

Flashback

Women's emergence debated

From the Brunswickan
Thursday, November 5, 1931

On Saturday night at the High School Auditorium the Bates' College Debating Team, consisting of R. Weatherbee and F. Murray was the decisive winner over the UNB Debating Team, composed of D.F. Bentley and H.D. Woods. Chancellor C. C. Jones acted as Chairman and Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Principal of the Normal School, in company with Dr. A.S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, N.B., acted in the capacity of Judges. The subject under discussion was "Resolved that in the Opinion of the House the Emergence of Women from the Home is a Regrettable Feature of Modern Life." Bates' supported the affirmative and UNB provided the opposition. Although defeated the UNB team deserve credit for the arguments they advanced.

The members of the Bates' team defined "Emergence" in this particular case to mean as applied to women having careers or gainful employment outside the home. They also maintained their standing in their statements that the term emergence was a distinctly separate one with respect to the issue at hand and it did not include education and emancipation. If education and emancipation were to be included in the definition of an emergent in this case, then the definition would include the classification that any woman who walked out on the street from the home or merely went to the store would be termed an emergent.

The Bates' team dealt with first the effects on the woman. They pointed out that the number of childless marriages are increasing and that there was also an increase in divorce due to the emergence of woman from the home. They claimed that the woman in seeking a career, stifles the desire for home-making. They also claimed that there was very little in work to fit a woman for a home. As an extremely regrettable feature, they stated that 63% of the women of the U.S. in industry, were there due to the fact that woman has been forced out of the home.

The affirmative dealt with the effects of the emergence of woman on the family. They maintained that in many cases, after the woman had worked long hours, she returned to the home to commence more work. Thus a regrettable case was presented with the regard to the woman herself, in regard to

health and mode of living, and also in respect to the family. In many cases the child devoid of care was left to roam around the streets. These circumstances combined to contribute to child delinquency. They also contended that there was a distinct relationship between the employment of women and infant mortality.

As a final viewpoint the affirmative dealt with the effects of emergence of woman on society. Under this department they claimed that the emergence of women contributed to unemployment, and also that the employment of women caused lower wages for men. They also presented in a rather humorous manner, that man is not suited to take woman's place in the home.

The UNB debating team took the stand that education and emancipation were included under the subject of emergence of woman from the home and under this definition they maintained that a woman could not obtain education or justice without first emerging from the home.

With regard to the affirmatives statement that it was for the woman's own welfare that she stay in the home, the negative pointed out that the same arguments were advanced against responsible government for Canada, slave-trading and other notable reformations.

The UNB debaters pointed out that an education is extremely necessary for the woman to take her place in the world of today. Also they explained that in many cases man is tied up in the business world, while the woman is left at home to look after the children. Therefore if she had "gone out" and obtained an education then she is more intellectually capable of looking after her children and can impart knowledge to them.

Another point brought out with regard to emergence of woman, was one relating to destination in classes. Although it may be entirely feasible for the woman of the middle or wealthy class to remain in the home, it is not possible in a great many cases that the poor woman can remain in the home, as she has to obtain an existence somehow. Also in a crisis a woman, trained along business lines, can supplement a husband's earnings and thus contribute to an elevation of their standard of living.

The UNB debaters stressed the matter of equal partnership in marriage. This viewpoint was brought out in regard to

education. They claimed that a man of today wants a woman of his equal. Relative to the viewpoint that a woman must emerge to have an education, then the woman must first emerge in order to become a real partner in his realm. They claimed that equal partnership led to more home happiness and that it gave a better background. Also they contended that educated woman

would be a more useful inspiration and uplifting force.

On the termination of the debate the chairman called for the ballots from the judges and while their vote remained unknown, the audience was asked for a decision. Under these conditions each of the two judges were entitled to one vote and the audience made the third. By a standing vote the au-

dience cast their decision in favor of the Bates' team. Then the judges votes which had been handed in were made public and both votes were in favour of the visitors.

To top off the evening the visitors were driven to the Lady Beaverbrook Residence, where they were informally but none the less cordially entertained.

Students call for disarmament

From the Brunswickan
Thursday, May 15, 1958

In 1945 the atomic bomb was used to finish the war in the east. The Allies were glad of its existence then. After the war nuclear weapons were developed quickly and efficiently. Now we find that the

bombs are powerful enough to endanger human existence. We realize that the power of each of the two political blocks is enough to bring the world to total war and possible destruction.

Defence is so well organized that not even a surprise attack

will deter strenuous retaliation. Great and lasting damage will be done before victory can be won.

The only hope for mankind is that the bomb be banned. Nuclear power should be used for peaceful purposes; for bettering instead of destroying mankind.

Many of us attending the graduation ceremonies today are young; leaving the cloistered atmosphere of the University to occupy a definite, and in some cases, a very important place in society.

Some of us are afraid. Afraid that the societies in which we hope to earn a place are not going to exist much longer. If we cry for disarmament, it is a cry of pain and anger. Pain because the world we hope to live and improve may cease to exist. Anger because we know this is unnecessary.

Is there nothing we can do? Is our influence as voting citizens in a democracy going to be enough? Would a plebiscite among the citizens of the world be enough to make the men who control policy realize that they must ban the bomb? To these questions we do not know the answers. But we do know that we must use all possible means to take the weapons of ultimate destruction out of the hands of all men. If we find that the ways of accomplishment already suggested do not succeed, we must look for other ways. For we know that the lesson cannot be learnt from the bitter experience of the destructive violence of nuclear weapons. Then it will be too late.

We are angry because too many people are putting nationalism before internationalism. We are angry because we feel that perhaps the leaders of the democracies have not preserved the ideals on which our societies are based.

And, we are angry because we are afraid.

Model League of Nations held

From the Brunswickan
February 4, 1932

Maritime Model Assembly League of Nations to be held here in march is a reproduction of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The League Assembly meets in general session at Geneva every year. Fifty-five States, each of which may be represented by three delegates are members of the League.

This Geneva Assembly considers everything within the scope of the League surveying and approving the past year's work.

Students who participate in a Model Assembly take the parts of the League delegates, elect officers, make reports, carry on discussions and bring in resolutions just as is done in Geneva.

This year's Model Assembly should be of interest to every student, in view of the important international events of the past year. Such subjects as the Sino-Japanese dispute, Disarmament, World Peace, and Revision of Treaty of Versailles are to be discussed by the delegates of the Assembly.

There are three ways students may co-operate to make this year's Model Assembly a success, by acting as delegates, by helping prepare committee reports and by forming an interested audience.

Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League of Nations, and the man who was instrumental in having the present Maritime

Intercollegiate Assemblies started four years ago, makes the following statement:

"In my judgement, the League of Nations Model Assemblies that are being held in some of the American College centres are of great moral and educational value. They teach the participants the art of viewing public questions from a point of view other than the strictly national and selfish standpoint. They give practice and useful experience in debate. Most of all they cause young people to appreciate the value of world peace and to know something of the efforts made to secure it."

The programme committee have sent a tentative outline of work to be done by the other colleges. The principle being followed is, that each college sending a large delegation should have a report to prepare as well as one or two main speeches to give outlining the stand the country they represent would naturally present. University of New Brunswick's delegates have to prepare committee report on Disarmament. Miss Belle Steeves is the chairman of this committee.

Also in connection with an assembly of this nature hospitality - the billeting of delegates, arranging for entertainment, etc., is a very important phase. H.D. Woods is the convener of this committee and deserves co-operation, especially from students whose homes are in Fredericton.