

News Briefs

Memorial's president resigns

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) — Stephen Taylor, president of Memorial University of Newfoundland since 1966, has resigned. Taylor had three years left to go in his 10-year contract with the university. Other terms included thirty thousand dollar a year salary, and an expensive house near the university was expropriated, torn down and then rebuilt it almost identically to suit him. Taylor's power as president was minimal as the vice-president (academic) has virtually run the university ever since Taylor became president. Taylor's main function has been as a figurehead and public relations specialist. The power was always theoretically there and occasionally Taylor decided to use it, as in the union fees controversy last term when students occupied the arts and administration building. By the end of the occupation he had lost support of virtually everybody in the university, including students, faculty, other top administrators and even some regents.

Trent making budget cuts

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) — Trent University will probably attempt to reduce its projected \$5 million deficit this year by making budget cuts — although it isn't clear which part of its operation will be affected. One thousand members of the Trent community met last week and endorsed a proposal by five faculty members accepting the principle of budget cuts. The people at the meeting passed a motion that the university go on record as being opposed to faculty, staff and department cuts, that class sizes be maintained and that the administration publicly state its opposition to provincial education cuts. A committee chosen from those attending the meeting, was established to examine possible proposals and their implementation. The administration is expected to comply with the demands made by those at the meeting.

Saskatchewan hikes tuitions

REGINA (CUP) — The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan and the NDP provincial council have decided that students will pay more to attend university next year. The fee increase is relatively small (\$50) compared to fee increases taking place in other parts of the country. But it's still in direct contradiction to the NDP's long standing policy of free tuition. The increase will push tuition fees up to \$550 per year. A bursary scheme has been extended so some students will avoid increased costs, but the high price which prevents many from going to university will still be there. The government's refusal to supply the university with enough funds to continue existing programs is blamed for the tuition hike. The other result has been serious and severe cutbacks.

Ryerson faculty cuts deficit

TORONTO (CUP) — Ryerson can reduce its current \$1.3 million deficit before firing instructors concludes a Ryerson faculty report released last week. A shortfall of 600 students last September created the debt and administrators announced that 38 instructors may be fired at the end of April. The report challenged the assumption that when an educational institution is short of money it must cut back on teaching staff, increase the student teacher ratio, and increase the teaching load in order to "balance the books". The study asked that cutback decisions which affect directly or indirectly the academic work at Ryerson be made only after full consultation with students, staff and faculty. Further recommendations included formation of a committee to study ongoing trends and changes in the enrolment pattern, a review of Ryerson entrance requirements, and a provincial grant system to provide short term assistance for institutions making adjustments to the changing needs and demands of the community.

Gov't doubles day care funds

OTTAWA (CUP) — The federal government expects to double its allocation to day care centres in Canada, according to a national day care study released last week by the federal department of health and welfare. The department will spend about \$8 million this year to support day care centres, but the move is unlikely to be much help to working mothers. Last year it spent about \$4 million. The dramatic increase results from amendments to the Canada assistance plan passed in 1972. The federal government will share rent or depletion on facilities, program equipment, supplies, food and other day care costs with provincial governments. Previously, only salaries were shared. The Royal Commission on the Status of Women called for more federal funding of day care facilities in its 1970 report. The commission estimated only one per cent of children of working women attended day care centres. The department of labour estimates 59,000 "one-parent mothers" in the labour force in 1971 and a doubling in the number of day care centres in Canada since 1967.

Union strife destroys solidarity

MONTREAL (CUP) — Economic competition between two of Quebec's largest labour organizations is destroying the solidarity of the province's common labour front. While the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) and the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) are struggling for jurisdiction over construction workers, the Quebec government is proceeding with anti-labour legislation and questionable housing bills. The bitter struggle between the two unions makes common action against the government unlikely, although there maybe legislation they both oppose, Bill 89, for example, "a law assuring the welfare of the population in case of labour conflict." Limits on the right to strike in "essential services" is part of the Quebec government's reaction to the 1972 Hydro-Quebec strike. Both unions are currently claiming jurisdiction of non-unionized construction workers, but the final decision must be made by Quebec labour minister Jean Cournoyer.

The QFL has responded to CNTU accusations of gangsterism and mafia domination with a \$6 million lawsuit.

Mackenzie pipeline debate sparks research at York

Northern vision or madness — the Mackenzie Valley pipeline debate rages hot on that point.

But students and anti-pipeline people meeting at York last Friday agreed that the project is an economic, environmental and social disaster.

"The honesty of the government is not in question. But have they asked the right questions — about the welfare and aspirations of the people of the north. So far, the questions asked about the pipeline have to do with the southern economic parameters of the pipeline and the number of jobs it'll supply," Carl Francis told the group.

Francis, a geography professor at the University of Toronto, is looking into land occupancy and use in the Mackenzie Delta.

His comments were a response to a pipeline debate last Wednesday at St. Lawrence Centre with federal representatives and opponents of the pipeline project.

More than \$25 million has been spent on studies and another \$5 million on "detailed route and terrain studies," William Wilder had assured a packed audience at the forum. The chairman of Canadian Arctic Gas, a consortium of gas firms acting with government support, told the audience his firm would apply to the Energy Board of Canada sometime this year to begin construction of the pipeline.

Sandford Osler from Pollution Probe's resource team emphasized to people at the York meeting the promise made at Wednesday's debate: public hearings when it's time to hear the application. The word came from Donald Macdonald, federal minister of energy, mines and resources. It was the first such commitment from the government.

Osler is spearheading the Probe campaign to slow down the pipeline until all the environmental, economic, social and political aspects have been fully studied.

At the St. Lawrence forum, economist and former MP Eric Kierans reiterated that the pipeline was a decision molding future

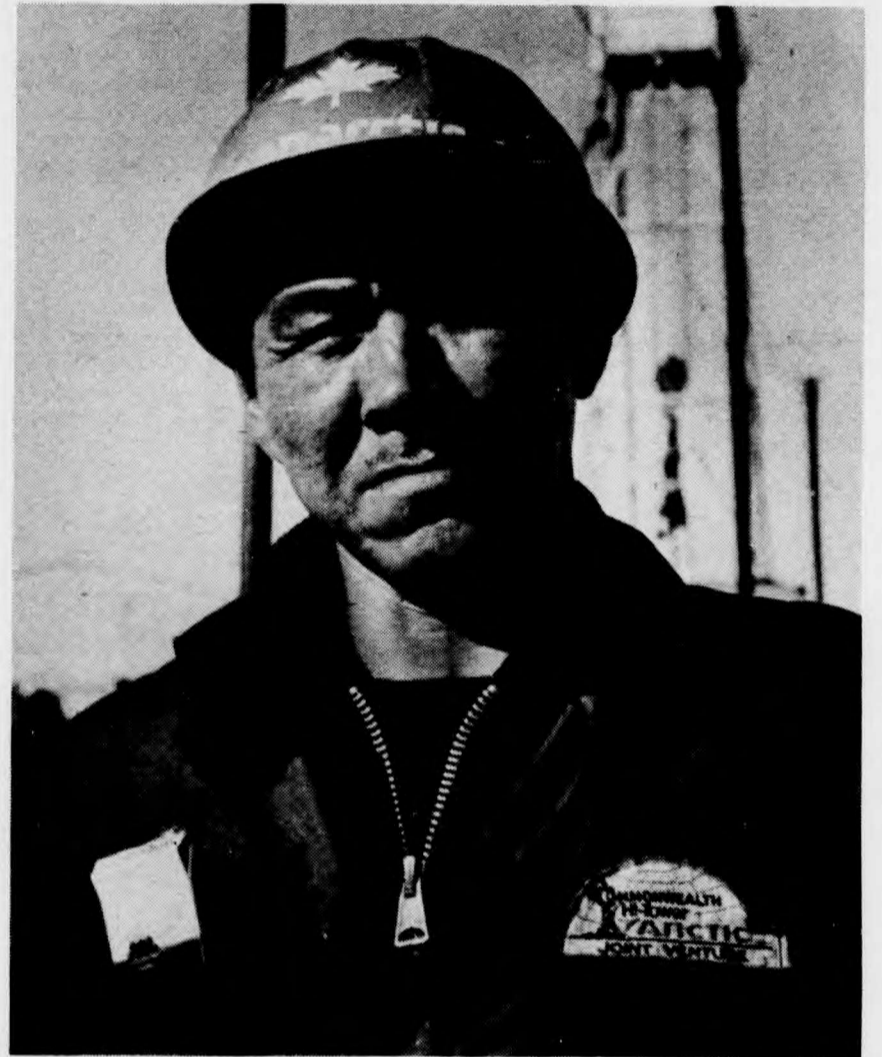
Canadian development. Kierans called for a five-year halt on the pipeline.

"Canadians don't need the resources right now — it's the Americans. We need time to define our future intent. In the old days, it was fish, fur and timber — now it's gas, oil and water. We're not breaking out of our reliance on resources. We need to develop technology and manufacturing," he said.

Peter Cumming, an Osgoode

professor and counsel for native people's groups, spoke downtown and at York of the aboriginal claims of people in the north. The Indians have some claims through government treaties, but the Eskimos have no treaties. Cumming added that the traditional way of life in the north had to be protected in the face of an emerging wage economy.

"The native people are very much a people of the land. And to the extent that the land is damaged and deteriorates, so will they."



4,000 jobs will be wittled down to 400 when the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is completed.

Sex discrimination at UBC

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Women at the University of British Columbia (UBC) are a small proportion of the faculty.

Women are paid less than men in every academic rank; women with the same qualifications as men are in inferior ranks; women staff members are paid less for the work they do than male staff members are; women do not occupy supervisory and administrative positions on the same proportions as men; women are educated less at the university and UBC educates fewer women than men.

Those are the findings of the report on the status of women at UBC released last week by the local women's action group. At York, a senate task force on women is expected to bring down an interim report before the end of term.

The report calls for adoption of a university policy of non-discrimination; for development of a program designed to correct all practices which discriminate against female students, faculty and staff; for additional funds and staff for the dean of women's office so it can develop and oversee the equal education plan with the aid of an advisory council; for the establishment of comprehensive child care facilities on campus open to children of all staff, faculty and students; and for improvement of the status of part-time students, staff and faculty.

The women's action group consists of female students, staff and faculty at UBC who have worked for a year to improve working and learning conditions. Since the report was not sponsored by the university, the senate cannot be asked to adopt the report and act on the recommendations.

The well-documented report

shows women are 18.1 per cent of the UBC faculty members, with the highest representation in education (26 per cent), pharmaceutical sciences (30 per cent), applied sciences (including nursing) (22 per cent) and arts (19 per cent). There are no female faculty members in law, business administration, commerce or forestry.

The data shows that when men and women are the same age, have the same highest degree, have been at UBC for the same number of years, are at the same rank, in the same faculty with the same term of contract, men earn \$1,740 more than women. When all characteristics,

except rank are the same, men earn \$3,071 more than women.

Women were 38 per cent of the students entering UBC in 1971-72 and are 39 per cent of all undergraduates at the university. The largest number of female students are in arts, education and science, although the last faculty has much less than the other two. The largest number of male students are in science, arts, engineering and commerce.

The group sponsoring the report has asked the university for a budget of \$74,500 to continue its research into women's status and to develop policies which will improve their status.

Wage parity at U of T

TORONTO (CUP) — University of Toronto female teachers may soon receive the same pay as their male counterparts.

Equal pay for equal work is a "top priority" in this year's budget, president John Evans said last week.

A special fund of about \$150,000 has been established to start eliminating salary discrepancies between full-time male and female teachers holding the same qualifications and workload. The money was obtained from several parts of the university budget.

A committee has been set up to review individual cases of all full-time women teaching staff at U of T. It will search for cases where women receive less pay than men with equal qualifications and workloads.

Discrimination against female teachers was publicized a year ago when the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario produced its draft report. It included recommendations to eliminate sex discrimination in Ontario universities.

Three U of T female teachers, including Jill Conway, appointed U of T's first female vice-president Jan. 1, presented a study to the commission showing a large salary and promotion discrimination against women.

Their report cited, for instance, a marked difference between the average salary paid to men and women of equal academic rank — \$4,000 in the case of a full professor. The average salary for a male professor, including department heads and chairmen was \$24,272, while women received \$20,940. There are approximately 300 women among U of T's 3,000 full-time teachers. The report also suggested discrimination in promotion was a reality pointing out the lower the rank, the greater the concentration of female teaching staff.