerned, the key issue in the Ontario election is the Reed Forest Industry Project.

This project was proposed to the Ontario legislature in December of last year. 19,000 square

miles of delicate black spruce forests would be available to Reed Forest Industries to clear-cut, log out, and process in one of the two or three proposed saw-mill complexes and to float down rivers which the project aims to dam. Because of the public pressure brought to bear upon the project last year, the Ontario government set up an inquiry under Justice Patrick Hart to look into the issues. Environment Minister George Kerr brought out the Hart Report on April 26, the same day the Ontario election was called, and the legislation to enact the inquiry's finding died on the floor.

Despite the potential for the Hart inquiry to become a prominent election issue, the current government can safely afford to disregard the issue by saying it is still under discussion. Ted Jackson of CASNP said, "It hasn't really come up as an election issue because of the ambiguity of the status of the Hart Inquiry." Jackson also emphasized the lack of reforestation proposed in the Reed Forest Industry Project.

He said the Ontario Government's record in reforestation has been poor and there have been few provisions made for re-seeding logged out black spruce in the conditions necessary for it optimum regrowth.

According to Fred Jobin, Secretary-Treasurer of the Native council of Canada, the Reed Forest Industry Project is the key election issue. But Jobin feels that the awareness necessary to provide the balance for unlimited resource development is growing slowly and that "once a party gets into power, it's the companies that dictate."

The Proposed Polar gas pipeline is also slated to go through Treaty 9 land, north of Ted Lake. The proposal for this pipeline comes before the National Energy Board this August and again, because of timing, cannot be effectively used as an election issue despite its implications. Michael Roy, President of the Union of Ontario Indians, says that there has been no planned reaction to current statements by Ontario cabinet ministers

about the situation in Northern Ontario.

In the spring of 1975, MPP Ed Havrot (PC-Timiskaming) caused a scandal by making blatantly racist comments about native people. Roy and Jackson both said they felt the English-Wabigoon River system mercury pollution problem is inseparable from the Reed Forest Industry

Project, the Polar gas pipeline proposal and reforestation in the north. These problems are indicative of the attitude towards the North. But then money seems to be the dominating influence on government policy in Ontario, where concerns with profit far outweigh any concern with the living conditions of its native people.



## Teachers looking at quality

by Bitsy Bateman, Susan Wisking and Melodie McCullough

There is a fairly widespread belief that many high school graduates do not possess basic language skills. In the upcoming provincial election the Liberals are advocating a return to the 3 R's and a core curriculum.

Universities, most recently the University of Western Ontario, are instituting English proficiency tests to ensure that incoming students meet an acceptable language standard. Some are even implementing remedial courses.

Blame has been laid directly at the steps of the high school. Teachers, it is claimed, are just not doing their jobs. The new teaching methods developed during the sixties are under attack as is the system which permits high school students to select their own courses. We've all heard those horror stories about some student who filled his or her timetable with gym, music and ceramics.

The media has given a lot of play to alleged high school illiteracy. They, on the other hand, have been accused of distorting the issue by making isolated cases into the norm.

Ottawa District Representative for the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, Graig Miln, is not convinced a return to the basics is necessary or warranted. Graduate students are, he said, the product of a more rounded education.

OSSTF argues that if the quality of education is deteriorating it is the result of overcrowded classrooms.

Kay Sigurjonsson, a member of the Federation of Women

Teachers, agrees with Miln. She said though teaching styles have evolved the basics are still taught. She blames the media for current anti-school sentiment and says illiteracy claims are not reflected in the evaluation of students' skills.

On the subject of sex discrimination, she said the Ontario Teacher's Federation deals directly with the Ministry of Education and has influence on the province's education policy. Sex discrimination has been brought to the attention of Queen's Park but the Ministry is hampered in its attempt to solve the problem by the many local and regional levels directly administering educational policy.

The major concern of teachers are teacher redundancy, layoffs, and surplus teachers. The OSSTF advocates layoff based on seniority.

Sigurjonsson says surplus teachers could be absorbed into special education programs which have been drastically cut back. Garth MacMillan, communications officer with the Ontario Public School Men's Teachers Federation agrees with Sigurjonsson. Approximately 8,000 student teacher graduates this year will only serve to compound the problem of surplus teachers.

Key areas of concern with this group are classroom size and job security. Teachers, said MacMillan, "have always taught the basics." Teachers want to work almost exclusively in the classroom with their students and want to be relieved of extraneous duties.

Overcrowded classrooms could be reduced by hiring more teachers.

## Ont. budget dismisses female unemployment

by Jane Arnott

The 1977 Ontario budget was presented by the Honourable W. Darcy McKeough, Treasurer of Ontario to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on April 19, 1977.

### Summary

In general, the budget outlines very few specifics. The government intends to continue to limit its expenditure and person-power growth, to introduce measures to improve the climate for investment, to increase the province's economic efficiency, and to improve the labour management environment. It also seeks to re-define the level of unemployment that is acceptable to a full employment economy as 5.3%.

The rate of growth of government expenditures is to be kept down to 9% for the 1977-78 fiscal year. This, coupled with the specifics of restraint policy, will limit again the growth of social services.

The government also seeks to encourage the rationalization of the industrial sector. It is felt that many Canadian industries are too small and numerous to effectively compete in world markets. Thus the government will facilitate the consolidation of industries.

Job creation initiatives are outlined. A Provincial capital spending increase of \$75 million injected into the construction industry is designed to reduce that sector's 15% unemployment and to provide 3,400 jobs. The acceleration of Ontario Hydro's capital construction program has also been approved by the Minister. Programs are announced that will "provide jobs and introductory training to the labour market for about 4500 young people, at a cost of \$68 million", an increase of \$22.5 million over the cost of last year's youth employment programs. These programs are mainly for summer employment and thus, while they will absorb some of the student influx into the labour force, they do not ad-

dress the problem of the high non-seasonal youth unemployment rate.

Tax reductions of \$201 million are to be balanced by increases amounting to \$209 million. These fiscal measures reflect McKeough's intention to achieve a balanced budget by 1980.

As a result of the new federal-provincial fiscal arrangements, under which the province occupies tax room vacated by the federal government, the province's tax rate increases to 44% of the basic federal income tax. This change will have little effect on the overall tax bill of individuals.

To boost the tourist industry, the retail sales tax exemption on prepared meals increases to \$6; and on entrance to places of

The Land Transfer Tax Act now requires that non-residents pay a higher rate of tax (20%) on all land purchased. A proposed amendment would restrict the high rate of tax for non-residents to agricultural and recreational land, leaving all other land purchased by non-residents subject to the normal rate of taxation. This McKeough explains, is "to encourage productive foreign investment." Also the budget recognizes that the Land Speculation Tax Act, which provides for the elimination of its tax over a ten year period with respect to investment properties, discourages non-residents and has therefore decreased the pool of capital available to resident developers. It is therefore proposed that the period of tax elimination

CHART 1

|                           | 1971 | 1976 | change |
|---------------------------|------|------|--------|
| total unemployment        | 5.3  | 6.2  | .9     |
| youth unemployment        | 10.2 | 11.2 | 1.0    |
| youth unemployment-male   |      |      |        |
| 15-19                     | 15.8 | 14.9 | -0.9   |
| 20-24                     | 9.2  | 8.9  | -0.3   |
| youth unemployment-female |      |      |        |
| 15-19                     | 11.6 | 14.4 | +2.8   |
| 20-24                     | 5.9  | 8.6  | +2.7   |

amusement from 75 cents to \$3. Also, an exemption on all disposable items purchased by hotel and motel operators for use in guest rooms is proposed.

An extension of the existing exemption on certain energy saving materials to include a wider range is also proposed.

Incentives to small businesses are put forth that will increase compensation for tax collection activities, simplify capital tax compliance, and establish Venture Investment Corporations (the latter would make more risk capital available).

The exemption valuation from death duty on all estates will be increased to \$300,000 from \$250,000 (this tax, the budget says, is based on the principle of 'those who can, pay').

be reduced to five years.

Areas of tax increase include: Tobacco tax — e.g. a 5 cent increase on a package of 20 cigarettes; motor vehicle registration fees, except for reduced rates in Northern Ontario, and the complete exemption of snowmobiles from the increase; registration of sellers and distributors of middle distillate fuels; an environment tax on soft drink cans, with the money collected to go into funding environmental projects, especially recycling depots; and a paid-up capital tax. The thrust of these tax measures is to increase the number of seasonal summer jobs, to boost the tourist industry, to provide investment incentives to Canadian and foreign interests, and to continued page 11

## Upstream

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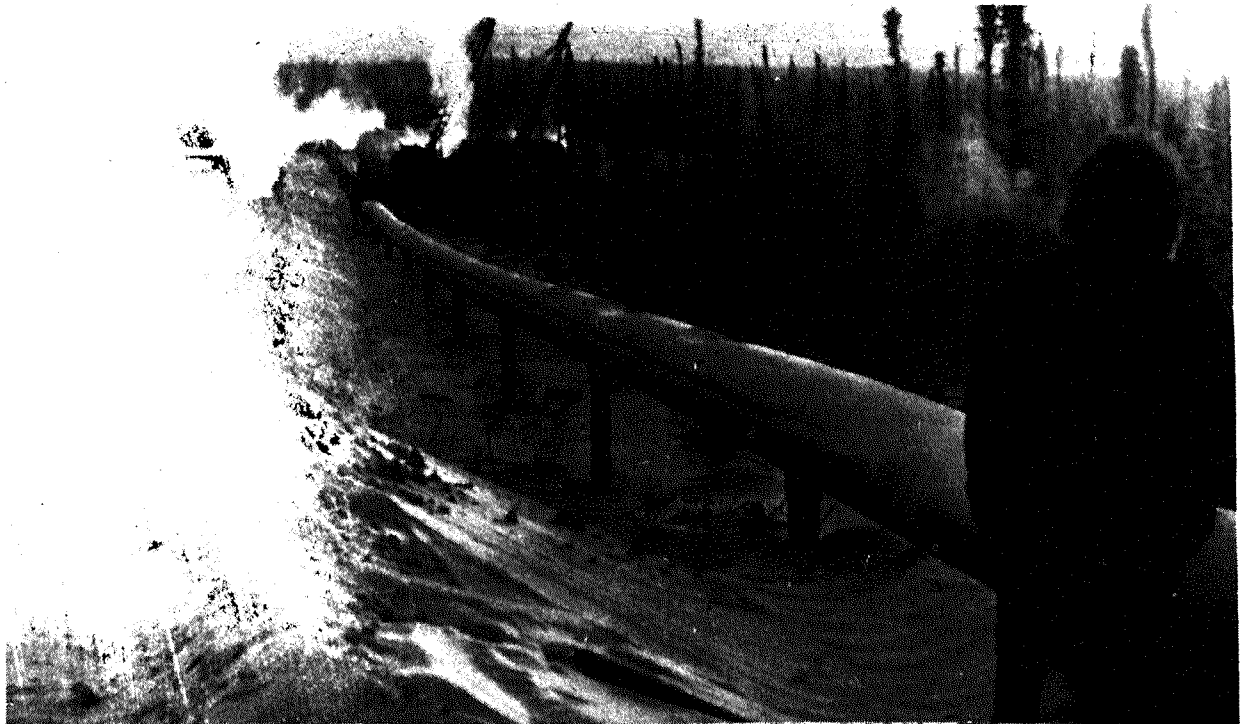
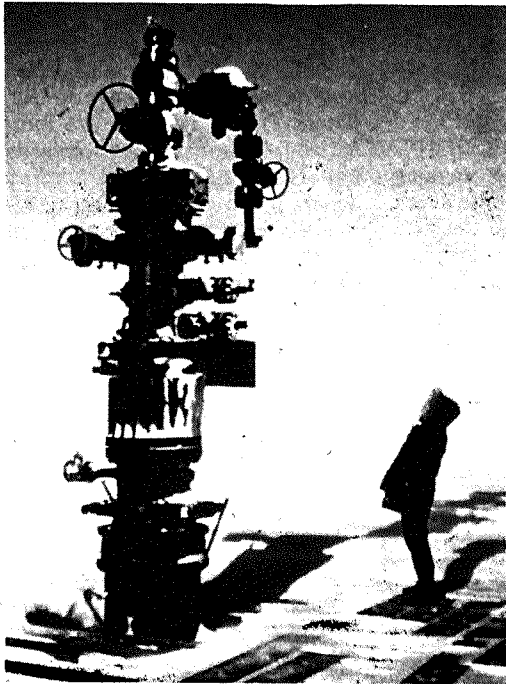
Sustainers can help us continue.

See page 16 for details



# The Berger Report:

# THE PLAN



by Nancy Rudge

"Some white people are real good and some are like dogs. I say this because I have girls, too. I see what it's done with my nieces in Inuvik, Mr. Berger. My sister is right here in this meeting. My niece was a nice girl until one day one white man came along and told her that he was single. After, she became an alcoholic, and that white man is gone."

"All that makes me mad. That's why I don't like the pipeline. These are my nieces, they're just like my own girls. Now I worry about my own, girls, how they will grow up. When I hear there's going to be eight hundred people in every camp, I hope they make a law that the white people will have to stay away from McPherson. Like I said before, the white people are good, but some are not so good."

Jane Charlie,  
July 75  
Fort McPherson, NWT

Since March 74, Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd., Foothills Pipeline Ltd. and the Alcan project have filed with the Canadian government for permission to construct a pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley, Mackenzie Delta and the Yukon. These are all major gas consortiums of joint American-Canadian ownership.

The federal government commissioned three major reports to determine the scope of the impact such a vast energy corridor (2200 miles) would bring to the Canadian North. Presently, the government is awaiting reports from both the National Energy Board on the economic and environmental impact of these proposals and from the Lysyk Inquiry (led by Dean Lysyk of UBC) on the social, economic and environmental impact of the Alcan route through the southern Yukon.

The third report, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, led by Justice Thomas Berger, was tabled in the house of commons on May 9, 77. This inquiry was instructed to determine 'the social, environmental and economic impact of the construction, operation and subsequent abandonment of the proposed natural gas pipeline in the Yukon and the North West Territories.'

## recommendations

The report, **Northern Frontier-Northern Homeland**, made several major recommendations to the federal government. Berger stated that:

- No pipeline be built across the northern Yukon, as it would result in irreparable environmental damage.
- No pipeline be built through the Mackenzie Valley until the native landclaims are settled. A ten year moratorium on any pipeline construction would allow time for this process.
- A wilderness park across the Mackenzie Delta, to function as a bird sanctuary, should be established.
- A whale sanctuary should be formed in the west Mackenzie Bay, to protect the white whales of the Beaufort Sea.

The inquiry, which Berger described as 'unprecedented in the industrialized

world' took a unique form. Not only were southern hearings held in ten major cities across Canada, but the inquiry travelled to three cities, and thirty-five towns and villages across the north. Native organizations, environmental groups, northern business, northern municipalities and individuals gave testimony in eight languages through twenty-one months.

## men make decisions - women cope

Mid 76, a group of northern women presented a brief to the socio-economic hearings in Yellowknife recommending that no pipeline be built. They stated that perhaps the most political aspect of development is that women have no voice in whether or not it is to take place. Women

and the schools would be placed on shifts giving children much spare time, implying that women must remain in the home or abandon their children. Medical and social service facilities would be overtaxed.

The brief points out that alcoholism coupled with the stress of isolation in northern towns results in a marked increase of wife-beating and family break-ups.

The women also expressed fears about the expected influx of male workers, both married men coming north without their families and single men.

"In Alaskan communities close to construction, the incidence of violent attacks on women, rape, illegitimate pregnancies, venereal disease and suicide has risen

"In communities where the traditional pattern of life already has broken down, young girls have begun drinking and are being taken advantage of sexually."

A young mother deciding to keep her baby faces a difficult future. As daycare is seldom available, it is unlikely that she could work outside the home. Given the inflated costs characterizing major development she could not possibly feed, clothe and shelter herself and her child on the \$200-250 a month she would receive on government assistance. Further, if the father of the child was a pipeline worker who has returned to the south, she could not force him to support the child because the NWT child support orders are unenforceable outside the territory.

The Yellowknife women offered the following solutions:

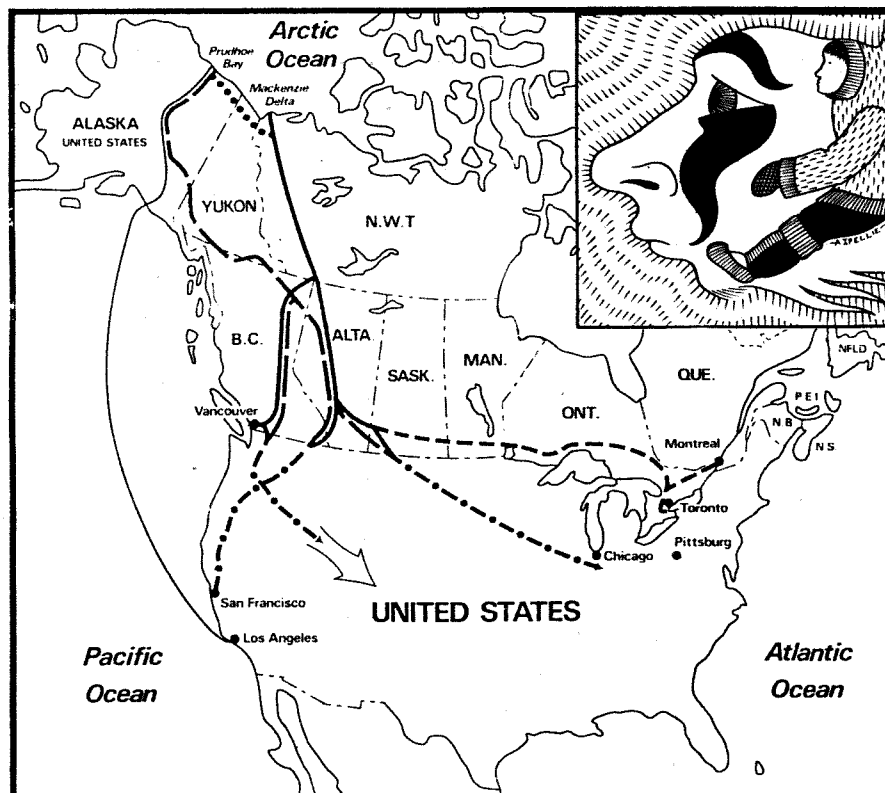
- That the pipeline not be built.
- That native land claims be settled justly and fairly.
- That an ombudsperson be appointed, charged specifically with the right to investigate violations of the rights of women and children.
- That a NWT Human Rights Commission be established.
- That medical and mental health services in the north be upgraded.
- That adequate day care space be set aside in all northern housing developments.
- That school curriculums be altered to reflect and respect the cultures of the north, thereby providing an anchor and support for the youth in the face of development.
- That family planning and sex education services be improved and that the NWT develop a more equitable and realistic approach to abortion.

## no jobs for women

"The pipeline companies have made it quite clear that they would have no jobs available for women during pipeline construction, apart from related service jobs."

"On the other side of the continent, however, Alyeska Pipeline Service has been successfully employing women as about one-fifth of its workforce. But it did so only because it was required to agree to an 'affirmative action' programme as part of its right-of-way permit."

Gina Blondin, Rosemary Cairns,  
Valerie Hearder, Mary Kerton.  
Summer 76  
Yellowknife, NWT



## Possible Pipeline Routes for Northern Gas

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ———— Mackenzie Valley Route (Arctic Gas or Foothills) and Connections in Canada | ----- TransCanada Pipelines, taking Mackenzie Delta Gas to Eastern Canada |
| ..... Prudhoe Bay to Mackenzie Delta Route (Arctic Gas)                         | ----- Connecting Pipelines in the United States                           |
| ———— Alaska Highway Route (Alcan Project) and Connections in Canada             | ———— El Paso Route (Pipeline and Tanker System)                           |

and children are traditionally ignored. Male-dominated and male-oriented businesses and governments make such decisions and women are expected to cope with the social and economic hardships which result.

Observing the results of the Alaskan pipeline and other northern communities which have already been touched by development, the women expressed their concerns about the large influx of families which would likely occur. Housing shortages would increase prices. Day care centres (where they exist) would be full

sharply.

"Now the residents must live with violence in both camp and community, because alcohol and weapons are freely available, and an influx of prostitutes."

These changes, upsetting the traditional way of life, could seriously affect the future of the youth, the report says.

"Teenagers are confused about sexual behavior at the best of times and under the best circumstances. But an imbalance in the number of males and females caused by a massive development intensifies this confusion for young girls and boys."



# — AND THE PRICE

## women sexually exploited

Testimonies talking about the sexual exploitation of women were salted throughout the hearings. A Yellowknife doctor described the experience of Fro-bisher Bay:

"This contact was characterized by a total lack of regard for native people as human beings. The male-female contact was invariably sexually exploitive in nature. The presence of a lot of money and easy access to alcohol were the catalysts. Young native women were drawn out by these features from their normal social patterns, and into patterns of drunkenness and overt sexuality. Little or no thought was given by the men involved to the consequences of their action. These actions were totally irresponsible and devoid of emotional content. The effect on the native women was socially, physically and culturally destructive. They tended to be alienated from their people and were left alone to attend to their venereal disease, illegitimate children and incipient alcoholism.

"In the past the social stigma of this type of contact happening occasionally could be absorbed. However, we have only to imagine this effect multiplied by a factor of a few thousand concentrated over three winters. It could be devastating. We could calculate the cost in terms of medical service. We could even "guess-timate" the cost of supportive social services, but it is impossible to assess the cost, the human price, for loss of dignity and social alienation.

"Who is going to pay? The pipeline company? the oil company? The people of Canada? These people may pay the dollars; we already know who is going to pay the price in human misery."

Dr. Ross Wheeler  
October 75  
Yellowknife, NWT

A Yukon miner told the inquiry of his experience with workers attitudes in the north:

"As far as their attitude toward the local natives, I feel very hesitant about quoting... very often I have heard of the local native women talked about as squaws that can only be fucked..."

Bob Cooper  
August 75  
Whitehorse, Yukon

And a mother in a small community asked Berger:

"It means, if these men come, they will take our young women away for a year or two. Like the pipeline project will be going on for three years. They will take our young women away, probably shack up with them, make them pregnant, and leave them alone after the job is done. What will these young women do? They don't have education. Where will they get the money to support their children, and what will they do for a living?"

Marie Anne Jeremicka  
August 76  
Lac la Martre, NWT



Throughout the hearings, people talked of their concerns for the future of families, their children and their children's children. Concerns about loss of culture and dignity; concerns of physical and mental well-being; and worries about future economic stability.

"I am 57 years old and have eight children and grand-children. I am going against the pipeline which will give my children trouble and hardship. Everyone of you here love your children. Do you want them to suffer? What is going to happen if the pipeline goes through Fort Good Hope? Drugs, booze, family break up and trouble."

Cassien Edgi  
August 75  
Fort Good Hope, NWT

"If they proceed with the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, all I can see is corruption. Have you people ever seen 7-year-olds, 6-year-olds, 5-year-olds melting down an LP record so they can get the alcohol out of it to forget their misery? Have you ever seen 7-year-olds melt down polish and get alcohol out of it? Have you seen that? Any of you oil people, have you seen that? This is true. This is basic grassroots truth..."

Nelson Small Legs Jr.  
May 76  
Calgary, Alta.

"Judge Berger, it was at that time (1970 — as Fort Simpson boomed) that my family experienced this biggest social disaster. Some of my brothers and sisters have

not quite overcome the experience today, and it was the ultimate breakdown of my mother, she who kept us going despite the thin threads of the family. (The children spent 10 months a year away at school) All the frustrations and the difficulty of coping with this transition is easily remedied by the bottle. That was the final breakdown of a once solid family. When my mother could no longer cope, she turned to alcohol. She took her frustrations out on people here in town, took her frustrations out and people labelled her crazy. My mother was not crazy when she did all those things five years ago.

Betty Menicoche  
September 75  
Fort Simpson, NWT

"We want our children to have the academic option open to them, so if they wanted they could go on through university or whatever; but we don't want this at the cost of losing our life, our culture, our traditions, our language."

Robert Sharpe  
July 75  
Old Crow, Yukon

Occasionally, children got up to speak for themselves.

"I am against the pipeline. My mother's a trapper, she goes to Crow Flats every year. I go with her every spring and would like to do the same thing as her when I grow up. That's why I'm against the pipeline. Thank you."

Harvey Kassie - 11 yrs.  
July 75  
Old Crow, Yukon

**I love the land — I will give myself for it**

"Every time the white people come north or come to our land and start tearing up the land I feel as if they are cutting our own flesh. That is the way we feel about our land. It is our flesh."

Georgine Tobac  
August 75  
Fort Good Hope, NWT

"Sometimes I can't see because of frost-bite but I have to get firewood for the woodburning stove, and I set nets for the fish. I love my children and I love the land. I will give myself for it against the pipeline; it is killing me."

Mary Adelle Simpson  
August 76  
Lac la Martre, NWT

"As the sea is laying there, we look at it, we feed from it, and we are really part of it."

Norah Ruben  
March 76  
Pualatuk, NWT

"It is for this unborn child, Mr. Berger, that my nation will stop the pipeline. It is so that this unborn child can know the freedom of this land that I am willing to lay down my life."

Chief Frank T'Seleie  
August 75  
Fort Good Hope, NWT

In his May 9, 1977 press conference, Berger talked of the possibilities of civil unrest in the north should the pipeline be pushed through before the settlement of the native landclaims. He told of the deeprooted feelings: "People in the north have made clear to me that they have a cause that they believe in."

The first tragedy has already taken place. Just over a year ago Nelson Small Legs Jr., a southern Alberta Native organizer gave his life to draw attention to native rights. Two days after testifying to the Berger inquiry he shot himself, leaving behind a note protesting government treatment of Indian people. He was not apart from his people in this action, but part of them.

To Justice Berger, Small Legs had said: "We will take up anything to defend ourselves, our children, our wives, our culture, our spirit..."

Prime Minister Trudeau stated: "I must say that when a man gives his life for an objective, I must respect that and regard it as a very serious matter indeed. I will look into it with all the seriousness that it deserves." Nothing has been heard.



Above: Indian children at their mother's muskrat trapping camp in the Old Crow

## ... meanwhile, back in Ottawa

May 13, 1977 a debate was held in the house of commons. Ed Broadbent, leader of the NDP, had moved: "That this house urges the government to accept the principal recommendation of the Berger report that no pipeline be built in the MacKenzie Valley for at least ten years."

In the course of the debate Broadbent pointed out that the gas and oil industry, which told us in 1970 that we had enough gas to last us 392 years, and could therefore expect to export more gas, had argued (for some strange reason) that we would run out of gas by 1978 when exports were cut a year later. He argued that predictions that we are in imminent danger of running out of gas are wrong; and that recent assessments indicate that we won't need frontier gas until the mid 1990's.

Wally Firth, MP for the NWT who has twice campaigned on a platform of 'no pipeline until landclaims are settled' and

won, said: "I suppose that I am concerned about this because, in the past, the petroleum industry has exhibited what could fairly be called a credibility problem."

The Vote to support the recommendation that no pipeline be built in the Mackenzie Valley for at least ten years was lost, 14 to 159 votes.

To date, the government has invested considerable money in the pipeline issue. Of the three studies the Berger Inquiry itself has cost 3.2 million, with a further 1.74 million going to native, environmental, business groups and to northern municipalities to enable them to testify.

Also, the Canadian Development Corporation has a 2 per cent share in the Foothills consortium, which implies an expenditure of 140 million dollars to date.

May 10, in the house of commons, the ministry of finance admitted that Cana-

dian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd had approached the government, as yet informally, to request a government guarantee for overrun costs.

We saw a precedent for overrun costs with James Bay, which was initially to cost 900 million dollars and is presently at 9 billion dollars. They have also requested a guarantee re: interruption of services, which would imply a conflict of interest between the Department of Finance and the Department of the Environment should there ever be an environmental problem.

The question to be asked is whether or not a decision has already been taken. In the course of the debate, Alistair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources, stated: "If there are delays in bringing natural gas down from the north we would be forsaking one of the options we have before us..."

The vast compendium of testimony

given to Judge Berger testifies to the fact that any pipeline, particularly one built within the next few years, would have serious, generally undesired consequences for the people of the North. The pipeline would ensure gas supplies for a finite and relatively short length of time. It would scar the northern landscape for much longer and would potentially disrupt both the way of life and environment of the north.

"When you have polluted the last lake and have caught the last fish and have cut down the last tree, it is too bad that then, and only then, will you realize that you cannot eat all the money you have in the bank."

message once sent by an Indian woman to the leaders of the European peoples.

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## Political prisoners

# Indonesian women tortured

They languish in their cells; they sleep on concrete beds; they labour in the fields from morning 'til night; they wonder about their families and friends on the outside, scarcely daring to hope that one day they will be allowed to re-join them. They are the women prisoners of Indonesia.

The roots of this tragedy date back to October 1, 1965 when a group of middle-ranking army officers initiated a coup aimed against the army leadership. The coup attempt was quickly crushed by General Suharto, the leader of the army. He claimed that the entire Indonesian Communist - Party (PKI) and the rest of the country's left-wing movement were responsible for the uprising.

Nearly half a million Indonesians were killed in the massacres following the attempted coup and an even larger number were arrested. Many were imprisoned merely because of past membership or association with left of centre organizations at a time when such organizations were still legal and sanctioned by former President Sukarno. Amnesty International, the respected London-based human rights organization, estimates that there are between 55,000 and 100,000 prisoners who continue to be incarcerated without being charged or tried.

GERWANI (Indonesian Women's Movement) was the largest women's organisation in Indonesia with a membership of more than one million. Due to its left-wing sympathies, it was banned for alleged complicity in the abortive coup attempt. Gerwani members were also accused of being responsible for atrocities committed during the attempted coup. Many of the women were subjected to torture and sexual abuse during their interrogation.

Reliable accounts of torture were contained in the Sunday Times of London on January 11, 1976. A girl, Tjiou, was severely and sexually tortured. She also observed a woman who had boiling water poured over her head, another woman whose nipples had been cut off and a

man who died because of electric shock treatment. Politically naive and terrified, many confessed to crimes they did not commit simply to call a halt to the torture and abuse.

Some of the women in prison were victims of circumstance; people picked up on the streets without means of identifying themselves and unable to defend themselves against political charges; women whose sons and daughters were being sought by

the army; women who were picked up together with their husbands or sons for no reason other than their relationship to them.

Some women did have their own political lives, others did not, but that has made little difference to their chances of release. After eleven years, only a handful have been brought to trial and the charges against them have not been related to the alleged atrocities during the

attempted coup. The best estimate is that there are over 2,000 women and girls still in prison with little hope for either release or trial.

There are many tragic examples of injustice. Sugiyah, a thirteen year old schoolgirl, detained in early October of 1965, has now spent about half of her short life in prison. She was a volunteer member of a group associated with the PKI youth organisation, Pemuda Rakyat. When Sugiyah was first arrested, she wept continuously for her mother. She was kept isolated in a cell away from older women who could have given her the sympathy, understanding and affection she needed. She was completely unaware of the political implications of the events with which she had become so tragically involved.

Sushasih Suwardi was arrested in 1969 when she and a friend were visiting the Army security authorities and making enquiries about their respective husbands who had been arrested some time previously. They were asked to go somewhere with the authorities and soon found themselves in Bukit Duri Women's Prison. They have been there ever since. Suhasih's husband is alleged to have given asylum to someone who was being sought after by the authorities in connection with the coup attempt. He was arrested and tried on these charges and is now serving a twelve year sentence. Suhasih was presumably arrested on the assumption that she knew that her husband had given asylum to this man and yet she had not reported her husband to the authorities for doing so.

A number of women prisoners were pregnant when they were arrested and gave birth in detention. Others were arrested with small children. Where there are no relatives to take the children, they grow up in detention or may eventually be placed in orphanages or families willing to take them.

There are also serious consequences for women whose husbands have been imprisoned for

alleged participation in the attempted coup. The loss of the primary wage earner is a serious blow. Many have tried to make up the loss by selling cakes, dressmaking, setting up stalls or helping with domestic work. However all these forms of livelihood bring little remuneration and have left the families in a state of poverty. In addition to these economic burdens, which are an extremely aggravated form of the burdens being borne by most Indonesian families, the detainees' wives face the suspicion and sometimes open hostility shown in many localities to women living without husbands. Few women remain unmarried and a widow would be expected to marry again. The sensitive position in which they are placed as wives of detainees makes them particularly vulnerable to abuse and hostility. This complex of difficulties has led many wives to opt for a solution that conceals their relationship with a DETAINEE. This often means that wives have had to sever their connections with their husbands and are unable to visit them in prison. It is a terrible choice with little consolation to be found whichever path is taken.

The women prisoners are plagued, perhaps above all else, by their uncertain future, for they do not enjoy the luxury of fixed prison terms. The majority cannot be charged or brought to trial because there is insufficient evidence to do so, nor can they be released because they are considered to be "security risks".

Therefore, they have been and may continue to be detained indefinitely without trial. So they wait, hoping that someday world opinion and public pressure may force their captors to restore to them their freedom and their dignity.

Received from Amnesty International (Ottawa Group). For more information and source references contact Marlene Kempthorne.



## LOON urges anti-Tory vote

Lesbians of Ottawa Now (LOON) is urging all women in Ottawa-Carleton to vote against the Progressive Conservatives in the June 9 provincial election.

In a recent press release LOON said: "if non-gay women feel they haven't any rights in this province, think of your lesbian sisters who have even less."

LOON says the minority government of Premier William Davis has gone out of its way to deny lesbians and homosexuals their basic human rights.

"The most blatant example of this occurred on April 28. On that day, a private members bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature. It was an amendment to the province's Human Rights Code that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

"The amendment had the support of all the NDPers and most of the Liberals, but it never even got off the ground. Why? Because the Conservatives used a

rule of procedure involving private members bills that allowed them to block this one: 20 Tories, including Sid Handleman (PC-Carleton) refused to allow a vote to be taken on the amendment at all."

LOON says that this means any lesbian, including one who is supporting children, can lose her job or be evicted from her home by an employer or landlord who finds out she is gay.

It also means a lesbian mother involved in a child custody case has little defense against the court precedents that would deny her custody solely because she is a lesbian.

"Other anti-gay actions by the Conservative government include its refusal to ensure that lesbianism and homosexuality are treated in an informed, unbiased way in family life education in the schools. In many

cases, gayness is not even mentioned...an omission that tells

the teenage lesbian 'you don't exist'."

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# Both sides claim pro-life label



The women's liberation movement can soon be expected to make demands for the legalization of incest.

Or so says Phyllis Bowman, director of England's Society for the Protection of Unborn Children. Bowman was one of a group of speakers, including mass media guru Marshall McLuhan and British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge, who addressed the Festival of Life rally on Parliament Hill May 7. The rally was sponsored by the Alliance for Life and Front Commun pour le Respect de la Vie.

Showing an amazing skill at verbal acrobatics, Bowman made the link between abortion and incest and infanticide. She went on to draw a picture of Health and Welfare minister Marc Lalonde, who has used the slogan "every child a wanted child," which involved a comparison with Adolph Hitler.

However, the final speaker brought cheers from the crowd of about 5,000 with her closing statement "Tomorrow belongs to us," reminiscent of a song sung by young Nazis in the film *Cabaret*.

Cheers also rose from the 85 to 90 participants in a counter-demonstration organized by the Canadian Association for the Repeal of the Abortion Law. (CARAL) when an airplane pulling a banner which read "Motherhood by choice not by force" appeared over the Hill. It circled the demonstrators for about an hour.

The counter-demonstration, according to a CARAL spokesperson was "representative." Although not large in actual numbers, each participant represented thousands of Canadians who make up the majority in favor of freedom of choice on abortion, she said.

CARAL's counter-demonstration was strong.

## Berrigan explains billing, speech

Recently, feminists and civil libertarians were saddened to see Father Daniel Berrigan, S.J. billed as a feature speaker at an Ottawa rally of opponents to free choice on abortion.

A well-known anti-war activist, Berrigan has been respected and loved since the sixties for his unrelenting criticism of U.S. intervention in Vietnam and for his support of the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese people. How then could he ally himself with those who would deny the same right to all women?

Feminists remembered Stokely Carmichael who said that "the only position for a woman in this movement (black civil rights) is prone." Was this another 'betrayal by the left'?

Two Ottawans were concerned enough to write Father Berrigan. They asked him to explain this apparent desertion of their common cause and to reconsider his agreement to speak to the rally.

Berrigan's reply is printed below. It reaffirms his status as a courageous humanitarian. It is also in full accord with the

principle of freedom of choice on abortion held by most Canadians. (Berrigan untimely was barred from Canada as an undesirable alien and so could not give his speech.)

"Just for the record", he wrote, "when the trip was rudely interrupted I had intended to say the following: it made little sense to protect the unborn and to abandon adults; to poverty, to malnutrition, to death by capital punishment or war. That the real question was the building of a

national and world order in which no one need die rudely or live despairingly. That there was room enough, food enough, world enough, for the living. But not if the military continued to stake out the world for its brutal own. That in any case, I was not ecstatic at the legalizing (or illegalizing) of a question which lies outside the competence of the law; belongs in the hands of a loving community."

It is a shame that the opponents of freedom of choice could not have heard him.

## Job-hunting in the Public Service

by Beatrice Baker

Determination, perseverance, ingenuity and effort are some of the prerequisites of a successful job search in today's difficult job market. This is true for almost all types of occupations, whether they are in the private sector or in public employment.

Formulating a strategy, that is, deciding beforehand what to look for and how, is another aspect of a good job hunt. Such a strategy should be based on an individual's goals, needs and resources. One person might be able and willing to wait for "just the right job" while another might decide that her circumstances warrant accepting a less desirable but immediately available opening.

Anyone seeking a position with the public service should be prepared to be patient. A large organization, covering a wide geography, and requiring the services of almost every type of occupation, the federal public service needs time to staff those positions in accord with its commitment to equal employment policies.

All occupations required by the public service are classified into one of several categories, for example, mail carriers and cooks are classified in the Operational Category, haematologists and lighthouse keepers are classified in the Technical Category, while home economists, engineers, foresters and librarians are accounted for in the Scientific and Professional Category. Administrative Support encompasses most office workers including data processors.

For the hiring process, the categories are divided into two groups, each with its own application forms. In one group are the Administrative Support and Operational Categories and in the other the Scientific, Professional, Administrative and Technical Categories. The application forms for the latter group are designed to accommodate documentation of post-secondary education, special training programs, certificates or licenses.

### An Application Form Is The Starter

Application forms can be obtained from the regional Public Service Commission offices, or from a post office or Canada Manpower Centre. In Ottawa forms for Administrative Support and Operational Categories can be obtained from the National Capital Region office; forms for the other categories can be obtained from the Public Service Commission's main office.

Everyone who wishes to obtain public service employment must fill out an application; there are no short cuts. The applications are used to place people

on inventories, or lists of persons available and qualified for various positions. From the inventories the Public Service Commission refers qualified candidates to departments with openings.

Applicants for Administrative Support or Operational Categories, if they meet the minimum requirements of the position they are seeking, are placed on regional inventories. Applicants for other categories, if qualified, are placed on a central inventory which permits nationwide competitions for those jobs.

Besides assessing her own situation, abilities, preferences, etc., the woman out job hunting should assess the job market before filling out any application forms. This survey should be comprehensive and cover the entire job market. Many women think automatically, as they have been socialized to think, of the traditionally female occupations — secretarial, clerical, personal service, or nursing, for example. But there are areas opening up; some in the trades and blue collar occupations, such as letter carrier or ship's officer. Some may require a year or two at a com-

munity college, for example, in photography or laboratory techniques.

There are many ways of assessing the job market: want ads and career pages in the newspapers, listings at Canada Manpower Centres, chats with community college counsellors and

inquiries to personnel and staffing officers. The Public Service Commission posts job openings in their regional offices, in post offices and in government buildings. A friend or relative who already works for the government



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by Kate Middleton

The female alcoholic, until recently, has been an invisible entity in our society. Now, as a result of the phenomenal rise of alcoholism in the general population, the female alcoholic is finally being recognized.

Surveys taken outside Canada indicate that one of every three alcoholics is female. According to Dr. Marvin Block, chairperson of the American Medical Association Committee on Alcoholism, 50 per cent of the alcoholics in the United States are women. In Canada, the number of deaths related to cirrhosis of the liver in women rose 120 per cent between 1962 and 1973. A rise in cirrhosis of the liver indicates a rise in alcohol abuse.

To date, little research has included studies of the female alcoholic. Research and treatment in the past has been designed for men. This lack of interest in women alcoholics arose from the assumption that women alcoholics were insignificant in number and suffered from the same motivations and tendencies as the male alcoholic. However, studies on women and alcohol are surfacing which conclude the number of women alcoholics is anything but insignificant. Researchers also agree that women generally follow a different drinking pattern than men.

Leveda Pinder, chairperson of the Task Group on Women and Chemical Dependencies and author of several papers on women and alcohol, states, "Women experience a shorter period of time between the moment they begin drinking and the time they lose control. Men, on the other hand, tend to be habitual drinkers and coast into alcoholism. It is often easier for a woman to pinpoint the moment, or the situation which led to her dependency. Usually, a radical change to her immediate environment, such as divorce, a death in the family, an operation, or children leaving home is the cause. Alcohol becomes an easy replacement and balance for the woman's sense of loss."

Studies by the Addiction Research Foundation indicate many alcoholic women have cross-dependencies — they are dependent on both alcohol and other drugs. This comes as no surprise when you consider that women consume 70 per cent of all prescribed tranquilizers. At the moment, it is a standard medical practice to give a distressed female patient drugs instead of the time and support she may need in order to work out her problems.

The woman who drinks places herself in a double bind. She generally begins drinking to cope with a sense of loss caused by a radical change to her immediate environment. By the time she is recognized she has another problem — alcoholism. The Salvation Army sums up her plight in this way:

"... if she is middle-class, society has done what it can to shut its eyes to her condition. Within the privacy of her home, she can drink unnoticed. Police are reluc-

tant to lock her up. And if they do, magistrates and judges are lenient."

A married woman may effectively conceal her drinking from her family for some time. She has good reason to. It has been estimated that ten times more husbands leave an alcoholic wife than wives leave an alcoholic husband. Statistically, 66 per cent of all marriages where the wife is an alcoholic end in divorce. A husband's drinking is often seen as the woman's fault, while the husband of an alcoholic woman is seen as the injured party.

Perhaps the most important factor affecting the female alcoholic is the social stigma attached to her addiction. Society tries to ignore her, but if she becomes too loud or visible it heaps all the blame for her condition on her. Shiela Kiernan, in an article entitled "Drinking Women," in *Chatelaine* magazine, suggests:

"Think about the drunk for a moment. The boring repetitive talk. The aggressive or obscene body language. How do you feel if the drunk's name is George? Does it make a difference if the drunk isn't George but is named Eileen? Of course. Most people react more violently toward the world's Eileens than towards its Georges. Eileen may beat her kids, shop-lift by day and fornicate by night and still get some sympathy; but if she's drunk, and especially if she's habitually drunk she's an object of unforgiving scorn and disgust."

Women generally drink in isolation. This singular beginning prevents most alcoholics from receiving needed support and a clearer understanding of their problems. Low esteem appears to be the greatest problem for women alcoholics. Pinder asks, "Why are they (female alcoholics) so down on themselves and why do they feel so guilty about not taking care of others?"

Women generally drink in isolation. problems a single man rarely experiences. A sole-support mother must contend with the burden and the responsibility of being both provider and homemaker. Women are often isolated and lonely. Where drinking has historically acted as a social bond between men, women have only recently been granted the right to drink in public places without a male escort.

Dr. Sharon C. Wisback, a researcher in the United States, tested three hypotheses regarding the psychological effects of social drinking. Her study supported the hypothesis that women drink because alcohol lessens their anxiety about being female. The most common words used by women to express how they felt after two drinks were, "warm, loving, considerate, expressive, open, pretty, affectionate, sexy, and feminine." Wisback also supports the idea that many alcoholic women have suffered some sort of obstetrical or gynecological problems, reinforcing their anxiety about their femininity.

## WOMEN AND ALCOHOL IN THE WORKPLACE

Up until now, most discussion of female alcoholic has centred around woman at home. Now, with the increasing number of women in the workforce, attention is finally being directed at the woman at work and her relation to alcohol.

Some recent publicity in the media has linked the visibility of women alcoholics with the growth of the number of women in the workforce. It argues that women will use alcohol more because of the conflict and confusion of the working world presumably causes.

Leveda Pinder rejects this attitude, stating, "To feel other than contented would be unhealthy," and "In one woman with multiple roles were less likely to need professional help."

The whole argument concerning women and alcohol in the workplace is a herring. The premise of the argument assumes that women turn to alcohol because of the pressures of the working world. It ignores the fact that working women are psychologically more stable than women with single roles. Extensive studies on women and alcohol in the workplace are just beginning. It is dangerous to assume women will drink, and that they drink because they are "weaker" than men. The argument misses the point: alcoholism is on the increase in our society and it is not a problem only of working women.

## ALCOHOLISM

There are many different definitions of alcoholism. Generally, they fall into three main areas.

1. According to a World Health Organization definition, there is no alcoholism in a society unless the society defines it as such. For instance, in France alcoholism was not formally recognized until a large proportion of hospital beds were taken up by patients with alcohol-related diseases.
2. Once alcohol interferes with the normal functioning of the individual.

As Pinder has remarked, "It's not a matter of blaming women's roles for drinking but of analyzing what roles have to do with women and alcohol. For example, if housework were more there wouldn't be such a problem of status."

The question of alcoholism and women ties into a basic question of equal rights and responsibility. The same thinking that causes women to remain in low positions in society also attempts to handle the pressures of the working world by falsely generalizing stereotypes. This privilege, it is assumed, is reserved only for men. Whether this is a privilege or not is open to question. However, what should be emphasized is that women should have a right to exist in the work-

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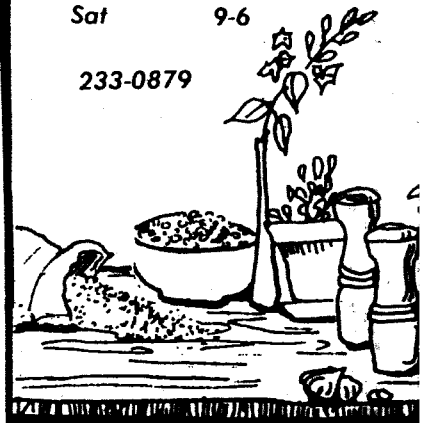
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# Female alcoholic emerges

## ALCOHOL PLACE

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similar status positions as men. And women do have the right to choose how they will react to the situation, individually. Pinder adds, Women in the workforce will be subject to the same seduction as men. Drinking in women is considered unfeminine. Some people want to keep women the way they are. Well, women want to run risks too."

According to a recent study by the Addiction Research Foundation, women are not being identified with alcohol in the workplace as men are. Most women occupy low status jobs and are not visible whereas men hold higher status jobs and receive the benefits of special programs for alcoholism. Women turn to alcohol as a result of conditions relating to their lower status. Because of this, their alcoholism goes unseen and untreated.

## AVAILABLE TREATMENT FACILITIES

As long as the alcoholic woman remains secretive and unrecognized there will be no suitable treatment facilities. Currently, some women are forced to choose between their immediate responsibility of looking after their children and going for help, and treatment programs usually do not have day-care facilities. In Ontario there are 13 detoxification centres, holding 265 beds, of which only 25 are for women.

In surveying the treatment facilities in Ottawa-Carleton, the Task Group on

Kate Middleton



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3. A person who depends on alcohol to ease the daily pain of living can also be considered alcoholic. (Suggested by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in their pamphlet **Alcohol Abuse and Women**)

4 A quantity definition of alcoholism also exists. However, this definition is rather weak since people have a wide spectrum of individual tolerances to be taken into consideration. For instance, one beer may produce a raging drunk in some while in others it may have negligible effect.

Women and Alcohol Dependency found 20 detoxification and 40 recovery home beds for male alcoholics. In addition, there is a 12-unit in-patient service at the Royal Ottawa Hospital where at least one-third of the beds are filled by women.

The Ottawa General Hospital has a 20-bed detoxification unit on Murray Street for men. There is one all-woman discussion group sponsored by Alcoholics Anonymous each Thursday night at the Holy Cross. This is a closed discussion group. Anyone wishing information should contact AA.

The Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) is running a program for alcoholic women and men which started on May 2, 1977. It runs in two phases. In Phase 1, the men and women are separated and

meet to discuss their needs and to decide whether the program can be a benefit to them. Each person then makes a contract for abstinence within the end of the first month of the program. By doing so, they are freed to work on their identity, problems and pursuits, something that is not possible while on alcohol. At the end of the first 12 weeks, Phase 2 beings. Everyone meets in a workshop setting to discuss the issues related to their alcoholism. After Phase 2, the women attend a monthly follow-up group for a year.

The Addiction Research program is different from the AA program in several ways. It is time-limited, more individualized and uses different methods than AA. ARF does not include controlled drinking in its program. However, both programs are equally viable methods of treating alcoholism.

As the extent of alcoholism in women becomes more apparent, attention is being focussed on ways in which these women can be helped. Although most treatment is still focussed on the male alcoholic, some recent innovations in dealing with women have been encouraging.

For instance in Baltimore, Maryland, where women's consciousness-raising groups have been included in a rehabilitation program, women discuss questions such as "what does it feel like to be a woman in a society where roles are so

clearly defined?" The women discuss their feelings about the treatment program. They are also encouraged to develop new interests and to cultivate their talents so they can be better prepared to cope with life.

Researchers in the past have often said that women under treatment have a lower recovery rate than men. At the Donwood Institute for Addiction in Toronto, approximately one-quarter of the patients are women. A study done there shows there was no difference in the success rates of male and female patients. It has been suggested the lack of difference may be due to the larger number of female staff members and therapists there. In any case, it is recommended that female alcoholics should be treated by people who are concerned and informed about the special needs of women.

But what of the future? Drinking patterns are definitely changing for the worse. According to the ARF, by grade 13, 92.6 per cent of all Ontario students polled claimed to use alcohol. More than half the students in a grade 7 poll admitted to trying alcohol in the preceding six months. In the period between 1962 and 1973, the number of female deaths due to cirrhosis rose 120 per cent in Canada. Drinking patterns among the young are converging. In other words, girls are now drinking as frequently as boys. It is possible that the next wave of

female alcoholics may contain just as many alcoholics resulting from habitual drinking as there are resulting from changes in the woman alcoholic's immediate environment.

What is being done? Groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, the Salvation Army, the Addiction Research Foundation and various feminist and women's groups are beginning pilot programs geared to the female alcoholic. At present such programs exist in Montreal, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg and some smaller centres. This is not enough. Many of these groups are also initiating educational programs geared to both the layperson and the professional workers. In many of these programs, volunteers and financial support are needed.

Perhaps the most important thing the female alcoholic needs is support. Pity and resentment have kept her down long enough. It's not just her problem — we are all affected. By ignoring the female alcoholic we prevent her from being the integral member of society she needs to be.

The alcoholic woman will exist in society as long as the esteem and social status she needs is unobtainable. She needs support and encouragement. "Don't put her down, you helped put her there."

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# EDITORIAL

Unemployment is at a record high. Women and young people are most adversely affected. Given this situation, one would expect governments to act quickly with job creation programs. Instead, politicians both federal and provincial are groping for other solutions. What they are doing is called "new-speak", or redefining old terms. In Ontario 5.3% unemployment is now considered full employment.

Darcy McKeough, Ontario Provincial Treasurer, in his budget in April defined "primary workers" as males between the ages of 25 and 54. Women are "secondary workers" as are youths and older people. The government's first priority is to ensure that the primary work force is employed.

Although federal finance minister Donald McDonald in his budget in March did not state this explicitly, he took pains to point out the varying rates of unemployment between men, women and youths as a way of minimizing the high rate of unemployment. Again, the assumption is that if men are employed then the universe is unfolding as it should.

No politician has yet gone so far as to say that women should leave the labour force to open jobs to men. However, the assumption in both budgets is that women are marginal workers not committed to or in need of work. Combined with this assumption is a growing feeling promoted by certain academic circles that working women are the cause of family instability, juvenile delinquency and divorce.

At a basic economic level the argument is put forward that women do not need an income, that someone else will take care of them. If women do work, it is mistakenly thought, they do so for self-development, pin money, the second car — in effect for non essential reasons.

These attitudes ignore most facts. Over a third of working women in Canada are single. A large percentage of married women who work have husbands earning an average annual salary of less than \$10,000. Other working women are sole support parents or heads of households.

The most important fact, however, is that women are demanding work as a basic human right. Canada has recognized this right by signing the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions. A notable ILO Convention signed by Canada in September 1966 is the Employment Policy Convention. This states that it is the responsibility of governments to create jobs, stimulate the economy and not to decide who will or will not work.

During these times women must be particularly vigilant to protect their rights. On the one hand, the provincial and federal governments initiate legislation and promote programs all designed to make us believe they support women's economic, social and political equality. However, in the arena of cold cash, where it all counts, a retreat is on. But the fact is that women are determined to stay in the labour force. We will not be moved.

Where are the women? I'll tell you plain,  
The women have gone to treave by stream,  
And if you'd find em you must rust at dawn  
And trudge to the factory in the early morn.

— ENGLISH FOLK SONG,  
19TH CENT.



## LETTERS

Letters to the editor and Forum are not edited. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Upstream collective. We welcome reader's opinions and comments.

### Dealing with street hassles: perfume worked in Spain

Dear Upstream,

After reading your article on street hassles, I thought you might be interested to know how a group of angry Americans handled this problem when we were all students in Spain about 10 years ago. Spanish men as prototype *machos* have tricks Canadians never even dreamed of and can make themselves intolerably unpleasant in tight spaces such as crowded subways and busses. Spanish women defend themselves with hatpins, but we found that water pistols loaded with strongly-scented perfume were most humiliating and effective weapons, and the shock of having his victim retaliate invariably caused the Spaniard to slink away covered with shame. We also had the satisfaction of knowing that he would be teased unmercifully for the rest of the day for smelling like a *maricon* (being gay is anathema in Spain, so you were really hitting him where it hurt), and even if some extremely aggressive male took your gun away from you (which never happened) and sprayed you with it, you wouldn't care, which is the principal reason we shyed away from nastier substances

like ink or urine. Nobody's water pistol was ever broken either, although you might stick to cheap plastic ones just in case.

More recently I presented a group of my own students who were departing for Spain with water pistols and instructions on how to use them as going-away presents, and they report that the system still works!

I think it would be extremely interesting and helpful if you started a column of advice from readers on effective ways of

dealing with this problem; I would certainly enjoy reading it, and you are welcome to this letter as your first contribution.

Happy squirting,  
Rosanna Desmeules

### Greetings from Guatemala

Dear Everyone at Upstream,

En route to train station — heading for Guatemala City — we just stopped off at American Express to see if anyone in Ottawa still remembered us. Found a letter there with two latest Upstreams — WOW!!! I can't speak.

I know the paper has essentially improved with each issue but now it's taking gargantuan leaps and bounds.

We've gotta go catch a train but I'm just buzzing like crazy here feeling so proud of all you and the paper. And wanted to let you know —

Take care,  
Maureen O.

### One mistake but we're okay

Dear Upstream,

It was good to see the picture of the Irish peace leaders in your latest issue. But the Ottawa Learner Centre did not sponsor their visit.

We think you are doing a great job anyway!

The Ottawa Learner Centre  
Penny Sanger

Become an Upstream sustainer  
and  
help us to continue  
publishing  
a unique newspaper  
by and for women.

See page 16 for details



# FORUM

Upstream would like to provide this space for reader debate of issues they see as important.

## Autonomy not separatism

Dear Upstream,

I have read your recent issue and found it excellent. The fact that you had an article on the exclusion of men at the Casse Culver/Belle Starr Band concert made me think of writing to you about the Alix Dobkin concert here in Toronto on April 23rd.

Alix's stipulations before the concert were that no male children be admitted, and that the audience sit on chairs rather than on the floor where they might move around and make noise. She signed an agreement to receive \$100 plus \$50 for travelling expenses — a very reasonable price.

Due probably to the popularity of her records and her being a spokeswoman of lesbian strength, Alix was very warmly received and listened to right from the beginning. However, I found myself quite bored by the songs which in terms of content did not really develop many points beyond that the reason for our strength is that we're lesbians, the reason that we're oppressed is that we're lesbians and that every woman can be a lesbian... lesbian...

lesbian. Now that may be true. An Amazon Nation would be delightful. The power we have gained as women-identified women is thrilling. This is a very primitive and simplistic analysis, however, which has historic interest as an original rallying point; but I am unnerved when it's taken seriously as being a still relevant mode of struggle. As much as we may enjoy heterosexual women beginning to relate to women (and it happens so much recently), it is hardly adequate as a total program for the elimination of the patriarchy.

Turning women onto lesbian sexuality and perspective is fine, but if we spend all our political energies doing that we will still go under in the crisis of capitalism and its fatal products of pollution, imperialist wars, and starvation for food and space. I can see no point in focussing on lesbianism as our only oppression without seeing it in the context of the oppression of women and of human sexuality and self-expression in general.

That made me wonder about Alix's political analysis. Then she sang a very endearing song about Emma Peel — of

Avengers TV series fame. Indeed Emma was wonderful; but she was also a cop which means a protector of the private property of the ruling classes, the same ruling classes who see fit to keep down the sexuality and therefore the solidarity of women.

At times during Alix's second set, I felt as though I was in a greasy male bar listening to men roar about a couple of women being close to each other or yelling for tits and ass. Similarly, I do not feel comfortable in a man-hating scene. Men per se are not the problem for lesbians. Capitalism thrives on the disunity of oppressed groups — that is, the dynamic of oppression making everyone think everyone different is shitty and wierd. We are



LNS

just feeding into disunity and will rage ourselves into psychic and actual extinction with that attitude. I think we need positive energy towards ourselves rather than negative energy directed towards what is not us.

However, worse still, Alix did not even have positive energy for us. She was pissed off that women clapped in time to her music because then they wouldn't hear her properly; she had definite ideas about the right way to look — jeans and short hair; she was anxious to start the second set after a very short break because the audience was getting into fancying to disco when it was meant to be a night for absorption of her message. Her lover and her friend expressed anger at the

Three of Cups collective for selling beer so that people had to get up to pee and for playing disco so the audience couldn't concentrate on Alix. However, before the anger was expressed, Alix did manage to cruise off with \$350 instead of the contracted \$150 without acknowledging that she had signed the previous agreement. She said a performer should get a fair share of the profits. The collective had planned to offer her more even though those "profits" were intended to make up the loss of \$150 from the Casse Culver concert which had a high overhead and to make payments on the stereo loan.

There were many women who said that although they were in disagreement with Alix Dobkin's politics, they enjoyed her music (although, according to Carol T. Rowe, Toronto musician extraordinaire, her guitar was not in tune). I enjoyed "Lavender Jane Loves Women" LP but that may have been partly due to Kay Gardiner's musical sophistication and finesse. Alix sang some songs quite well, but in general I found that her body was fixed in one position and unyielding. She didn't strike me as a giving woman and her voice sounded nasal and monotonous which may have accounted for some of the restlessness of the audience. Quite a contrast to the rhythms and enthusiasm of Maxine Feldman or the Belle Starr Band.

Alix introduced herself by saying that Lesbian separatists are the worms of the movement. I don't enjoy putting a lesbian sister down, and I think she has the energy, ability and nerve to be great; but it is very important to consider the feelings which the actual acting out of separatism generates.

A woman asked me whether or not I was for women being able to gather without admitting men. I certainly am; but that can be lesbian or women's autonomy, not separatism. Maybe we are trying to create a vision of an ideal society by defining it according to what we do not want (i.e. privilege for males) instead of by what we do want (equality for all people). We can be tempted to envision a world where we are on top instead of them. Big deal, I say in the end.

Gay Bell  
Toronto

## "Beyond Sisterhood" interviewee replies

*The following letter was originally sent to Weekend Magazine but was not printed. Karen Richardson sent a copy to Upstream and in her covering letter, voiced her agreement with Shirley Greenberg's critique of "Beyond Sisterhood" Vol. 1 No. 7]*

Dear Editor:

With all due respect, we must disagree with sister/feminist writer Elaine Dewar's recent article "Beyond Sisterhood" which proclaims, yet again, the death of the women's movement.

Her emphasis on the long defunct Toronto New Feminists gives the impression it was the centre of the Canadian women's movement. This eastern bias, is maddening to feminists across the country many of whom never heard of TNF.

So several burnt out feminists left TNF for legitimate reasons? There are still thousands of us struggling. Interviews with major feminist groups in each province would have given a different picture.

It is clear from reports of the Secretary of State community consultants who spent last year organizing communities on women's issues, that the women's movement is in radically different states from region to region, while experiencing the same difficulties.

In some areas, the women's movement hasn't yet begun. In others it is burgeoning for the first time. Here in B.C. some groups have burnt out, but a majority are simply re-evaluating strategies to deal with a new reactionary government.

Esquire ran a trendy obituary on the American women's movement in August 1976 and eight months later Weekend follows suit. Dewar arrived for her interview with me, with her mind made up — doom. She quoted only the negative comments I made to her.

The things we have fought for so hard in recent years, we are now in danger of losing due to the recession. In hard times we are not giving up the ship. We realize the battle will continue all our lives. The women's movement is far from dead.

Karen Richardson  
Press Officer/Executive Member  
Vancouver Status of Women

### ontario budget

continued from page 3

'rationalize' the industrial sector through consolidation.

#### Women and Unemployment Policies

Perhaps more startling than the budget statement itself is the accompanying paper entitled **The Changing Character of Unemployment in Ontario** which explains why 5.3% unemployment is seen by the government as the norm for a full-employment economy. There is an alarming and unstated assumption throughout the paper that women have jobs as a luxury and do not have a primary attachment to the labour force.

By way of explanation, the paper presents a number of figures in its argument. What is interesting is the way the figures are used and not used.

From 1971 to 1976 the Ontario labour force participation rate increased by 0.1% to 79.6% for males while for females it increased by 8.7% to 48.9%. The paper projects an annual growth in the labour force for the primary and secondary labour force to 1980 by respectively 2.4% and 3.7%. It defines the primary labour force as being comprised of males between the ages of 25 and 54. In the secondary force, i.e. those workers without a primary attachment to the labour

force, are males under 25, and over 55, and all women. These are the terms around which employment policies are built.

The unemployment rate for males decreased over the 1971-76 period by 0.4% to 5.1% and increased for females by 3.0% to 7.8%. The report states that the particularly severe area of unemployment is among 'youth', those over 15 and under 25. However on looking at the figures provided it can be seen that the problem within this group is still worsening for women, while it is remaining more constant for men. (see chart 1.)

Even though the paper recognizes that the participation rate is increasing faster for female youth than it is for male youth it still goes on to say "The persistently high unemployment rate for males between 15-19 years of age — new entrants to the labour force — suggests that those without job experience have the greatest difficulty in finding employment. This indicates that youth unemployment must be addressed with special selective policies, particularly those aimed at 15 to 19 year olds."

The priority is to secure jobs for males — youth and adult. The repeated emphasis on the male worker indicates that regardless of a commitment to job and labour force, a woman is

seen as a secondary worker, and not a major concern to policy and program makers. In so much as personpower programs can shape employment opportunities, the male orientation is a self-fulfilling prophecy by which women are implicitly denied the same opportunities accorded to men.

#### The 5.3% Full-Employment Norm

With the above bias inherent, the paper redefined the full-employment norm for Ontario at 5.3%, which is to say that policy makers using this norm would aim for a full-employment goal which would accept as inevitable about 210,000 unemployed.

To get the 5.3% figure the paper took the 2.9% full-employment norm for the 1960's, and added 1.1% to account for changes in the composition and structure of the labour force, 1.0% to allow for the 1971 revision of the Unemployment Insurance Act and 0.3% to allow for the adjustments in the Labour Force Survey.

Demographic shifts in the labour force, the paper says, "in favour of age and sex groups which typically experience relatively high rates of unemployment will contribute to a rise in the overall level of unemployment" (so it has been, so it is

always be...). Viewing as permanent the structural 'problem' caused by women and youth entering the labour force, the report concludes that it raises the unemployment rate by 1.1%.

The revision in the Unemployment Insurance Act (1971) increased the number of employees eligible for Unemployment Insurance by about 1/3 (hooray, you might say) and raised the maximum weekly benefit from \$58 a week (equivalent to \$3016 yearly) to \$100 a week and later tied this to the Earning Index (reasonable, you might say). Due to this, the paper says, worker behavior has changed, and because the costs of remaining unemployed are no longer so high, people do not have to take any type of available employment. It also states that greater numbers have been induced into the labour force for short periods

in order to collect unemployment. Hence, the 1.0% attributed to the Unemployment Insurance Act revisions.

The Labour Force Survey changed in Jan. 1976 and increased its sample. As a result, the reported rates of unemployment increased. This increases the full-employment figure, the paper indicates, by 0.3%.

While this new figure of 5.3% recognizes changes occurring in the work force, it does so in a way that makes these changes static and by definition makes them remain problems.

The continuation of expenditure restraints in the social service field and the perpetuation of the view of women as marginal workers in a labour force that accepts 210,000 unemployed as representing full-employment in Ontario's economy means hard times ahead for Ontario women.

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# "something unusual for a living"

by Janick Belleau

On sudden impulse, I decided to investigate the background of "Linda Custom Van". It's a new business which opened on the corner of my street on the 15th of April. I am intrigued and must admit fascinated by a woman who customizes vans.

Linda who is 24 comes from Aylmer and decided to open her van shop at 191 Dalhousie St., Ottawa.

I spent some time talking with her about her shop and her plans. The result of our conversation is as follows:

Where did the idea of opening a van shop come from?

I always wanted to do something unusual for a living. A field that was not woman-oriented. I knew I could not go wrong with a van shop since there were only two in Ottawa. As you know, vans are becoming more and more popular.

How long have you had this interest in customizing vans?

It all started two years ago when my husband was doing it. There was a van he was working on and also a deadline to finish. He

wasn't able to deliver it on time unless somebody helped him. He asked me to give him a hand and I accepted. Jean-Claude taught me a lot. That's how I learned. Now few years later, I can do anything that a customer wishes me to do.

Are your customers mostly men?

Yes, there aren't too many women who own vans.

What is the most common reaction of men when they deal with you, you being a woman?

They show a funny expression on their face, sort of incredulous. They look at me and think that it's impossible that I can do it. They ask me questions and I answer them in the right way. "Escape Machine" proves them that I can do it.

Quite frankly, I have never seen such a superbly equipped van. It wasn't the first one you customized, was it?

Professionally speaking, yes. And... I may add that "Escape Machine" was the first place winner in the 12th annual Autorama held at the Civic Center, last April.

Is it for sale by any chance?

Yes. \$10,000 or best offer.

It seems to be a good price. Now, tell me what work you do on the vans?

I do everything! I design and paint; I install sun roofs, scoops, flares and bubble windows which I cut and seal. As for the interior, I make it the way my customers want it. I do upholstery in fur, vinyl and in leather. I apply wood panelling, I install CB radios, tape decks and sell all the extras that a van might need.

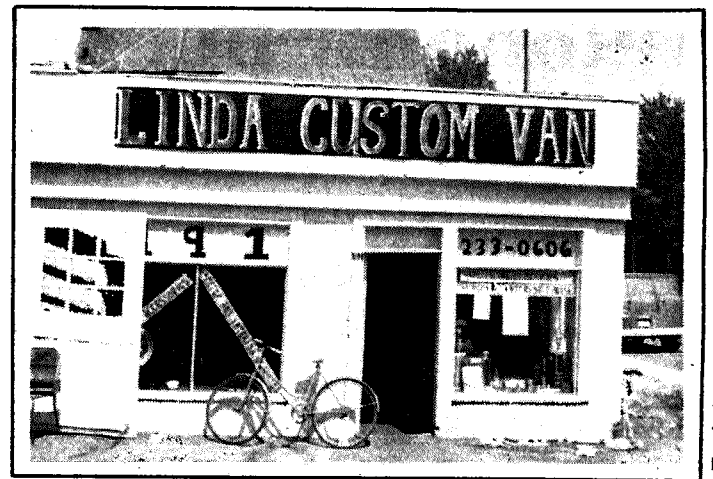
It sounds fascinating!

Yes, but it is also a very dirty job. Literally! Sometimes, I am embarrassed when I see women walking by in fancy clothes but that's the way it goes!

Do you have employees?

Yes, a woman and a man.

"And me, once in a while" says a man's voice from behind us. "Oh! Here's Jean-Claude!"



Janick Belleau



I make it the way my customers want it.

"Jean-Claude, could I ask you a question from a male point of view? How do you feel working for a woman who owns a van shop even though she is your wife?"

He smiled for a while and reflected before stating the following:

"I am happy she can do it. I know she can do anything that she feels like. And mind you, my ego isn't hurt at all."

A last question, Linda. Have you any special dreams or ambitions in relationship to your job?

My dream is to have only women employees but that will have to come a little later, after the shop becomes more stable.



## Women Helping Women

by Rosemary Billings

Claiming that men are at least as oppressed by their sex-roles as women are by theirs has been fashionable for some time. Those pushing this line say that the women's movement should be spending as much energy on liberating men as it is on liberating women.

Frankly, we disagree. This claim comes from the old stereotype "If women are 'x', then, by golly, men are 'x + 1'". But the argument does work effectively as a guilt producing mechanism. It operates directly on the conditioned aspects of woman's role as society's nurturer — a role which feminists tend to look at least critically and last simply because it is the one from which women's limited status mostly arises.

It seems significant that this argument is most popular in families, neighbourhoods and workplaces where women are just beginning to identify themselves as feminists. A woman just beginning to free herself can be diverted by a guilt trip telling her that 'I'm worse off than you are and you should be caring for me first'.

Political, social and economic fact, however, show that if men are oppressed, then they're doing awfully well. This is not to say that men are not exposed to forms of oppression. As workers, as blacks, as francophones, some men's opportunities in life will be restricted in ways that bosses, whites and anglophones are not.

Unlike women, however, no man has ever suffered additional negative discrimination purely on account of his sex — with two exceptions.

The first is the trivial 'exception that proves the rule' — the man whose sex is the reason for his being refused a job as a secretary or mother's allowance (of course this is not trivial to the individual man concerned, but against the economic background of widespread anti-female discrimination, it's pretty small beer).

The second results from the fact that the otherwise advantageous sex-role of the male has some hurtful corollaries. For

example, the same rule that says a man is destined for the top — and helps him get there — puts him down hard if he doesn't. The same rule that prizes man's logic and reason calls him weak if he cries when his dog dies. The same rule that says a man 'gets' a wife to ensure domestic comfort says also that he is the one compelled into the market place to support them. These are indeed aspects of oppression. But it must be noted that they are inextricably bound up with aspects of being an oppressor.

A man okays his own oppression by not resisting the ways in which he is conditioned to oppress others. It is therefore within his grasp to reject that in his conditioning which leads to his oppression. To do this, he must also reject the positive aspects of his role and he must reject association with those males who are not equally resisting their conditioning.

To resist his conditioning, man must no longer unconsciously expect to be deferred to, to be a leader, to be listened to, to receive unilateral housekeeping services. When this happens, he must point it out and say why he doesn't want these privileges any more. He must perform positive acts — small ones like giving money to women's centres (and expecting nothing immediate in return), larger ones like confronting those who make sexist jokes or who street-hassle women, tough ones like vocally supporting the aims of the women's movement. He must be prepared to accept and understand mistrust and suspicion on the part of women; and he must be prepared to leave leadership roles to the collective (perhaps the hardest of all for well-trained men to do).

Granted, this is not easy. But any men who continue to moan about the problems of being male in sexist society without making such commitments are akin to the nineteenth century imperialists bewailing the 'white man's burden' while they looted the colonies.

From their different vantage (disadvantage?) point, women freeing them-

selves must make similar commitments. But before that, even, women must somehow find and hold free space in which to distinguish their own and general human experience and values from the ones superimposed by male culture (see WHW # 4). This preliminary struggle is one which men simply cannot share and which many cannot accept as fact (witness those who criticize women's centres for their male-exclusion policies).

Some of the values women find are new — that we should, for example, be free from the fear of rape, or be paid fairly for a fair day's work. Others — such as the right to raise and love our children in dignity and peace are old ones given new settings and purpose.

Thus the aim of liberation is not as simplistic as merely changing places on the totem pole — or even taking equal places on it. It's getting rid of the totem pole altogether.

In so doing, however, the women's movement must give priority to women. Women will liberate women. Each man must liberate himself and then give women his support. A man must not drain the sisters' energies nor expect that women will fight his battle in addition to their own. Women can approve men's struggles, but their own deserves all their effort.

Coming next:

Resistance to Liberation

Finally, the women of Carleton Riding have someone who REALLY understands the problems of:

- WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
- MORE DAY CARE
- AFFORDABLE HOUSING

**JUDY WASYLICIA-LEIS**  
NDP candidate in Carleton

The Tories have classified working women as "secondary wage earners".

GIVE JUDY A HAND. CALL 226-1020

# Law For Women

by Shirley Greenberg

No government appears ready to give recognition to the performance of duties in the home in the form of an equal share of assets acquired during the marriage, and the Ontario Government last session was no exception.

Yet without this recognition, the status of married women working in the home will remain low.

The tack that was taken in Ontario was to define assets in a limited way, make a claim possible only at termination of marriage and then make its success dependent on every possible factor, all subject to the discretion of the judge. Nowhere was any statement of principle made upon which a court could base its exercise of discretion, other than the trite and obvious principle that a mutual contribution is inherent in a marriage relationship!

We are left with the legal concept of "mere housekeeping duties" — the way our law describes what housewives and mothers do — without any value attached, just as it has been for centuries. The housewife gains nothing by way of improved status or independent worth unless she undergoes marriage breakdown, brings a claim, and succeeds in her claim. Even then, there is no way of knowing what that claim may be. Everything has to be justified, and she will be working against the legal definition of her duties as valueless. She will also have to contend with the remnants of the doctrine that misconduct precludes an award of support of any kind, and misconduct could also affect an award of property, if a court so decided. There is nothing to prevent it, even if she has worked devotedly for ten, twenty or more years.

Will marriage contracts solve the problem of how to achieve equality in marriage? This is one route, but probably successful only for those with the necessary sophistication and/or access to lawyers. At age nineteen, in the grip of romantic illusions, who is ready to begin bargaining over rights? It will be a pleasant exercise for some, but not likely too many.

Our law makers could have chosen to

adopt the principle of equality of the spouses, as married women in this province have been asking them to do for some years now. They could have adopted the recommendations of Ontario's Law Reform Commission for a "deferred community regime" which would recognize the community in marriage, and the necessity for equal sharing of property to give tangible recognition to the principle of equality, but postponed actual division until marriage termination, in order to allow each spouse to deal with his or her own property. Here at least the principle of equality was clear, and abuses of the principle could be dealt with by judicial discretion, instead of having judicial discretion decide everything.

The reason why clear and unequivocal law reform and recognition of the married woman as equal in status is necessary, especially when she chooses a full-time career of homemaking, is that we are saddled with anachronistic and insulting laws left over from past history when women were considered a lower form of life and excluded from the exercise of public functions and all economic activity except in so far as it served the interest of her husband.

Programs for reform must deal with those problem laws. Get these facts clear, so that we know what has to be done:

1. Marriage today requires a wife to deliver domestic and sexual services and child-care to one man for life or as long as the marriage lasts, without receiving tangible reward in return for working in the home.
2. As the wife is penniless, the husband has the obligation of support, but the wife merits support only so long as she is not found guilty of misconduct.
3. The sexual division of labour and lack of reward for married women working at home results from the division of economic reward in favour of men only. Domestic duties performed in the home are unpaid and unrewarded.
4. Support for the wife is not to compensate her for her labour, but to keep her supplied with necessities. It is assumed that she cannot acquire them except

through a man.

5. A wife who is deserted or neglected is eligible to continue to receive support, but only if she meets these conditions:

- (a) She is good. (She has committed no unforgiven adultery, cruelty or desertion, and she has provided sufficient opportunities for sexual intercourse)
- (b) She is needy. (She is incapable of earning her own living, or can earn only part in relation to her accustomed standard of living)
- (c) Her husband can pay. (If he is unable to pay or has no potential, he will not have to support her.)

The dilemma in terms of law is that since the wife's labour is denied an economic value, she is without the funds to acquire property. The basic rule of property law is that you acquire only what you pay for, with your own money. You can also acquire property by gift or inheritance. But you cannot acquire it by the sweat of your brow. If that happened, then employees would own part of their employers' businesses, tenants would own part of the landlord's property, and owners' rights would become meaningless.

Should family property be an exception to these traditional property laws? Women in Ontario have said yes, repeatedly. Because the plain fact is that without equal sharing of property, of any assets acquired during marriage, the wife remains unequal, and the stigma of her position in law as subordinate and inferior remains unchallenged.

Given that the married woman working at home is refused economic recognition for her labour, she can only acquire the status of an equal through the implementation of the principle of equal sharing, in law. It doesn't matter even that there is no family property; if the principle is adopted in law, she will have the status. She will know that once married, she is a partner. She can contribute her labour and not be faced, at separation or divorce, with owning nothing, as she is today, having more or less to depend on the benevolence of a husband who is in no benevolent state.

During the elections we have an opportunity to clarify the thinking of politicians on these issues. Our politicians will make the new laws, and family law reform is coming soon. If we don't enlighten them during this election, we will be living with our failure for some time to come. Find out how they think on questions such as these:

1. If one spouse works in the paid labour force, and the other spouse works in the home, do you believe that the fair thing to do is to pool the income and assets and divide it equally?
2. Should the principle of equality of marriage partners be the basis of family law reform recognized by sharing of property and assets between the partners equally?
3. Should performance of "mere housekeeping duties" (as the law calls the work of wives and mothers) entitle a married woman to an equal share of property and assets acquired during marriage?

As to conduct, traditionally a wife who misbehaved and was not forgiven lost any right to a claim for maintenance, no matter how hard she had worked during the marriage or for how many years. Remnants of this method of control of women will remain as long as conduct is a factor to be taken into account. The situation is especially unjust if the conduct of the applicant is the only conduct to be considered, as it was in the proposed Ontario legislation.

Ask the political candidates questions such as these:

1. Should misconduct deprive a woman of a claim or reduce a claim for support at marriage breakdown?
2. Should the conduct of the applicant for support be the only conduct to be examined, or should it be the conduct of both spouses?

Remember that the decision that one spouse remain at home is always a joint decision, but the wife has borne the penalties of having given up a role in the paid labour force. The responsibility for remedying this injustice lies with our law-makers, but also with ourselves as electors.

# The Healing Arts

by Beatrice Baker

Birth control is self control — control of ourselves, our lives. It's also a great way to have children — when they are wanted and you're prepared for them.

For those of us who want to be heterosexually active but don't want to play guessing games about pregnancy, birth control can relieve anxiety and help us enjoy our relationships more fully.

Since birth control can affect your physical well-being, your emotional life, and your relationship with your partner, the choice of which method to use is very important and very personal. The choice is also crucial because birth control is effective only if used regularly and properly. Using a method that you think is "proper" or "good", but with which you aren't at ease, only increases the chances of misuse, lack of use and possible unwanted pregnancy.

When considering what type of birth control to use, several factors should be weighed: effectiveness of various methods, possible side effects, life style, and contraindications — that is, medical or physical reasons why a particular method is undesirable for a particular individual, for example: women with high blood pressure should not seriously consider taking an oral contraceptive.

Considering lifestyle means honestly thinking how comfortable you are with the different methods. Women in stable relationships should consider how comfortable the man is with different types of birth control. As *Our Bodies, Ourselves* says, "His attitude counts: two people prevent pregnancy a lot better than one."

Doing a fair amount of reading, questioning and reconsidering is a good idea every few years, since there have been changes and will be more changes soon.

As the women's health movement grows, more and more research is being done, much of it by women, so there are new perspectives available.

The pill, which enjoyed widespread popularity and use, is being challenged on many points, and more and more women are using other methods. The diaphragm, which several generations of women used successfully, is becoming more popular as women become more comfortable with themselves sexually and less hung up about being instantly accessible for a man's pleasure.

With the increased concern about VD, especially the new penicillin-resistant strains, many women and men are opting for condoms and foam, which are highly effective in preventing the spread of VD.

Each method has its own physical, emotional, and social advantages and disadvantages, so it is a personal decision for each woman to make for herself after considering honestly her own personality, lifestyle, needs and wants.

Once you have made an informed choice, don't let anyone pressure you into guilt. You have every reason to cut someone off in mid-sputter and say, "Yes, I know all about (the horrors of IUDs... the side-effects of the pill... the tediousness of diaphragms... the supposed unnaturalness of abstinence... etc.) but for me, right now, this is the best answer."

Where to get good, up-to-date information

Boston Women's Health Book Collective. *Our Bodies, Ourselves*.

Montreal Health Press. *Birth Control Handbook*. Costs 25 cents (for mailing). Write to: Birth Control Handbook, P.O. Box 1000, Station G, Montreal, Quebec H2W 2N1.

Approximate Failure Rate<sup>1</sup> (Pregnancies per 100 Woman-years)<sup>2</sup>

| METHOD   | FAILURE RATE [%]       |                     |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|
|  | in theory <sup>3</sup> | actual <sup>4</sup> |
| Oral Contraceptives <sup>5</sup> (combination) | less than 1.0          | 2-5 <sup>6</sup>    |
| Low-Dose Oral Progestin                        | 1-4                    | 5-10                |
| IUD  | 1-5                    | 6                   |
| Diaphragm                                      | 3                      | 20-25 <sup>7</sup>  |
| Condom & Spermicidal Agent                     | 1.0                    | 5                   |
| Rhythm <sup>8</sup>                            | 15                     | 35                  |
| Chance (sexually active)                       | 80                     | 80                  |

<sup>1</sup>Adapted from *Contraceptive Technology* 1974-75, Emory University Family Planning Program.

<sup>2</sup>This means, for example, of 100 women using diaphragms for a one year period, theoretically 3 pregnancies will result.

<sup>3</sup>The theoretical failure rate is based on the hypothetical perfect use of a method by all persons.

<sup>4</sup>Actual use failure rates are based on records of actual use of a method over time and of course includes pregnancies that resulted from individuals failing to use a method or using it incorrectly.

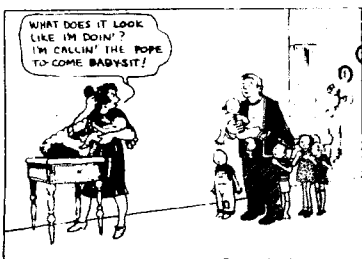
<sup>5</sup>There are three basic types of

oral contraceptives: a combination pill which contains both estrogen and progestin, a progestin only pill, and sequential pills which use estrogen alone for several days and then a combination of estrogen and progestin.

<sup>6</sup>Oral contraceptive failure rates may be far higher than this, if one considers women who become pregnant after discontinuing oral contraceptives, but prior to initiating another method. Oral contraceptive discontinuation rates of as high as 50-60% in the first year of use are not uncommon in family planning programs. *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, 2nd. ed., p. 185.

<sup>7</sup>These figures may be too high depending on the population studied. "The Best Safe Alternative to the Pill" by B. Seaman and G. Seaman in *Family Circle*, May 31, 1977, quotes results of studies that show an actual failure rate of as low as 2%. It depends on the willingness to use this method and the degree of discipline in using it consistently and correctly.

<sup>8</sup>Rhythm here refers to the calendar method and not the newer, more complicated methods of natural family planning.



Emory University Family Planning Program. *Contraceptive Technology*, 1974-1975. Costs \$1.15 plus postage from Emory University Family Planning Program, Attn: Educational Materials Unit, 69 Butler Street, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30303, U.S.A.



# SPORTS

## "Y" seeks funds for women's health club

by Amy Chouinard

Ottawa YM-YWCA health club for men may have a feminine counterpart in the near future if funding can be procured says "Y" physical activity director Don Noble.

Early in the spring the "Y" submitted preliminary proposals to Wintario for expanded facilities which included health club equipment for women to match that already available to men, according to Noble, but the funds have not yet been granted.

Men-only facilities, which form a tidy section of their own in the "Y", include lockers, washroom, showers, whirlpool, steam rooms, sauna, massage, shaving room, silent room, special exercise room, and a lounge complete with attendant who sells salads, sandwiches, and non-alcoholic beverages. The fee for the health club membership, which includes general membership (\$120) amenities, is \$225.

Although the health club is open to any man willing to pay, the club's seven-year-old promotional pamphlet stresses the exclusivity of the facilities: "For the executive and professional man" heads the brochure, which asks "Are you interested in maintaining your level of fitness, or getting back in shape? Do you enjoy fellowship and relaxation?"

Present inequities in facilities are a holdover from the days when the YMCA and YWCA were separate associations housed in separate buildings, says Noble. "In 1964, the two organizations amalgamated officially because both their facilities were built around the turn of the century and were not adequate."

"Originally the plans for the new building had both a men's and a women's health club, but we were not able to raise sufficient funds to have the facility we hoped for. Therefore, a decision was made to build a physical education facility identical to what we had in the older buildings, only bigger and better."

This meant that when the Argyle residence was finally erected it catered to the 40 year old tradition and contained a wing of extras open only to men who were willing to pay for them.

"It's been a problem for us ever since it happened. We have tried two different times to determine from our internal membership what needs there are for a women's health club. We surveyed our members the first year (1970) and then a couple of years later. We had to do it twice because the YW had run their programs in short courses rather than in full-time memberships and we had only a few women who participated year round that first year."

"We asked a series of questions to find out if the health services part of the health club were made available would they make use of them. We asked questions like what times would be most convenient? Would you be willing to pay this fee? Are you interested in massage? Would you be interested in assisting in fund-raising if interest warrants a new and separate facility?"

"Response in both cases was I would have to say lukewarm...50 per cent of the members were not interested."

No surveys have been under-

taken in the last two years, but the "Y" has felt enough pressure from within or without to continue discussions on the matter.

"The most recent thing we did was hold a general meeting of physical program members in February 1976 to discuss facilities; following that several subcommittees were appointed, including a subcommittee on women's health club facilities. A multitude of meetings ensued and a series of later meetings with Wintario were also held."

"At the March board meeting this year the committee had finalized the work, and we submitted a preliminary application to Wintario, which among other things, includes facilities for a women's health club."

"When Wintario gets back to us, then we have a year to get moving or reapply for approval."

The tricky part, however, seems to be in the future. The board must go along with the Wintario suggestions and make decisions itself on how to raise the funds to match the Wintario donation. And the board may not want to invest in a losing proposition; there should be some possibility that a women's health club could make it on its own financially.

If the men's club can be taken as any indication, chances for special facilities for women are a little shaky. At present, the men's health club, which has its own executive and functions autonomously within the "Y", is

operating at a loss. Membership has dwindled because of competition from other health and athletic clubs. Last year, the club executive called on members to contribute voluntarily to make up part of the deficit, and the larger association has agreed to carry the remainder of the loss for the time being at least. Noble says both the president and the treasurer have indicated to the health club executive that the general membership cannot be expected to assume the cost of the facilities and that they should attempt to repay the debt.

If the club were meeting its capacity for 500 members, according to Noble, the \$225 would be ample to cover membership fees, pay for the use of the special facilities, meet administrative costs, etc.

One solution to the problem might be to dissolve the club entirely and incorporate those facilities into general programming and raise overall fees slightly. While Noble admits this is a possibility, he maintains the outcome would not be much different. He regards the facilities as luxuries that people using them should pay extra for. But he notes that the "Y" had not really been able to compete in this department. The first year it lost money while building up its membership; then the Carleton facilities were opened with lower prices the next year; and finally the Ottawa Athletic Club made its debut. Although the prices at



Will the "Y" health club door be open to women in the near future?

the "Y" compare with those of the Ottawa Athletic Club, the enriched programs of the latter make it difficult to compete with. "Health club members are looking for something extra. There's

a little extra here and a lot there. We are hoping to hold the fort down until we get our new facilities." Then, he feels that the "Y's" location, depth of programs, and lower cost will attract substantial numbers.

Marion Lay

## Government needs women's consultant in sport

by Amy Chouinard

The federal government must assume its responsibility to promote women's participation in sport and appoint someone full time to do it, says Marion Lay, acting manager of Sports Canada.

In an interview with Upstream last month, Lay noted that her former position as consultant on women's programs has not been filled since she left it one and a half years ago and that at present there is no one safeguarding women's interests in sport. "Besides funding for national associations, there is nothing going on at the national level. I think we need a commitment from the branch that there is a problem with the lack of women participating in sport, and as a federal agency we have a responsibility to devote - not even staff - a person and some money to do publications, promotions on contract...if it's important for women to be active, let's spend a little money to get them active. I can provide support but only if there is a woman appointed as consultant on women's programs."

The kind of support Lay is talking about is the only kind that makes an impact - money. As acting manager, she now has access to the purse strings of the national sport associations and can ensure they listen to recommendations from a women's consultant. Along with branch officers, she reviews budgets, decides deficiencies, proposes revisions, etc., and recommends funding.

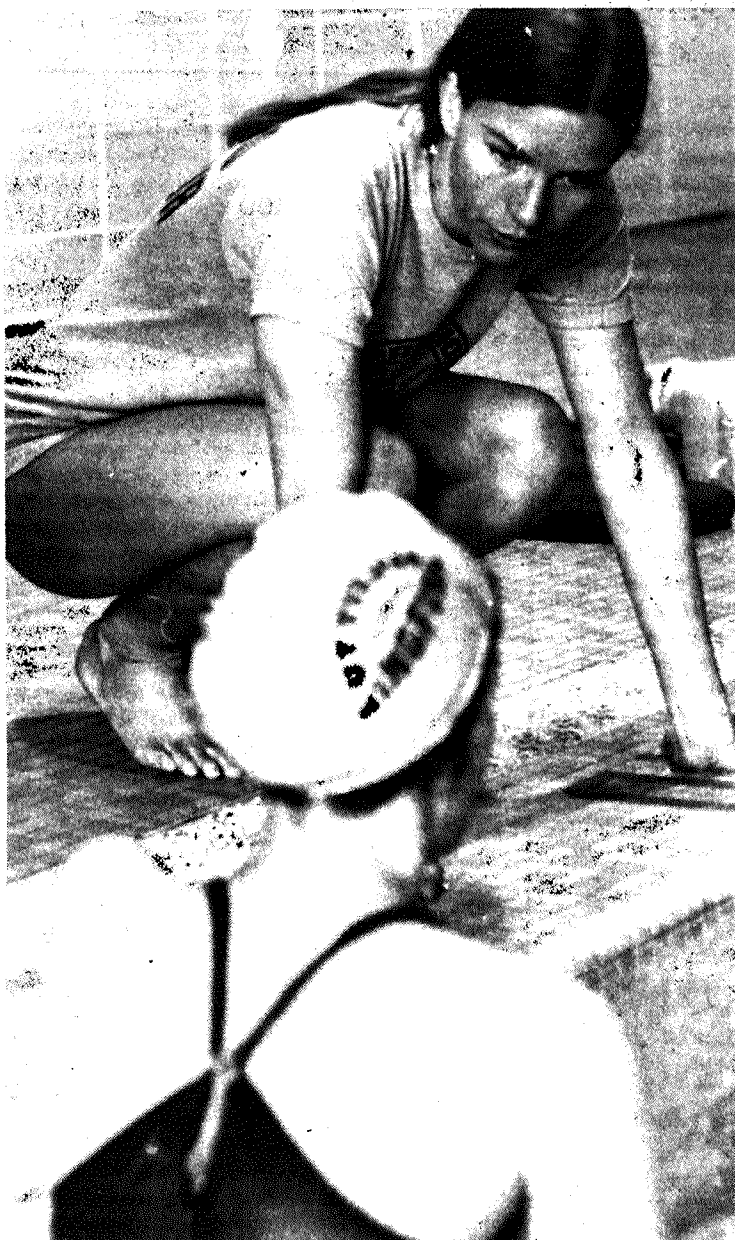
She says that, in the past,

men's associations received the lion's share in funding regardless of results or needs. Even when equal funding was given to women's programs, it was going into the wrong things. "We were funding them to produce a championship in swimming rather than to strengthen their organization. Now I have the opportunity to ask 'Why?'"

When suitable answers are not forthcoming, changes are. For instance, this year for the first time, women's field hockey will have a program similar to the men's. Also, money has been allotted to the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union for hiring a full-time executive who will be researching ways of involving people in programs and looking for better methods of implementing intercollegiate programs, etc.

There will be funding for a seminar on women's hockey, too, to determine whether a women's national association is needed. But according to Lay, the seminar is not the fruit of her labour; rather it's the result of people writing to Fitness and Sport Minister Iona Campagnolo and saying: "I play hockey, where can I go?"

And, although Lay admits no funds have yet been committed to a women's hockey association, she points to her minister's interest in the people and says that's the route to take for action. "I think they (local sport groups) should go to their national associations first but if they don't get help they should to directly to the minister, because only if there are demonstrated needs will there be positive changes."



Marion Lay, acting manager of Sports Canada, coaches in her spare time at Pinecrest Pool. Lay was a bronze medalist herself in swimming at the 1968 Olympics.

Amy Chouinard



# Tennis adage pays off; Hustwit proves it

by Jill Stainforth

Bend your knees! Watch the ball! — a familiar chant to all tennis players on the lesson court. Follow through! Shoulder to the net! Good coaching is the key to developing an all-round game as well as to the growth of junior players into later champions.

One of Ottawa's coaches this year is Evelyn Hustwit, assistant pro at the Rideau Tennis and Squash Club. She has been a playing member there for a few years, frequently winning doubles, mixed, and singles events in the city and club tournaments.

Evelyn's tennis style is consistent and relaxed. Always careful, with shots well-placed, and rarely to finish off a point too soon, Evelyn clearly follows her own advice to "take the racquet back and prepare for the shot quickly, as quickly as possible, and play the shot slowly."

Proving that her advice works



Evelyn Hustwit takes her Saturday morning class at the Rideau Tennis Club through the motions.

is her record of tennis accomplishments in the last few years. Born in Yorkshire to parents

playing for the Scottish International team, she started competing at 12. At 14, and for the next

three years, with her sister, Evelyn played junior Wimbledon, reaching the finals once. Their team won the Scottish girls doubles, and later played senior Wimbledon in 1957, '58, and '61. Evelyn was the North of England girls champion for three years and played for 14 years for her

county, Yorkshire, which in 1963 won the intercounty grass court championship for the first time in 61 years.

With a move to Ottawa in 1966, Evelyn continued playing in the Canadian championships and city tournaments and her record of wins is impressive.

For juniors she says the best starting age is around 8 and that, with a little coaching, children should spend hours practicing against a wall to learn ball control before being given too technical a training.

The scope for women's tennis in Ottawa is enormous. There are private and public facilities throughout the city with excellent coaching available. Most clubs hold regular tournaments at all levels, although all too often the turnout of women for the ladies singles and doubles events hardly represents the number of competition-level players. Tournament play is a fine honer of tennis skills and composure and really not all that difficult — just follow the rule and you'll be amazed at your success — prepare quickly and play slowly.

## Young gymnasts search Ottawa for permanent facility

by Amy Chouinard

Perhaps one reason Ottawa hasn't produced a Nadia Comaneci is that the organizations for developing young gymnasts can't even procure permanent facilities.

Every year organizations like the Ottawa Gymnastics Club must apply to the Board of Education to lease space in the high schools for their programs, and then must wait for months for the bureaucrats to decide the most suitable arrangement.

According to Sue Miall, 7 year coach for the Ottawa club, their applications have always been given low priority by the board, even though the schools use the club's equipment after it has been installed. She says she has become slowly disenchanted with coaching as her group is shuffled and bumped for short-lived community projects and the like.

"We have tryouts in May and then we have to sit until September waiting for the board (to confirm a location). For instance, at tryouts one year we took on 200 girls for our programs and then the board gave us Bell High School. No one wanted to travel out there, so half the group dropped out. We had to have tryouts again—it gives the club a bad name....Another time we had four girls trying out for the national team but even with that we didn't get much support from the board."

Recently, Commerce High School has been a relatively steady source of space for the girls, and consequently the club has invested in \$8000 worth of equipment that is at the school's disposal. Space for the boys is another matter, says Miall. "The boys are shifted from school to school, and this year has been the worst yet, but they've produced the best results ever with a boy who's on the national team."

At present, the club operates competitive, high school, recreational, and advanced programs to cater to the spectrum of talent in its 300 members. Miall and her husband coach 5 days a week, coordinate and supervise—a schedule that leaves them little time to worry about where they will be practicing next week.

According to Miall, her club can only practice about 20 hours a week, while its competitors in Toronto have training in facilities

40 hours per week. "If we are to continue to compete against Toronto we've got to have a facility."

"We need a building 16 to 18 feet high with an area about 10 to

11,000 square feet." This would mean ample room for the equipment, which should be left up permanently. (Equipment includes vault, high bar, parallel bars, rings, side horse, and balance beam.)

At one time, it seemed the club's problems were solved when the Sportsplex was contemplating an expanded gymnastics program. "We had a real thing going with the Sportsplex; we were going to take over their gymnastics program. We had drawn up a 25 page outline of what we would provide and the guy we were dealing with was promoted and they got in a basketball nut."

Can the Department of Parks and Recreation do anything to help? Ironically enough, the department compounds the club's problems by competing with it for space in the high schools and for coaches. "They offer our coaches \$9 to \$10/hour, and we can only afford \$3. How long do you think we can keep coaches at that rate?"

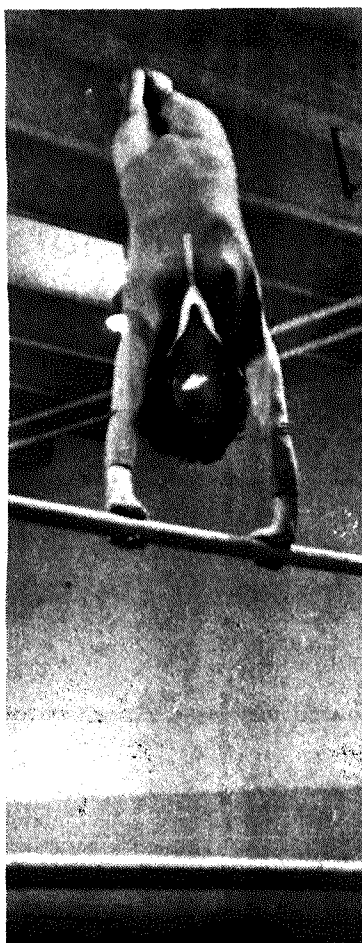
But the NCC (National Capital Commission) has a building they are willing to let us use if we fix it up. For that we need capital, and all the fees we take in go back into equipment. We really need some business to take an interest in us and give us initial support."

In provincial gymnastics finals, Kelly MacDonald, 13, landed a spot as alternate on the junior girls team that will travel to the Canadian Championships in June. MacDonald, who competes against girls up to age 18, barely missed qualifying for the regular team. In the last event in the compulsory routines she dropped behind .2 and lost her hold on sixth place.

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and Law, Health, Sports,  
Arts, Features

... Sustainers can help Upstream  
carry on.

see page 16 for details



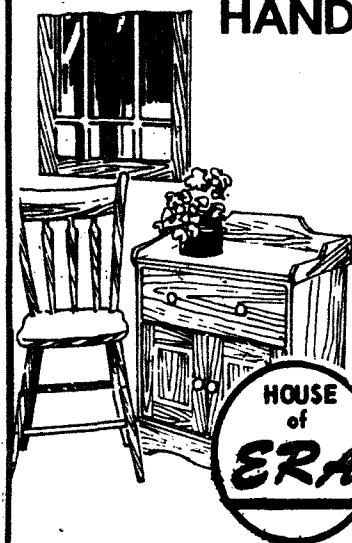
Amy Chouinard

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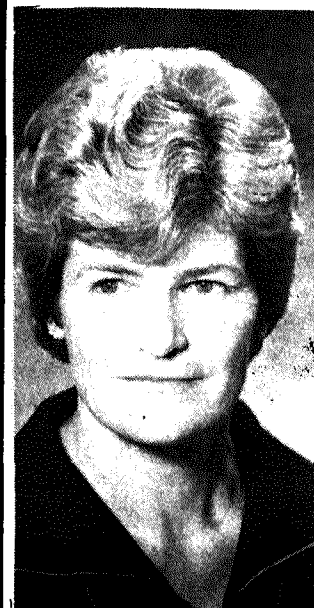
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# CURRENTLY

## May 17 - June 30

The Japanese Canadian Exhibition at the Museum of Man will mark the centennial of Japanese life and culture in Canada. It includes a photographic display, films and demonstrations of uniquely Japanese arts. Information: 993-0881.

## May 23 - June 4

Exhibition of non silver panoramic prints by Linda A.M. Mainville. S.A.W. Gallery, 72 Rideau.

## May 29 - June 11

The Canadian Film Institute will present 16 Japanese films about the family. Public Archives Building, 395 Wellington.

## May 31

Annual meeting of Planned Parenthood of Ottawa. 8 pm, Blue Flame Room, Ottawa Gas, 400 Coventry Rd. Dr. Norman Barwin will speak on "Advances in Fertility and Infertility".

## June 7 and 8

The Canadian Film Institute and the NAC present Eric Rohmer's *The Marquise of O* at 8:30 pm respectively with French and English subtitles. This West German film is both realistic and romantic in its portrayal of a woman in the 18th Century.

## June 13

General meeting at the Ottawa Women's Centre, 7:30 pm. All women welcome. Elections to the policy committee will be held and related topics discussed.

## June 14 and 19

On Channel 12 (cable — 14 east of Bank; 19 west of Bank) 5 pm. *Women in Unions* — a discussion of the difficulties encountered in getting fair deals for women.

## June 19

Drawing of the Planned Parenthood raffle. The "Romantic Weekend" prize package will include a suite at the Inn of the Provinces, flowers, champagne, Arts Centre gift certificate, and if necessary, a babysitter. Tickets are \$1 at Planned Parenthood, 71 Bank St. # 502, 232-3594

## Programs for Children

The Ottawa Public Library offers a program of films, stories, and puppet shows for children age 3 and up every Saturday. For information call 236-0301 and ask for the branch nearest you.

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## COMMUNIST PARTY OTTAWA-CENTRE

## We need sustenance

When the Upstream collective started work on a women's newspaper in Ottawa, we knew it wouldn't be easy. The first step was to make sure the paper was readable and credible so we could build our circulation and an advertising base. We think we've done that — subscriptions now number close to 600 and the paper is distributed at several locations in Ottawa and across the country.

Advertising revenue, which we hope can eventually support the paper, is growing at a much slower rate. In the meantime, that source has been supplemented by a grant from the Saidye and Samuel Bronfman Foundation and donations from various organizations and individuals. Even so, Upstream is going increasingly into debt.

Now we are asking our readers to join in a new Upstream sustainers fund. It involves making a donation of \$10 a month for one year — or \$120. One issue of Upstream costs about \$1500 to publish, including overhead. One hundred \$10 sustainers can keep Upstream publishing for a full year. In return, you'll receive not only the satisfaction of helping build an ever-improving newspaper for women, but a free subscription and a special gift. (If you already have a sub, it will be automatically renewed.)

For those who find \$10 a month too much, but still want to help out, there is a \$5 sustainers category which also includes a subscription. And we're maintaining the special \$12 supporting subscription for one-shot donations.

Please consider becoming an Upstream sustainer. With your help we can continue putting out a newspaper for and by women which is getting better and growing stronger every month.

I would like to be a \$5 \_\_\_\_\_

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Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for my first month. (a minimum of \$5 or \$120 for the year)

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Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 5J7

## Civil service jobs

continued from page 7

may know if cutbacks or expansions are being planned, or if there are shortages in a particular occupation.

Besides discussing future possibilities with these people, leaving a resume or work samples is helpful. The wider the circle of people who know of a person's work and that she is available, the more possibilities there are of getting interviews and offers.

Prepared with an idea of what job or type of jobs to apply for, the next step is actually filling out an application form. While the Public Service Canada employment application forms are clear and uncomplicated it is advisable to take them home to fill out at leisure when applicants need more space than is available on the form or wish to describe in detail certain aspects of their experience.

It is possible, and sometimes preferable, to put in more than one application for the Administrative Support and Operational Categories if there is more than one competition for which an applicant is qualified, or if an applicant wishes to be considered

for more than one type of job.

Applicants are notified as to whether or not they have been placed on an inventory. If someone is not qualified for a position, she can reapply after gaining more experience or training, or when she thinks she might be able to qualify.

### Voluntary Work Counts Too

The woman who will have, perhaps, the most difficult time getting a public service job is one with a generalist background, that is, someone who has no specific skills, no technical training, perhaps a liberal arts, or fine arts education. This type of person should pay special attention to the section of the application forms which asks the applicant to "Describe any work experience or training that you have acquired that relate to the position applied for, or type of work desired... This should also include any other skills demonstrated in voluntary or part time work."

The inclusion of this section is recognition by the PSC of the im-

portance of experience regardless of whether it was obtained in a wage or non-wage situation. Unfortunately, many women have not yet recognized their own worth because socialization has convinced women that voluntary or part-time work is trivial or unimportant when compared with work for wages.

A job may call for someone "with leadership qualities, a self-starter". The woman who initiated a petition to get stop signs for the corner, who co-ordinated her area for a fund raising drive, or who helped organize a neighborhood day care centre has demonstrated leadership without once receiving a pay check for it.

### If In Doubt Get Help

Someone who has difficulty recognizing the merit of her past activities might be able to get a friend or a counsellor to go over them with her and assess them realistically. Most of the skills necessary to get along successfully at the work place are skills that everyone uses at one time or another, in one situation or another.

It may even be relevant to include hobbies. If someone is a rock hound or an amateur astronomer she will already be familiar with the vocabulary and terminology of geology or astronomy, and that may be just the extra edge to get her a job related to those fields. "Breaking someone in" can be especially difficult in scientific areas and specialists are usually grateful to find someone who is not totally ignorant of their specialty.

One key to a good presentation of self is the use of appropriate language. A positive approach, strong verbs and the right terminology are important. For example, initiated is a better choice than started, co-ordinated is better than got together, produced is better than did, and so on.

Reading want ads and posters can give an applicant a sense of the appropriate terminology. Because the terminology can be different, with emphasis on a different aspect of even similar types of jobs, resumes usually need to be written individually; less formally for some application, more formally for others, emphasizing

formal education for one job opening, emphasizing experience for another.

Tailoring applications, resumes, or presentations to a particular job is usually a better tactic for all job hunting, public service or private sector. The "willing to take anything" approach is less successful than convincing a prospective employer that that particular job or type of work is the one desired.

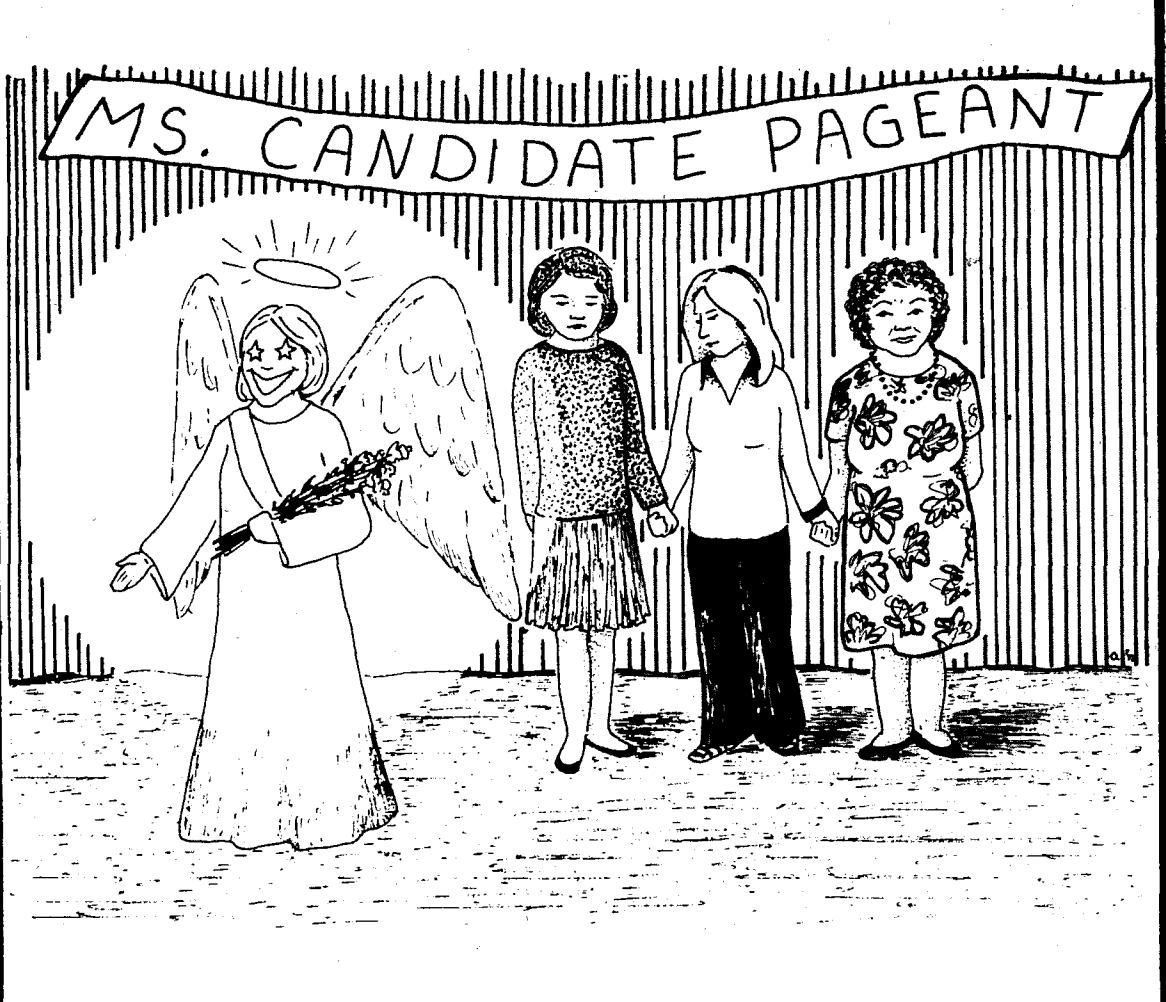
And of course for all who are job hunting these days the rule is: be confident, think positively, and don't give up.

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In Ottawa application forms for Office Work, Manual Occupations and Trades can be obtained from the National Capital Region Public Service office at 400 Cooper Street, 3rd. floor.

Application forms for Scientific, Professional, Administrative and Technical Occupations can be obtained from the Public Service Commission at 300 Laurier West, Main Floor.

| NOMINEE SCORE CARD         |          |  |
|----------------------------|----------|--|
| 1. Party Member            | 2        |  |
| 2. Loyal Party Member      | 5        |  |
| 3. Sincere                 | 2        |  |
| 4. Modest                  | 3        |  |
| 5. Talkative - deduct      | 5        |  |
| 6. Attractive              | 2        |  |
| 7. Too Attractive - deduct | 5        |  |
| 8. Wife                    | 2        |  |
| 9. Mother                  | 4        |  |
| 10. Widow                  | Bonus 10 |  |
|                            | Total    |  |



# Women in politics

## - still an upstream struggle

by Alma Norman

*"The country is yours ladies; politics is simply public affairs. Yours and mine and everyone's. The government has enfranchised you, but it cannot emancipate you, that is done by your own processes of thought."* [Nellie McClung 1917]

*"It's time for Canadian women to learn the facts of political life."* [Charlotte Whitton 1947]

*"Women are misfits in politics."* [Kate Aitken 1958]

In 1974, on the eve of International Women's Year, a record nine women were elected to the federal House of Commons. In 1946, Charlotte Whitton's response to the question "Is the Canadian woman a flop in politics?" had been a tart, "Yes." She pointed out that among a possible 20,000 elected members at all levels of Canadian government, 56 were women. In Ontario, with a population of 4,000,000, 15 women held office in that year.

Between 1946 and 1977 the numbers of women in active political life has marginally increased, but it is still distressingly small. Therese Casgrain is the only woman who has headed a political party (the Quebec CCF); Rosemary Brown failed gloriously in her campaign to head the NDP. Flora MacDonald was unsuccessful in her bid for the Tory leadership. No woman holds, or has ever held, a top Cabinet post.

How does one explain this depressingly low profile of women in Canadian political life? Does a "Male Sexist Conspiracy" exist to guard against the possibility of invasion by hordes of power-hungry female contestants? Is there perhaps some as yet undiscovered female gene which inhibits the development of political ambition among Canadian females? Or are there less improbable factors at work? Can it be that the social and economic realities of Canadian life have fostered non-involvement? Certainly many women have felt this to be so.

Nellie McClung remarked in 1916 about the National Council of Women, that too many of its members "were afraid to be associated with any controversial subject. Their husbands would not let them "go active". It might imperil their jobs."

The sense of dependence implied here has been repeatedly brought up by women commenting on the Canadian woman in politics. Catherine Cleverdon, author of *The Woman Suffrage Movement in Canada* was reminded by a number of the pioneer suffragists of the economically de-

pendent position of Canadian women: of married women having access only to their husbands' financial support, and unable to afford domestic help which would free them to be politically active; of salaried women earning too little to permit them to finance a campaign, or even to live on salaries offered at local government levels. High salaried women, having fought so hard to reach that level, dare not sacrifice it for the uncertainties of political life.

Equally damaging was the psychological dependence referred to with depressing frequency. The early suffragists spoke of women who felt it 'unladylike' for women to be interested in politics. Fourteen years later, in 1930, Anne Perry wrote in *Chatelaine* of the "fearfulness, indifference, and a should-be-obsolete type of femininity" which obstructed women's political progress. Martha Louise Black, Canada's second woman MP, observed that women "lack that particular line of ambition" and are unwilling to accept the "hard knocks and bitterness of the campaigns, the expense, the time, and all too often the dreadful disappointments that political life entails."

A kind of "feminine mystique" still unfortunately prevails, shown in woman's horror of being thought aggressive, of being conspicuous, of making a fool of herself in a public place. Of being insufficiently knowledgeable, perhaps, and so made to appear ridiculous.

Yet in spite of these and other real obstacles, a few women have always taken their chance in the political arena. And there they discovered another factor: women in politics are not welcomed as equals — especially if they win.

To be sure, women have occasionally been run in the Sure-Loss seats; never in the Safe ones. But when, by virtue of hard

work, chance, and great ability, they have won, they have found their welcome less than bubbling.

Agnes McPhail faced "opposition to me extreme, and criticism unjust and continuous." She speculated that "the men resented deeply the fact that another sanctuary had been invaded." Some 40 years later the resentment toward Judy Lamars took a different and subtler form. No doubt she had time to speculate on it while she used the men's washroom in the Commons, having posted a friend at the door, since the Commons did not yet provide separate but equal facilities for women MP's.

There was, however, one exception to the general hostility to women in the Commons: winners on the "Black Crepe ticket" (wives of deceased members who contested a by-election) were warmly welcomed. Martha Black was "received with open arms into a House of Commons that knew her well as their former Speaker's wife." Such a widow was so sure a winner that Judy Lamars is said to have remarked acidly that the party executive got to her almost as fast as the undertaker.

The real problem still remains, however, for women to get that initial chance to run — in short, to be nominated.

Charlotte Whitton, as usual, cut to the core, pointing out that the reason women found politics so frustrating was that they did not know how to use the political process. They depended on study groups, forums, petitions and resolutions to stir up public opinion leading to political decisions. They remained, as she phrased it, "political back seat drivers."

But the only way to get fair representation in government and to affect laws was to "enter and operate where government begins, continues and consum-

mates", learning, in fact, to operate the party machine. According to Whitton, if women want to get ahead in politics, they have to learn to operate that machine, or "to arouse enough interest to smash it, or to get out and create individual setups of their own to back women candidates..." In 1958 she did just this. Seeking the Tory nomination for Ottawa West, she and her campaign workers ensured that, despite a blizzard on nominating night, the women were out in force, and Whitton became the Conservative candidate, to the chagrin of party members.

Writing in *Canadian Commentator* after that 1958 election, Nazla Dane set out 5 steps by which women could ensure themselves a more effective political role. Three of those have since been taken: there are no longer separate women's riding associations; women are no longer confined to the tea and tattle circuit; women sit on riding executives.

Generally speaking, women have still to be nominated for those coveted Safe seats — one way of destroying the Woman-as-Loser myth. And women have still to develop a politically realistic attitude toward female candidates: Nazla Danes reminds us not to be "turned off from our proposed woman candidates because they don't have wings and a halo. There's no reason why we should expect more from women aspiring to... public office than we expect from men."

Dane's admonition has not been lost on women. Since she wrote in 1938 there has been an increase in both the number and the variety of female candidates. Both candidates themselves, and women voters, are rejecting the image of the woman in politics as angel-superwoman-saviour. Instead, voters are demanding, and candidates are offering, ambitious, intelligent, outspoken, capable WOMEN.

# UPSTREAM 2

May / June 1977

✦ "If I am to keep on as I have begun [in public life] that means one unending struggle... However, for me, more pleasure will come going upstream than down, but believe me it is no enviable position."

Agnes McPhail - 1922-



# BOOKS

## "Who is Sylvia?"

**Letters Home** by Sylvia Plath, selected and edited with commentary by Aurelia Schober Plath.

Hardcover: Harper & Row, \$11.75  
Paperback: Bantam Books, \$2.50

by Christopher Levenson

To a greater extent than the selected letters of, say, Malcolm Lowry or Gerard Manley Hopkins, Sylvia Plath's *Letters Home* invite a multiple approach. They can be considered from a literary viewpoint, for the insight they provide into the Anglo-American literary scene in the 50s and early 60s, and for the occasional light they throw upon particular poems; they can be read as a social document; they can be seen as the individual record of a vital, talented woman's search for success; and they can be regarded as a combination of all these.

### A feminist Che Guevara

For those, myself included, who knew Sylvia Plath at one stage or another of her brief career, the book has an added, humbling value in revealing to us how much we did not know or did not understand. Two or three times in recent years, since Sylvia Plath has been canonized as a sort of feminist Che Guevara, I have been asked for memories — I knew her for about eighteen months at Cambridge and once visited her and Ted in London — but my impressions remain vague.

For many of us at Cambridge Sylvia seemed at that time an almost archetypal American young woman, obviously very gifted with language, but cute and tricky in her poetry and not yet so obviously destined to be, in her last poems at least, probably a great poet. But even at the time, her first meeting with Ted Hughes at an undergraduate literary party seemed somehow heroic and 'right', while from a purely literary point of view it was fascinating to see how in a matter of weeks the poetic styles of both poets changed, how her verbal dexterity and bravura took on new resonance.

What none of us could have known, nor deduced from *The Bell Jar* (to which she refers twice in her letters as a 'pot-boiler') was the extent to which until her last few months Sylvia was representative of her particular period, and from the purely human and sociological aspects this is probably the book's greatest interest. Doubtless, as is still the case with Virginia Woolf, a large part of current interest in Sylvia Plath is biographical and ideological rather than literary, but for those who seek to understand the poetry better this book does provide an invaluable context.

In some respects the recent past is further from us than the seventeenth century. With distant periods we take for granted vast differences and seize the more eagerly on underlying points of comparison. With the 1950s by contrast we are struck mainly by the differences of tone and attitude that make its atmosphere seem so dated at a distance of only twenty years.

This is especially true, where Sylvia Plath is concerned, with respect to relations between the sexes. Here the stage is set for her and for us as readers, by her mother's introduction. Having taught German and English in a Boston High School, Mrs. Plath married in 1932. "Then I yielded to my husband's wish that I become a full-time homemaker." The attitude of her German-born professor husband she ambivalently terms a few pages later "rightful" dominance. For the sake of a peaceful home, Sylvia's mother became, against her nature, submissive.

A similar ambivalence is to be found in Sylvia's earlier letters. While at Smith College — then still all-female — she wrote of a young Greek whom she met at (ex-Senator) Buckley's weekend house party: "But I never expressed myself so clearly and lucidly, never felt such warm sympathetic response. There is a sudden glorying in womanhood when someone kisses your shoulder and says, 'You are charming, beautiful, and what is most important, intelligent.'" (78). On other occasions she speaks of having to conceal her "brilliance" and "beautiful intellectual charm" from less intellectually stimulating dates, not always successfully: "He guessed I was not as neutral as I seemed."

### A frantic need to do well

Throughout the pre-Cambridge period one senses not merely a desire but an almost frantic need to do well in everything, whether sports ("Basically I think I am an outdoor girl as well as a contemplative, sedentary writer..." (164)), socializing academic work or writing. The disappointment she experienced when she did not gain the coveted academic awards (she felt obliged to do *unobtrusively* "well in all her courses"), or when her writing was not accepted, is correspondingly greater. This was at least partly a result of her upbringing for both parents shared with her their belief, to quote her mother, "concerning the importance of aiming and directing one's life towards an idealistic goal in order to build a strong inner life." (31) Her idealism, whether about personal relations or international affairs, frequently finds expression in an exaggerated and exclamatory style: "such joy!", "it was absolute heaven to tell her all about my year". (252)

Although there is much humour in these letters of a whimsical, fantastic or playfully affectionate kind, none of it is directed towards her major concerns which are pursued throughout with a single-minded evangelical zeal. Thus it is not clear what degree of self-irony, if any, is present when she faults herself with being "too metaphysical and serious conversationally" (90), or when she looks forward to having her brother Warren accompany her as they "Do Boston, alleys and all, because you are a Big Man and can protect me." (163).

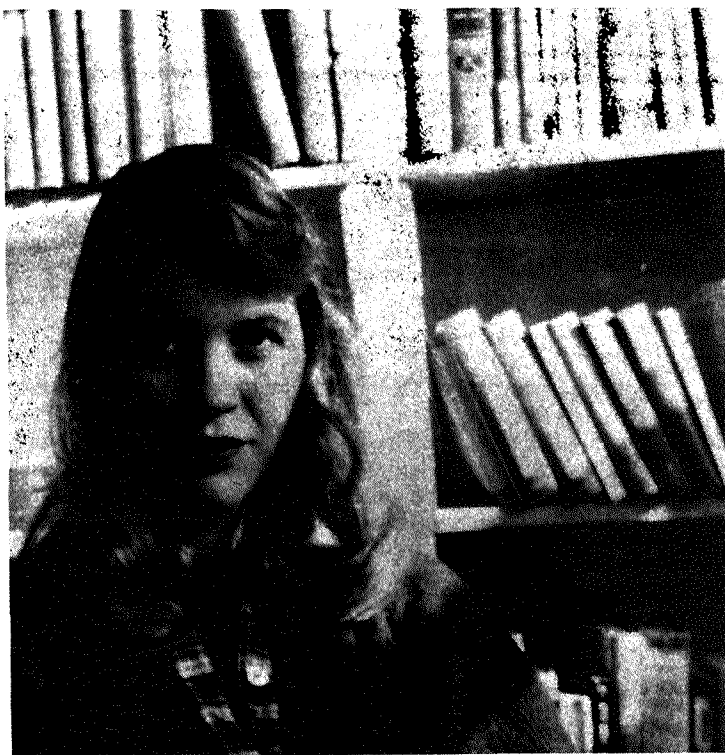
At the end of that same letter she adds the PS: "English men are great!", but once she actually arrives in Cambridge her tone changes and with the exception of visiting American friends, her comments on the preponderantly

male student population are mainly negative, though in retrospect probably not unjust. Here her all-roundedness is felt to be a gain for "all the girls and boys I know are younger or barely equal (however brilliant they may be in their subjects) and I am constantly being sister or mother. Only when I am sick, it seems, can I be the dependent one." (219) Characteristically she finds the "boys... vague, abstract, immature" and "so fluid, uncertain and tentative that I become a mother to them." (208, 212)

She exults in a sense of her own energy and vitality. My own most vivid memory is of her describing how she drove through a hurricane over roads blocked by fallen trees. After meeting Ted she comments, "I

from the critical world (which can dry one's blood if one isn't careful); I can see it in all the women around me." (233)

Her own ideal of womanhood is constantly restated in these letters. This too involves being "all-round" and demands little short of perfection. Just as she shuns the purely critical, non-experiential approach of the academic, so she wants above all to avoid the career woman label: "I love cooking and 'homemaking' a great deal and am neither destined to be a scholar (only vividly interested in books, not research, as they stimulate my thoughts about people and life) nor a career girl, and I really begin to think that I might grow to be quite a good mother, and that I would learn such an enormous lot by extending my exper-



have new power by pouring all my love and care in one direction to someone strong enough to take me in my fullest joy. It is interesting to know that most Cambridge boys preferred me when I was sick with sinus and they could take care of me, because that was the only time they were stronger." Of an English student who visits her she writes: "Very debonair and confident, much the most self-assured fellow, good for fun but I am not sure for serious talk (so many English men think women become unfeminine when they have ideas and opinions)." (232)

This view was apparently shared by English women, too, for after she had announced her at first secret marriage to Ted, the (female) official council of Newnham college "met and decided I could go on working there. They told me not to worry, but the ingrained English maxim that a woman cannot cook and think at the same time had me dubious enough." (285) Not surprisingly, her attitude to her woman supervisors at Newnham is hardly flattering; whereas at Smith she commented, "I don't think I've ever been so conscious of the dignity and capacity of women" (61), here she finds "bluestocking grotesques who know about life second-hand. As a woman my position is probably more difficult, as it seems the Victorian age of emancipation is yet dominant here; there isn't a woman professor I have that I admire personally." (219) Elsewhere she says that she is going to "revolt

ience of life this way." (201) For a career, as she saw it, had overtones of negation and deprivation.

### Motherhood a conscious aim

Even teaching was a distraction from her real vocations of writing and motherhood: "My ideal of being a good teacher, writing a book on the side, and being an entertaining homemaker, cook and wife is rapidly evaporating. I want to write first..." (329) For despite early fears that graduate school and travel abroad would be stymied by squalling breastfed brats (104), motherhood remained for her a conscious aim. The number of children she wanted varied from four through seven to "many, many," though they were to be delayed until each had published a book.

Her ideal man would have to allow her to develop both parts of her personality: "Physically I want a colossus... mentally, I want a man who isn't jealous of my creativity in other fields than children..." and her joy at meeting Ted derives mainly from her awareness that with his support she will be able to realize this dual goal. He is her "reward for waiting and waiting and not accepting all the less tempting offers which would have betrayed my capacity for growing beyond through into the fullness of my middle and late years." (251) Yet in order to grow and realize

these goals she has apparently to worship Ted in a way that is embarrassing: "I can't for a moment think of him as someone 'other' than the male counterpart of myself, always just that many steps ahead of me intellectually and creatively so that I feel very feminine and admiring" (my emphasis), or again: "... in the course of this working and vital summer we have mystically become one. I can appreciate the legend of Eve coming from Adam's rib as I never did before; the damn story's true! That's where I belong. Away from Ted I feel as if I were living with one eyelash of myself only..." (276)

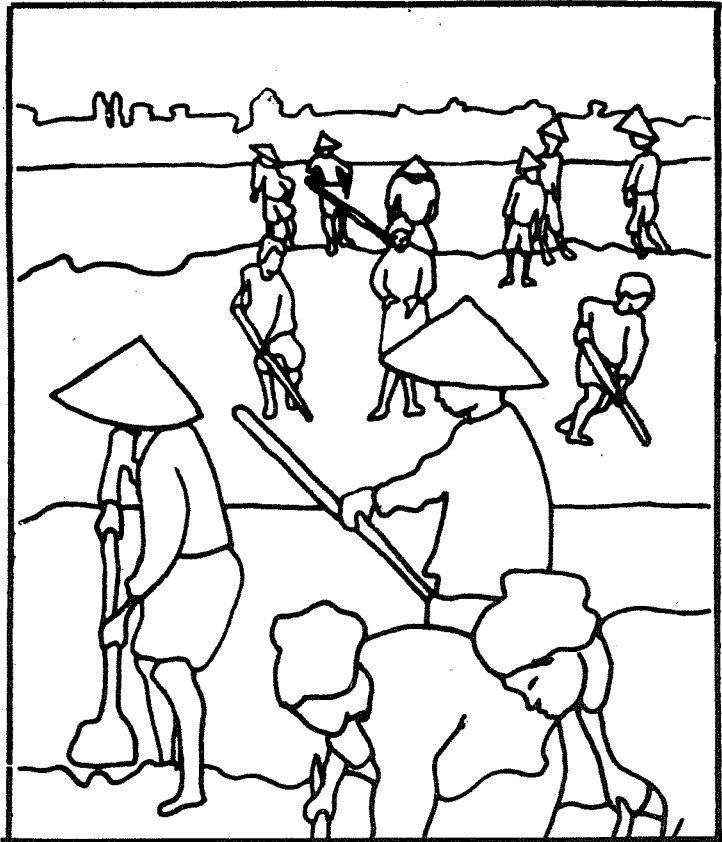
When his first book, *The Hawk in the Rain*, won a first publication award, Sylvia wrote: "I'm so happy his book is accepted first. It will make it so much easier when mine is accepted... I can rejoice then much more, knowing Ted is ahead of me"; and her mother comments that "from the time Sylvia was a very little girl she catered to the male of any age so as to bolster his sense of superiority... She did not pretend the male was superior; she sought out those who were, and her confidence in her husband's genius was unshakeable." In practical terms this meant that she typed his manuscripts, tried to make their temporary home together in Cambridge "like an ad out of *House and Garden*," and "can't wait to get to America and cook for him."

Even before she met Ted her expressions of discouragement — the news that she has won third prize from *Seventeen* magazine for a short story made her feel that she was "maybe not destined to deteriorate after all" — are interspersed by outbursts of incredible self-confidence, tempered by efforts to be soberly realistic about her abilities that are touching in their attempt at moderation: "Instead of wishing rather frantically as I once did, to be brilliant, creative and successful all at once, I now have a steadier, more practical approach which admits my various limitations and blindspots and works a little day by day to overcome them slowly without expecting immediate or even eventual perfection." (193) Elsewhere she remarks that "perhaps the hardest thing I have to accept in life is 'not being perfect' in any way..."

### Singing all the way

Once she starts living with Ted all previous hesitations and feelings of inadequacy vanish and are replaced by an air of almost manic self-confidence; that, even were we unaware of the tragic end, would border, I think, on hubris: "I feel that all my life, all my pain and work, has been for this one thing. All the blood spilt, the words written, the people loved have been a work to fit me for loving... I see the power and the voice in him that will shake the world alive. Even as he sees into my poems and will work with me to make a woman poet like the world will gape at; even as he sees into my character and will tolerate no fallings away from my best, right self." (248)

Her sense of mission takes on a rhapsodic note: "Even so, I am being true to the essence of myself and I know who that self



## Women in Chinese society

**Women in Chinese society**, edited by Margery Wolf and Rosane Witke. Stratford University Press, 1976.

by Maridee Winter

The fruition of a 1973 American Social Science Research Council conference on women, this collection of ten essays (all but one by women scholars) presents a rich variety of topics: e.g., literary stereotypes of women; the relationship of ideas about feminine fertility to traditional beliefs about ritual pollution; a demographic portrait of the women of Hai-Shan; a historical analysis of female suicide rates; economic and social effects of the Communist Revolution on rural women.

Although each essay provides copious data, the discussions are jargon-free and conclude with helpful summaries. A biography

of the revolutionary Ch'iu Chin (1875-1907) and Witke's interview with Chiang Ch'in (Madame Mao) create personal glimpses of the lives of important feminists. (Witke's interview based on 60 hours of conversation, resulted in the biography **Comrade Chiang Ch'ing**, just released by Little, Brown.)

Particularly fascinating is an essay on women writers of the '20's and '30's. Throughout the book references to high rates of suicide and maternal mortality, or to women whose feet were bound so tightly (as recently as 1930) they had to work wheat fields on their knees, attest to the oppression of women.

The literary heritage reflects this oppression on a different level. Whereas in 18th-century England women writers were publishing in every genre from the periodical essay with a feminist slant to the gothic novel,

and were contributing to the themes and conventions of fiction until the 20th century Chinese women were excluded from an esoteric literary tradition which was bound up with the ideology of the Confucian state and whose ideal was the male scholar-official. This tradition was infused with moral commentary on woman's extreme inferiority and with stereotypes of women as evil seducers, self-sacrificing wives, or doll-like objects. Both feminism and subjective, "realistic" fiction were conceptions which developed much later from contact with western culture.

Thus there were essentially no historical precedents for the lives or writings of these women authors. All were caught up at young ages in a period of socio-political, economic, and literary crisis, during which ancient traditions crumbled and new aspirations and roles for women were not yet articulated. In semi-autobiographical stories, authors like Ping Hsin and Ting Ling explored the emotions of women in marriage or the conflict of love with dedication to revolution.

Apparently the emotional price of the existential crises they were both living and portraying was too high; most turned to more conventional roles and ceased publishing. The fate of one who did not, Ting Ling seems to symbolize both the Chinese distrust of individual assertion and the failure of the Revolution, despite concrete reforms, to embrace women as fully equal: Ting Ling was officially censured when she refused to compromise either her serious commitment to literature or her advocacy of an all out attack on the feudal marriage system as a major block to women's liberation.

Besides sheer scope of theme and information, a particular strength of **Women in Chinese Society** derives from the refusal of the authors to accept dogma or generate pat conclusions. For example, an examination in three demographic contexts of the Marxian hypothesis that women are oppressed because they are cut off from productive work results in three new perspectives.

The single flaw of the book is the relative sparsity of information of women interacting with women. For example, although secular sisterhoods of celibate working women are described, those of Taoist or Buddhist nuns are not. Similarly, scattered allusions to lesbianism do not indicate the extent or history of this relationship. Nevertheless, the book creates a fine base for future exploration, and generates as many provocative questions as it does answers.

is... and will live with her through sorrow and pain, singing all the way, even in anguish and grief, the triumph of life over death and sickness and war and all the flaws of my dear world..." (243), for, she predicts, "In a few years the world will be marveling at us; we both have such strength and creativity and productive discipline... We are capable of the most scrupulous and utter faithfulness in the world, demanding the most from each other, caring intensely for bringing each other to full capacity and production... Our energy is something amazing." (254)

This was very clearly a joint venture. She sees her own literary role as "one of the few women poets in the world who is fully a rejoicing woman, not a bitter or frustrated or warped man-imitator, which ruins most of them in the end. I am a woman and glad of it, and my songs will be of the fertility of the earth and the people in it, through waste, sorrow and death." (256) She wants her poems and stories "to be the strongest female paen yet for the creative force of nature, and the joy of being a loved and loving woman; that is my song. I believe it is destructive to try to be an abstractionist man-imitator or a bitter Dorothy Parker or Teasdale." (277) These statements of affirmation in her own genius centre, then, on certain recurrent characteristics, notably energy, strength, creativity, vitality, discipline and wisdom, that she finds also in Ted and that she uses to invest them both with an heroic, quasi-mythical stature.

Partly this heroic strain arises from an awareness, all too well grounded, of the intensely competitive nature of the literary world, but in this respect it is only a more public extension of the worlds of high school and college and of dating. There is a corresponding emphasis on continued work, continued effort. The desire to succeed not just in her poetry but also as a writer of women's magazine fiction is perhaps the result of an excessive respect for certain kinds of professionalism that to almost everyone else has seemed irrelevant to her real talents. No matter: she had to prove that she could do it both because, as she says quite early on, "I can't stand the idea of being mediocre" (85), and because she has debts to repay for those who have put trust in her abilities: "If only I can work, work, work to justify all my opportunities." (85) Notions of justification, deserving and rewards recur frequently.

**The Bed Book**  
Sylvia Plath  
Faber and Faber Ltd  
unpaged, illustrated  
\$4.95

by Joan Goodreau

**The Bed Book** by Sylvia Plath is a whimsical collection of poems for four to ten year olds.

Although Sylvia Plath had trouble balancing her own emotional growth with the demands of parenting, this book shows she enjoys and understands children's humor and imagination.

The book is about a common piece of furniture, the bed, but the poems themselves are uncommon as Plath writes in her opening verse

... *Most Beds are Beds*  
*For sleeping or resting,*  
*But the best Beds are much*  
*More interesting!*

Plath explores all kinds of beds in all sizes and shapes: trundle beds, pocket-size beds, double beds.

Gradually as she and Ted did receive awards and critical acclaim, her emphasis seems to shift to an achievement of a more internal, less easily measured kind, and despite frequent statements to the effect that both she and Ted were late maturers (298, 308, 318), she does once state, "We are both ripe and mature." (251) It may well be that her suicide in February 1963 — after letters rejoicing that she was "no longer in Ted's shadow. It is heaven to be liked for myself alone, knowing what I want" (479) — came from a temporary despair at not being able to have both goals, the family and domestic success and the literary acclaim, for there is little doubt that if she had not taken her life she would still have achieved major stature. Certainly the final joy at having a room of her own was severely tested by material considerations — two small children, no help and little money — such as Virginia Woolf herself was spared.

### Ample room for expansion

There is not much point in asking whether in the mid-seventies her "old resilient optimism" (59) would have won the day, for our present decade, in terms of women's writing and of the confessional mode in poetry owes almost as much to Sylvia

Any child who has bounced on her bed or day-dreamed that her bed was a sailing ship knows that a bed is:



*Not just a white little*  
*Tucked-in-tight little*  
*Nighty-night little*  
*Turn-out-the-light little*  
*Bed —*

There is a bed for fishing, a submarine bed, a jet-propelled bed, a spotted bed where "it never matters/ where jam rambles and where paint splatters

!" The North-Pole Bed "When it's lots of degrees below" and the Snack Bed where you need "just a finger to tick in/ The slot, and

out come cakes and cold chicken" are bound to appeal to children. The fun of the poems are enhanced by Quentin Blake's line drawings.

The terse rhythms and rhymes beg to be read out loud to children at bed time. Or if you can't wait until bedtime, then any time at all.

Plath's poetic example as it does to her mentor's, Robert Lowell. Striking and powerful though her last poems are, there was still ample room for expansion beyond the cathartic towards a more political awareness of her situation as a woman. As Barbara and Albert Gelpi point out in their introduction to the Norton Critical Edition of Adrienne Rich's poetry, Rich and Robin Morgan are feminist poets whereas Plath and (Diane) Wakowski are not, mainly because "In Rich's development the private poet becomes a public poet without sacrificing the complexity of subjective experience or the intensity of personal emotion." How much of this development, which occurs after Plath's death, is due to her example we shall never know. It was certainly not the rich life of endless giving for which she had thought herself destined, but, the social and other environmental pressures being what they were, could any woman writer at that period have succeeded better?

This, then, is the main question that these letters raise in my mind. There are, however, numerous lesser reasons why the book is worth reading. Her Cambridge contemporaries will be interested by her comments on individuals prominent in that university's very small literary milieu and it is interesting to learn, for instance, that in 1956 the poets that she considered most

congenial to her style included Louise Bogan, Richard Wilbur, Rolfe Humphries and May Sarton (242); but there is in fact less than one might have expected by way of critical insights into other writers' work. Here, perhaps, the nature of the letters may depend in part upon the character of the recipient as well as on the recipient's editing. There are frequent suspension marks, and sometimes, for as avid a correspondent as Sylvia Plath, long gaps, such as that between November 29th and January 9th 1959. But although we must hope that these letters may sometime be made available in their entirety, and that they may be supplemented by her correspondence with other literary figures, we can hardly blame her mother for omissions. The task of assembling and exposing so much must have been painful enough.

The book's contents then cannot fail to be valuable and should certainly serve to put into more adequate relationship the extraordinary gifts and the ordinary circumstances in which they grew. Above all we can see Sylvia Plath not as some sort of agonized saint and martyr, but first and foremost as a woman, intense, intelligent, somewhat overpowering at times, basically optimistic and very much alive.

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all page references refer to the hardcover edition

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## silent stranger

I lie in bed and listen  
to lorries lumbering by  
and overhead  
a lonely seagull's cry  
the sun  
has not yet touched  
the night darkened sky  
and city lights  
are gleaming bright  
on the ceiling as I lie

I hear the echo of footsteps  
along the quiet street  
and wonder  
what it is  
or whom  
they hurry on to meet  
as quiet  
warm with sleep  
I await the early day  
the silent stranger I do not know  
beside me as I lay

graham

This woman comes &  
leaves her pain at my  
door  
I take it in passivity  
screaming from my center  
take it away it  
makes  
me  
bleed.  
it is close to mine  
it is hate i don't want  
i want  
i feel  
coming from  
my roots.

I reach her with my  
hands  
to make her quiet  
to stop hating  
us  
to stop  
i just want  
i just need  
all these things  
to stop  
dead.

We soothe each  
other  
on our bed  
of fever

we know the places to touch  
to stop the raw  
bleeding  
of our lives  
it will come come  
out again

there is no way to hold it in  
not by the loving  
of our hands  
not even  
by the  
loving  
of our whole bodies

nothing is big enough  
to take it away

not even our  
lives  
with our

fathers  
hands

reaching  
somewhere  
to where  
we are  
sacred

we love each  
other  
just the  
same  
same & different  
reaching to stop  
this spilling out  
of  
pain.

Joani Flood



## jupiter rides my mind

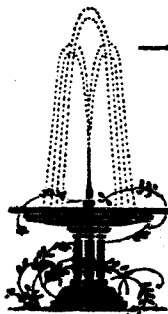
Jupiter rides my mind like a broom-stick  
dropping images around,  
spilling words upon the ground  
faster than my pen can pick them up.  
I would think I was quite mad  
if I didn't know  
being born astride the cusp  
makes me subject to the coven  
and the cave  
where headless horsemen tilt  
among the magic mushroom  
and love lies bleeding where  
the daisies pluck their own petals  
crying softly, he loves me not.  
Where the knot-hole in my mind  
lets a soft wind whistle through  
like a scarlet ribbon, tying  
loose ends in a wheaten sheaf  
to be muched kernel by kernel  
when I am stricken with some dull  
and deadly sanity.

Gert Beadle



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## resolving #1

you sought me once  
and step by step  
you fell into my open eyes  
whispered your way  
down

down  
gnawing at my brain  
my belly  
on into my womb  
a foreign weight  
pushing at my form  
stretching my skin  
until it cracked  
wide open  
emptying me of you.

the scar is long  
and grows red  
each time  
you approach  
to seek my breast.

jane arnott

## after the fall

once i walked with the cloud king  
he covered me with rainbows

now i am part of the sun  
the maker and breaker of clouds.

the wax of my wings never melted.

Jan Sutton



## the vertical

to Marcia and Esther

Why do men outside union halls stand at attention? They do, you know. I met a steep wall of them. The carpenters union was getting a bad deal. A few women, for a few reasons, went out to their meeting. We were touched by their problems. But we women met a column of men, vertical as the building they flanked, and nothing was exchanged.

As I approached, it was all perpendicular. There stood a group of men, full of their height. Flat thighs and bellies went straight up. Even the fat bellies appeared to go straight up. The shoulders were way off and unreachable, the faces and brows completely out of my range. Would a six foot tall woman feel differently within the vertical of men? I doubt it.

Often the men are silent as they stand there, upright. Heads nod up and down. Sometimes they repeat the signal words — the group agrees — choruslike

When I talk with women, we reach each other in many sided ways. Our eyes and brows make contact and all the waves go back and forth. Her feelings form a lattice for my ideas and her ideas can make a circle around my feelings. We use words mostly as we cross. We have our mods of assent, sighs, groans but still it's mostly words, and all the waves go back and forth.

Meanwhile, there stands the other half of our species in their union halls, legion halls, army lines, bread lines, beer halls and authority lines  
All vertical.

Why are men in groups like the neat slats of a fence, fastened together, doing the work of a fence?

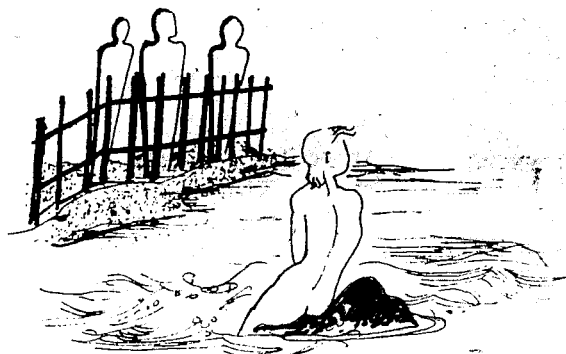
Oh women can charge into the line and push leaflets at them — even thrust in a few words — but it's all a chopping action. The verticals respond, "Yes, ma'm," or "Sure, babe," and then resume the posture. I'm learning not to expect many verticals to turn themselves into inclined planes. As yet, the vertical sees no need.

A few women have inclining fathers, husbands, lovers  
A few women never, ever have either

A very few women meet a man whose verticalness makes a niche for friendship. But the niches are rare and I cannot wait for the walls to turn to ladders.

I have no choice. I move with my woman's waves and expect that they will be deflected by the men in Local I.

teby brooks



# LITERARY



# The Shanghai Ballet:

## The White Haired Girl

By Jane Arnott

The Shanghai Ballet of the People's Republic of China was at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa for one week in May. On all but one night they performed "a modern dance-drama", **The White Haired Girl**.

The company itself has been in existence since the early sixties. In China the dancers perform two or three times a week in Shanghai and also visit communes and factories in the sur-

The **White Haired Girl** originated as a folk opera in 1945 and underwent serious political criticism and subsequent change after the Cultural Revolution.

It tells the story of Hsi-erh, a peasant woman whose father was murdered by the rapacious landlord Huang Shih-jen, who is also collaborating with the Japanese. Hsi-erh is taken to the landlord's house where she fights back against the cruelty of the wealthy family.

Shih-jen and his henchman flee in terror and are pursued by Ta-Chun and the Eight Route Army fighters.

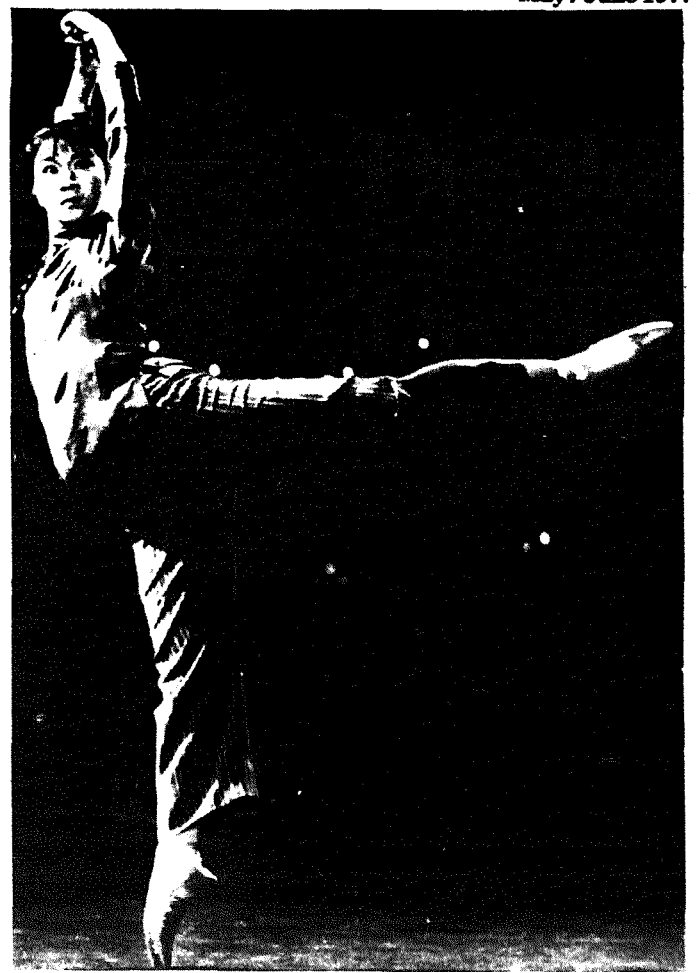
In the Temple of the Goddess, Hsi-erh comes across the fugitives, her avowed enemies. She fights them and they run away. The soldiers enter, Ta-chun sees the 'white-haired girl' and follows her to a mountain cave. They recognize each other and Ta-chun tells Hsi-erh that she has been saved by Mao and the communist party; and they and the soldiers and the villagers who have joined them walk out from the cave to meet the first rays of the rising sun.

Back at the village Hsi-erh tells her story. Huang Shih-jen and his henchman are executed and the emancipated villagers all turn to the sun and sing praise to Mao. Hsi-erh picks up a gun and joins the Eight Route Army, vowing to carry the revolution through to the end.

It is a strong work that in many ways breaks from the European tradition of classical ballet. The revolutionary theme supplants, for the most part, the classic romantic theme, and it is refreshing to see class struggle and the struggle for freedom replace the tedious and patriarchal male-female struggle that typifies Western works.

The dance form itself is markedly different, incorporating many of the aspects of Chinese dance and movement. The music, choral work and choreography are integrated into a whole that presents a spirit and political consciousness usually markedly absent from the traditional works we know.

It could be expected, however,



Dancers turn to greet the rising sun.

rounding area. For one month a year they work in the countryside and also regularly spend time working in factories, on farms, and in the Army. Backstage all members of the company help with the scenery, costumes and props, and in general operate on a principle of shared work. It is their first tour of the West, and they will be giving twenty performances in Canada.

Forced to flee, she is aided by her aunt, and eludes the landlord's henchmen who believe she has committed suicide. She retreats to the mountains and lives there, her hair slowly turning white through the ordeal of survival.

Meanwhile her friend Ta-chun has joined Mao's revolutionary army and returns with his unit to liberate Hsi-erh's village. Huang

that such a dance would embody the essence of the revolutionary principles of China. If this is the case, then certain aspects of the piece were disappointing. Most of the women in the ballet brought food to the liberating army and were not part of it. While Hsi-erh's gun taking at the end might be symbolic of 'a new role for women: the fact that it was almost limited to her was unfortunate.

The costuming also sought to glorify the Red Army by putting them in modern uniform rather than letting the peasants base of

the army shine through. The orchestration fell back on the standard "strings for women, horns for men" pattern, and the incorporations of the toe-shoe style of dance dictated a restricting form of dance for the women.

Those reservations aside, the Shanghai Ballet's performance of the **White Haired Girl** is a claiming of revolutionary roots that gives the pride of history cultural expression. It gave exciting testament to the fact that art need not negate a political conscience and can in fact be enhanced by it.

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## Not only classical

by Maridee Winter

Janet Roy is a warm, vivacious woman who has successfully combined a career in music with being a wife and mother of three children. As a violinist with the National Arts Centre Orchestra (NACO), she performed May 15 in "Music for a Sunday Afternoon," and is looking forward to the NACO's performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" at the Guelph Spring Festival, beginning May 22. She granted this interview May 16 on her way to the NACO's recording session of Canadian composers for the CBC library.

**When and why did you decide on a musical career?**

"My mother was a major influence. There was always music in our home, and she could have been a professional herself if it weren't for the hard times of the '30's. Like most kids I sometimes wanted to be out on the street playing instead of practicing, especially on a day like today! But I always loved music. I guess I decided on a musical career in my teens, but there weren't many opportunities when I was growing up...nothing like the Ottawa Youth Orchestra. I played the fiddle in the Glebe High School orchestra.. but I felt pretty much like a loner in my commitment to music."

**What have been the major events of your career?**

"I took the conservatory exams to go to Toronto. Your readers might like to know that all of my teachers have been women. I studied with Edith Young Brown and Kathleen Parlow, another one of those talented Canadians that people

haven't heard of! She was a contemporary of people like Heifetz. I've been a concertmaster with the CBC orchestra, and was in the first performance of music at the Stratford Festival in 1956. But my career hasn't centered only on classical music on the violin.

I started out singing with the CBC choir in Ottawa and I was an original member of the Festival Singers. And I used to play with Dixieland bands for pocket money. This April I made my vocal debut at the NAC with a children's program, McIntyre's "The Little Red Hen," which was a lot of fun. I also played with Des O'Connor and the Palladium Show. I loved classical music, but I also love doing these other shows; it's so relaxing compared to symphony work."

**Have you found it difficult to balance a career and a family?**

"I think it's always difficult. But I was lucky in that when the NAC orchestra started, my children were starting school and I could have time for practice and

rehearsals. And my husband and I share an interest in music; he teaches music at Nepean High. He's been wonderfully understanding about my career."

**Do you feel there is equality of opportunity for women in a musical career, at least with the NACO?**

"When the NACO started out, I was the only woman principal and there were only 7 women musicians; now women comprise about one third of the orchestra. They've had auditions all across Canada to find new members, which is a wonderful thing. In most cases, if a man and a woman have the same abilities, I'd say probably the man will be chosen. But if the woman is better, they'll definitely take her. As far as I know, there hasn't been a conscious program to recruit women musicians. Once you're in, though, I don't think there is any discrimination; I haven't perceived it."

**What do you think about all-women chamber groups or the like?**

"I personally don't like the idea of

all-women groups, and I was a member of such a quartet. I like mixed groups it's just more interesting and challenging. I think the interaction of any group should be a matter of the personality and ability of the individual members."

**What is the strangest or funniest incident connected with your career with the NACO?**

"The opening night of "Romeo and Juliet." You should know that the orchestra platform is divided; that night there was something wrong with the power system. The front half of the orchestra was suddenly raised above the stage level where the ballet dancers were, while the rest of us were left below in darkness in the pit. One of the musicians nearly landed in somebody's lap on stage, and then the curtains wouldn't work properly and one side just flopped down. At the end, a violinist tied a white hankie to the end of his bow, which seemed like a fitting end to the disasters of our sinking ship! Since then I've always been extra careful

Violin

allegro





# An interview with Dorothy Livesay - Part 2

by Betsy Struthers

## PART II

When we discussed earlier your political activities in the thirties, you said that now only the women's movement was producing the same sort of issue-oriented art. But there is the other side of the coin too, the masochistic, confessional poetry in which the woman bares her soul. What do you think of it?

Some women can surmount it. I think Pat Lowther, who was murdered a year ago or more when she was forty, had a wonderful control of her personal life and of her political convictions. I published some of her poems in *Woman's Eye*, twelve B.C. women poets. Her book is just out, the book she had all ready before she was murdered. It's called *Stone Poems*. But I think it's utterly tragic that she's gone because she wasn't masochistic and she loved men. Her poetry is quite above that kind of tortured hatred: you won't find it in her at all.

**Do you think that publication of such hatred is a necessary step of liberation for the woman writer or is it self-indulgence?**

Oh, I think it's probably a necessary step for that generation. They're all leaving their husbands and their children or taking their children or living alone. I guess they hate themselves really for doing this and yet they can't seem to get on and make the compromises we did in marriage. So they have to write about it and get it out of their systems. But, as you say, it very often has no real human meaning in the long run.

**In your poetry of the early fifties, you are very bitter about marriage yourself. I'm referring to "The Three Emilys" for instance.**

I was very frustrated at not being able to do my writing because of the family. The main poem that expresses that is called "Other" but I don't think it's masochistic or hating. It's a sort of lament for the state that woman was in at that point. You either had to choose to be single with no family responsibilities and learn to live alone. There's no one who could be lonelier than Emily Carr. It comes out in all her diaries and writing. It's a very hard thing to face. Either do that or else stick with the family. We didn't have the idea of just trying out the family, having a kid or two and then quitting. That never was the pattern. Because we felt once we agreed to have children we were responsible to give them the best deal we could. So to speak struggle through together.

**You've had one of your longer poems, *Disasters of the Sun*, put to music by Barbara Pentland. Has it been recorded?**

She says it will be on the CBC. It was premiered on her 65th birthday by the New Music Society in Vancouver. She and I had done a play together, an opera called "The Lake" about the pioneer of the Similkameen, the pioneer woman, Susan Allison. We took a trip together, she driving, exploring all the Okanagan scene where this marvellous woman, Susan Allison, had lived. She did a chamber opera which was put on the radio in the early 1950's. Then nothing more was done about it. Now there's a book out on Susan Allison, using a lot of her writings, and Barbara's quite thrilled. She's starting to revise the opera. So we had worked together before.

I sent her the poem when it was published. *Disasters of the Sun* was published in a little separate booklet. She was much drawn to it and said she wanted to work on



Johanna McDuff

it for voice and several instruments. She was interested in the whole symbolism of it; namely, the sun which had been in nearly all my poetry as a dominating figure, a creative figure, becomes in this poem ominous: the male figure becomes a threat. The whole poem's about water, the moon, roundness — circles and

mandalas. Every poem in it is a circle, dealing with a circle. Barbara has always been a great feminist and this appealed to her tremendously. So I believe it's a very fascinating work but it's probably much too modern for most listeners. Canadians are not attuned to modern music. She's very far out!

from "Other":

*Men prefer an island  
With its beginning ended:  
Undertone of waves  
Trees overbended*

*Men prefer a road  
Circling, shell-like  
Convex and fossiled  
Forever winding inward.*

*Men prefer a woman  
Lampid in sunlight  
Held as a shell  
On a sheltering island....*

*Men prefer an island.*

2

*But I am mainland  
O I range  
From upper country to the inner  
core:  
From sageland, brushland,  
marshland  
To the sea's floor.*

*....For I know  
The country I caress:  
A place where none shall trespass  
None possess:  
A mainland mastered  
From its inaccess.*

*Men prefer an island.*

from "Disasters of the Sun":  
*Sun, you are no goodfather  
but tyrannical king:  
I have lived sixty years  
under your fiery blades  
all I want now  
is to grope for those blunt  
moon scissors*

**You've had some other poems set to music as well, I think?**

A couple from that long poem were done by Violet Archer. She took two of those "Disaster" poems and made songs from them which were sung in Edmonton. She had also set the poem "Green Rain" to music and she is doing two more, she wrote me lately. So I think women composers are drawn to the words I have written. Also the Contemporary Dancers put on "The Unquiet Bed" — it's one of the pieces they've been travelling with. Two things they did of mine: the other's called "Interiors" which is a recent poem. I find it delightful to have support from other women who are creating in a different area.

**There is one poem in your latest book, *Ice Age*, called "The Stoned Woman" in which you examine the male-female relationship, stressing the man's abuse of the woman. Do you feel that this relationship has not changed for the better since you were young?**

I think that it's very definitely changing, that the women's movement, however extreme it may be, has very definitely set down a course that we won't go back from. I think it's going to be impossible for my grandchildren to have the same attitudes, sexism, that there was because it's just becoming less and less and less acceptable.

**You see the women's movement then, as achieving its goals of personal liberation?**

I think it has achieved a great deal psychologically. Perhaps not in any institutional sense as yet. There's just token women on the CBC, token women in the government. But perhaps psychologically the scene has been affected much more deeply.

Women have been great in the fact that they have decided to battle this time. Not in the way the suffragettes did and not for a legal situation but they have decided to battle on the psychological field. I think it will have very marked results. I had always hoped that it would be women who would learn to govern the world and to stop wars. It seemed impossible that women should support wars! Well, it may be that a new generation of women will absolutely refuse to aid in a war. I don't know. But possibilities are there which weren't there before. I'm not in despair but I think we have to be realistic.

*The Unquiet Bed*

*The woman I am  
is not what you see  
I'm not just bones  
and crockery  
the woman I am  
knew love and hate  
hating the chains  
that parents make  
longing that love  
might set men free  
yet hold them fast  
in loyalty  
the woman I am  
is not what you see  
move over love  
make room for me*

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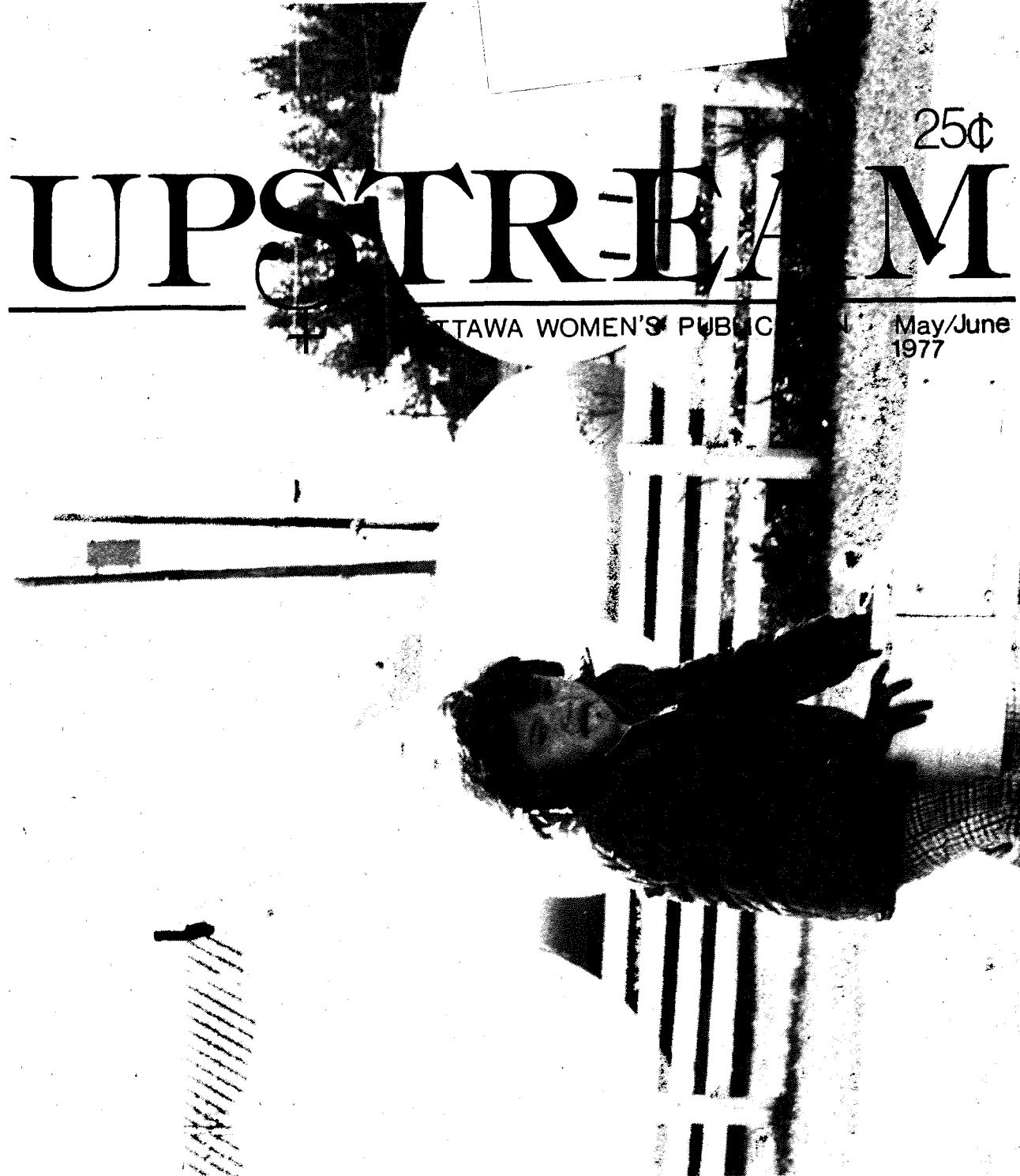
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