

MOVE OVER, SONNY

WASHINGTON (CUP - CPS) - Age is creeping up on the average college student. Older students - those 25 to 34 years old - have steadily increased as a proportion of the student body according to a recent report released by the U.S. Census Bureau. The

percentage of 18 and 19-year-olds has dwindled. In the fall of 1973, students between the ages of 25 and 34 made up 22 per cent of the college student population - while back in 1947, the percentage for the age group was only 18 per cent, the report revealed.

The report also pointed out that the shift to older college students has been more marked among women and that enrollment in private colleges is a smaller percentage of the total student population that it was 20 years ago.

The increase in older students may account for the recent findings of a Stanford University research team which discovered that traditional discrimination against older students is rapidly changing.

"The high motivation of the older person who returns to college greatly enhances his or her likelihood of academic success," said a member of a Stanford student task force.

The task force also pointed to a recent study by the American Council on Education which found that in more than a dozen research projects, "adults performed generally as well or better than students in their late teens and early twenties" on a wide range of tests.

The Stanford group recommended a special program to be set up facilitating a half-time undergraduate option for older students.



WOMEN PROFS GET LESS

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) - An extensive and complex study into discrimination in faculty salaries at Memorial University has concluded that women with identical qualifications and experience to men receive lower salaries.

The figure arrived at showed an average discrepancy of \$350 between the salaries of men and women.

The report found not only that women's salaries are lower, but that "women are systematically excluded from administrative positions and the senior academic rank." When this factor is taken into consideration, the average wage differential rises to \$1,357.

The report, researched by Dr. W. E. Schrank of the Economics Department, also found that while the salaries of male professors are normally higher in the senior division than in the junior division, this does not hold true for women.

Junior division at Memorial is a quasi-autonomous body which regulates first year courses.

The conclusions of the report reflect the situation which exists across the country.

The Day Report of 1973 found an average sex differential in salaries at the University of British Columbia of \$1,740.

The Rosen Bluth Report on Sex Discrimination in Canadian Universities determined in 1967 that the average discrimination factor in salaries was \$1,199, with a slightly lower figure for the Atlantic provinces.

The Memorial report advocates a compensation scheme and notes that such a system would not be out of line with practices elsewhere in North America.

In a similar case, the University of Toronto recently awarded \$79,851 in compensation payments to 52 women faculty members who, it was found, were also victims of a discriminating salary system.

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even though more industry inevitably has a negative effect on environment, it also generates more funds to control pollution.

Widden then asked Goldbloom what groups receive money from the government to carry out environment impact studies and otherwise control pollution. He admitted that private enterprise, the polluters which are supposed to be controlled, are studying and making recommendations on themselves.

"We've asked private

industry to do some of these studies," explained Goldbloom, "because government is there to look after the interests of the collectivity."

Widden, an ecologist, said that his students at Loyola are capable of carrying out those studies which are now being done by self-interested groups.

The discussion which followed seriously undermined Goldbloom's contention that big business does not control his department of environment. Premier Bourassa's policy to attract as much

outside industry as possible was seen as one of the main problems because foreign industrialists would be more willing to pollute an environment which isn't theirs.

"Some sectors of the Quebec economy are stagnating," said Goldbloom, "so it is necessary to invest in these areas."

"But the government does not accept all industries in particular those which have high electricity requirements. We do not want to go beyond James Bay."

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