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us about ours. There was a whole different, more open mentality there.

In China the women don't wear any makeup at all. They dress very simply. But when you get back to Hong Kong you get back to padded bras and tons of makeup. It really hits you. The first thing we saw when we got out of China' was a newspaper with beauty queens on it, which is something we never saw in China.

All of China is kind of a quiet place. In the morning you see people going to work on their bicycles. No one is in a hurry. Nobody seems "pressed" — people tend to think that because it's a communist country the people are forced to go and work in the fields under bad conditions, but you don't get that feeling. They seem to work because it's their country they're building. They look as though they're very happy — the children look happy, too. Nobody's really ever alone — that we ever saw, anyway.

The Chinese character for man has a bar underneath, which means "man standing on earth", and it has a bar over it, which means the sky is hovering over him. The character for woman looks like the number 4, only the horizontal bar tilts downward a bit. The character for "son" is like the character for woman, plus another part. That's because the Chinese used to consider women as only useful for having children. They used to be kept in the house all the time, and they were referred to as "the inside person" — na-ren. If somebody came to the house and the husband wasn't there, the wife would just answer the door and say "Nobody's home". Women had no rights at all.

A lot of women fought in the liberation war. A lot got killed fighting The feminist movement has been around for a long time in China. During the revolution that ended in 1949, a lot of women, who traditionally had worn long, long hair, cut their braids as a sign of defiance, and a lot were killed by Chiang Kai-shek's men because they had that particular trademark: short hair. These women had to fight to have women be permitted to leave the house to join the revolution, because the women wanted to fight and nobody wanted to let them.

Now women play a very productive role. They're not required to work in the factories or in the fields, and a lot of women still stay home. There's no law that says you have to work, but most women seem to want to go to work, and they do. Some still stay at home with the children; some have trouble with husbands who don't want them to work outside the house. But as a result of Liberation, a lot of women got organized, in resettlement housing, communes and



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factories. They even organized their own factories. For instance, some women got together and started building water kettles, because they didn't know anything else at first. But after a while they got tired of that, so they sent two or three women out to learn another skill, and soon these women came back to the commune and they started other kinds of factories. We met women this year who had organized workshops where they were building all sorts of things. We saw women on drill presses, and women making transistor parts and photographic equipment. Their children are well taken care of, in collectively-run day care centres, so they have nothing to worry about.

But meals are cooked by the individual woman. It's still hard for men to accept having to do daily chores, although they're beginning to change.

During the day, meals are cooked at the factory or by the agricultural work team. At night when the families go home, usually the woman does the work. But women are fighting against this. Woman's organizations are working to educate men. They sit the men down and tell them that Mao Tse-tung said it was a good idea for all the men to get together and help their wives. The womer use socialist education to get men to do the work. Sometimes it's successful, sometimes it isn't.

The Women's Associations handle problems like tough divorce cases, or instances of wife beating. Usually the women are part of the revolutionary committee: revolutionary committees are found in factories, schools, resettlement housing, communes; everywhere in China since the Cultural Revolution. And most have women on them. The women get together and choose representatives, and then they'll sit the men down and talk to them. Men have more respect for women now because the women work.

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undergraduate subjects is available at the Counselling Services, Annex 'B'. Telephone 453-4820 or 4821

*English

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The Counselling Service is acting as an information service only. All contacts and arrangements are up to the individual students and tutors concerned.

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- For more information, call Dan Horsman at 454-1156 or present yourself at the front door [by the traffic circle] of the SUB, Tuesday at 7 F.M..