
CANADIAN WOMEN AND GEOGRAPHY -- STUDY GROUP

March, 1991

Living in Ottawa this year has been a little like living in the eye of a hurricane - the immediate environment looks calm but you know there is a great wind out there somewhere and things will never be the same. For a long time, it was hard to talk about anything except Oka and new forms of sovereignty, now it seems hard to talk about anything except the war, and its human and environmental consequences. We appear to be transforming our economy, altering our geopolitical associations, changing our environment, all of this rapidly, maybe blindly, certainly fundamentally. We are also continuing to give birth, write articles, teach, learn, meet with each other, remake gender relations. Above all we are all trying to find ways of doing all this happily, or at least more effectively and efficiently.

All of this is a preamble to saying this is partly why there was no autumn term newsletter and this is partly why this one takes the form it does. A lot of us at Carleton, and beyond, have been talking about how we can be good geographers, good faculty members/professionals and colleagues, active citizens and good parents, partners and friends, all at once. What kinds of institutional and individual changes are necessary to make this possible? Does anyone have any ideas? Are other people, women and men, concerned about these issues, concerned about trading off publishing and parenting, about what happens as we age, about our (often geographically separated) dual career households? Do we think the current institutional structure is inevitable or good enough and we need to adapt to it, or do we want to change it? If we want change, how do we achieve it?

Some of what we've included in this Newsletter touches on these questions: Diane Fournier's report on her research, my attempt to summarize responses to CWAG's 1989 survey, Thom Meridith's questions, Heather Farrow and Mona Marshy's overview of women in/and geography at Carleton.

We don't have to use the Newsletter to discuss these things. But we can. If anyone wants to, write to Alison Gill at Simon Fraser or to me (but only until July, 1991). Your ideas/comments will be passed on to the next Newsletter co-ordinator. Perhaps we can also discuss some of these issues at our AGM in Kingston.

- Suzanne Mackenzie

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C.A.G. Kingston, June 3-8, 1991

At this point, only one formal CWAG session has been scheduled, on Employment Equity in Canadian Geography. This is being co-ordinated by Heather Farrow (Carleton), Linda Peake (York) and Iain Wallace (Carleton), and will take the form of a panel discussion. Members should think about whether we wish to follow the example of the Institute of British Geographers and institute a formal CAG Equal Opportunities Policy and/or take other action. Maybe we can discuss this at the panel and at the CWAG AGM. (The British policy was concerned with eliminating discrimination based on gender, ethnicity and disabilities. I can send photocopies of the IBG policy if people get in touch before the Kingston meetings).

Members will, as ever, be omnipresent and active. We hope to see an especially large number of papers by student members.

A Short Retrospective on the Edmonton Meetings

The formal report on the Edmonton meetings met with a series of spectacular accidents, most of these directly attributable to people trying to live 'normal' lives while working 12 hours a day, 7 days a week as academics. We know you understand.

We do remember that.....

The Feminism as Method sessions were wonderful. In celebration, and to assist us in remembering exactly how, Pam Moss (McMaster) is editing a Focus article, forthcoming in the Canadian Geographer which incorporates a good deal of this material. This is shaping up to be a valuable resource. Those who want to hear more from Robyn Dowling (UBC) can do so in a special session on Cultural Politics and Subjectivity which she is co-organizing with Bruce Willems-Braun for the Kingston meetings.

The sessions on Native Studies and Gender Relations and the discussion with Winona Stevenson were variously felt to be 'invaluable', 'extremely stimulating' and 'astounding'. One participant described the morning's discussion as the best in which she had ever taken part at a conference. A number of people felt challenged to examine their own work for ethnocentricism and to make stronger connections between their commitment to feminism and to the elimination of racism. These were not especially comfortable sessions, which was perhaps the whole point. Can we do more of this kind of work? Are there other responses to this?

The banquet and party were remarkable. We need a good many more women in the Association so that we can sit out a few dances and catch our collective breath.

PRIORITIES FOR THE ASSOCIATION IN THE 1990S

At the January meeting of the CAG Executive, we had a wide-ranging discussion about the priorities of the association and Canadian geographers as a whole. While no one group can define priorities for such a diverse and creative collection of people as we are, we did agree that general priorities might include more input by geographers into topical and vital issues such as environmental concerns, geopolitical issues, gender and environmental questions, etc., through, for example

- membership of or input into government, NGO, private sector committees on such issues
- media exposure
- enhanced contact with teachers of geography in the school system.

We agreed to approach Study Groups asking for direct input from them. What are our Group priorities for the future? How do we think we can best achieve them? What are we doing right now and how can we extend this? Can the Association as a whole help and if so, how? What do you think might be priorities and strategies for the Association as a whole?

Below is an abridged version of a document prepared by Thom Meredith, an elected Councillor, with input by Terry McGee, our Past President, which initiated our discussion at the Executive meeting. The executive is preparing a working document on these questions for discussion at the Executive meetings at Queen's. It is planned that this will be published in TOG and will form the focus of workshop sessions at the Vancouver (1992) Annual Meeting.

We would really like to hear any ideas you have before the Kingston meetings. You can communicate with any of the Study Group members on the Executive (Alison Gill, SFU; Suzanne Mackenzie, Carleton; Gerry Pratt, UBC). We might also want to discuss the questions above and those in Thom and Terry's document at our AGM and through the Newsletter. After the Kingston meetings, ideas can be communicated through Alison or Gerry (I am rotating off the executive at Kingston) or to Olav Slaymaker, the incoming President or Paul Villeneuve, who will be then be Past President.

Thom Meredith's Discussion Document to the CAG Executive (somewhat abridged)

This might be a critical time for our discipline as everyone else begins to wake up to the value of synthetic approaches to questions of human habitation of the planet. If our historic role is made evident we should do well. If not, my fear is that we could be eclipsed. The meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Change sounded like a geography curriculum committee meeting, but there were relatively few geographers there!

My specific suggestion was that in the present dynamic circumstances, we want not to be limping under a great financial burden, but to be lithe and alert. We should be able to respond as opportunities allow by sending people to meetings, appearing at hearings, preparing briefs on critical subjects, producing pamphlets...whatever appears to be necessary.

The point is not to dilute or "vulgarize" the discipline, but to secure our position by showing how what we do relates to the issues of our time—environmental quality, international development, geopolitical transformation, demographics and migration, and urban and regional planning, to name a few.

The questions, then, are:

1. Do we in fact feel it is desirable to "promote" the discipline and the profession?
2. If so, what audiences or constituencies should we target,
3. What concrete steps can we take, and
4. How can we achieve and maintain the required financial solvency?

Questions from Terry McGee

1. How do we revive geography?
2. Can we establish local networks of geographers?
3. What sort of publications do we need?
4. How do we represent geography to the public?
5. Why is geography not more important in public policy?
6. How can we position geography in the new developments in environmentalism, etc.
7. How can we involve graduate students more in our activities?

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

International Seminar on Gender and Economic Restructuring May 5-10, 1991, Waterloo, Ontario. Sponsored by the International Geographical Union Study Group on Geography and Gender, the Women's Studies Programme at the University of Waterloo and University of St. Jerome's College, Waterloo. Some of the topics include nutritional discrimination against female children, rural development, literary perspectives on urban migration in South Africa, women in food processing enterprises, women's role in the informal sector in developing countries, grassroots operations in sisterhood, the non-traditional female student, etc. Emphasis will be on networking and on generating conceptual and methodological contributions to the study of geography and gender. For further information contact: Lindsay Dorney, Women's Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1 (519) 885-1211 ext. 6886, FAX (519) 746-7326.

Intensive Course on Gender and Geography April 3-11, 1991, Durham, England. Sponsored by the ERASMUS bureau, this conference will bring together faculty and students from across Europe and beyond. There will be workshops, excursions, field work. Contact Joan Andrews, Department of Geography, Durham University, Durham, England, DH1 3LE. Phone/FAX 091-374-2457.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The University of British Columbia has established a Centre for Research on Women's Studies and Gender Relations. The goals of the Centre include facilitating interdisciplinary research and scholarly interchange and collaboration. Sabbatical Fellowships are intended to enable scholars to spend their leave in affiliation with the Centre. Successful applicants will receive a fellowship for the difference between their sabbatical salary and their regular salary (to a maximum of \$20,000) as well as a research grant account (up to \$10,000). The closing date for receipt of application for this year is February 15, 1991, but keep this Fellowship in mind for future years. People interested in applying should send their curriculum vitae, a detailed statement of their research plans for the fellowship, copies of recent publications and names of three referees to: Tannis MacBeth Williams, Chair, Provost's Advisory Committee on Women's Studies and Gender Relations, c/o Department of Psychology, 2136 West Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5.

WOMEN AND GEOGRAPHY BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1990

The Specialty Group on Geographic Perspectives on Women of the Association of American Geographers has recently produced an update of "Women and Geography: A Comprehensive Bibliography". The bibliography and updates can be obtained by sending US \$5.00 to David Lee, Department of Geography, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, 33431, USA. Inquiries, orders and new listings are most welcome.

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA ON UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

has raised concern among graduate students and was discussed at the February meeting of the National Graduate Council. Suzanne Young, chair of the NGC voiced the concern that the model advocated in this report had several major faults including the fact that it would recognize only those with established publication and research records and that it made no allowances for those who wished to have life outside their research: she predicted this would drive women away from research careers, as it does not recognize that families, children (and even peace of mind) are important to researchers.

THE I.G.U STUDY GROUP ON GENDER

is making plans for the 1992 International Geographical Congress in the United States. These include a symposium organized by the study group to be held at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey in the week preceding the main Congress which will be held August 9-14 in Washington D.C. The local organizer is Joanna Regulska, Department of Geography, Rutgers University. Information on the main congress can be obtained from the IGC Congress Secretariat, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., 20036, USA.

The IGU group also publishes a series of working papers, the first ten of which are selected from those presented at the Workshop on Gender and Development held in 1990 by the Study Group. Information can be obtained from Janet Momsen, Department of Geography, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, England, NE1 7RU

A NEW ZEALAND WOMEN AND GEOGRAPHY NETWORK

has recently been formed. The contact is Wendy Lerner, Department of Geography, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand. The Gender and Geography Study Group of the Institute of Australian Geographers can be contacted through Drs. Kay Anderson and Elspeth Young, Department of Geography and Oceanography, Australian Defence Force Academy, Campbell, ACT, 2600, Australia.

THE TASK FORCE ON WOMEN IN CARTOGRAPHY

of the International Cartographic Association is conducting an international survey on the status of women in cartography, including a tentation to the barriers that may hinder participation of women in the ICA and cartographic activities. The task force is chaired by Dr. Eva Siekierska, Canada Centre for Mapping, Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont, K1A 0E9.

A REPORT ON 'ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS AND GENDER'

was published by James Teevan, Susan Pepper and Joseph Pellizzari of the University of Western Ontario in April, 1990. This study explored the reasons why academics accept or reject offers of faculty positions, using a sample of 115 academics offered positions at UWO between 1986 and 1989. The most important reason for accepting or rejecting positions concerned the attractiveness of the job offer, followed by compatibility with family needs, including the demands of dual career relationships. Relatively few significant gender differences emerged. Females mentioned the personal opportunities associated with the job more often than males but there was little evidence of gender differences in the importance placed on the job's compatibility with family needs. In regression analysis, family needs emerged as the most important factor for both men and women. The report's conclusions included recommendations that universities must develop creative arrangements to accommodate academics' family needs.

"All Right, But What Next?" or A Comment on the Responses to 'Status of Women in Canadian Geography'

This article, published in *The Operational Geographer* 7(3), September 1989 has, not surprisingly, elicited a lot of comments. What did surprise me somewhat and please me a lot, was the fact that almost all the respondents, far from seeing the article as a statement of progress, felt that neither the process of incorporating women into Canadian geography nor the article itself has gone far enough. This pleased me because the article was intended as a rather bare-bones statement of a far from satisfactory situation which revealed a few significant areas of progress and raised a lot of questions. I made little attempt to analyze the data or to make suggestions for our future. The article was intended to provide some information that would provoke the Canadian geographic community as a whole to analyze and suggest. This, to some extent, has begun to happen, and I hope we can use the pages of this Newsletter and the *Operational Geographer* as well as our future meetings, to pursue this discussion.

Responses I received ranged from growing concerns over funding the next generation of students, coupled with ongoing concerns for the survival of those seen to be working in new areas such as gender studies. Several people saw such concerns extending to other areas; work by and about Natives and visible minorities, studies of multi-culturalism and rural areas. There were suggestions that we have to examine racism within our geographic community and our scholarship at the same time as, and in relation to, sexism. Several people in fact suggested that we needed a renewed 'relevance debate' incorporating the contributions of all formerly 'silenced' groups.

There were numerous comments on the specific difficulties faced by female students and feminist students of both sexes in educational settings with few or no women and/or feminist faculty. Female faculty members also expressed concern about specific demands on their time: large supervisory loads; big enrolments in feminist-informed courses; heavy administrative responsibilities as departments, universities and community groups attempt to meet the 'at least one woman' criterion on committees.

A lot of people were also concerned about the relation between numbers of women in the discipline and feminist/gender-inclusive research. This of course has been a consistent concern of the Canadian as well as other study groups. If there is a consensus here, it seems to be that a growing presence of women is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the development of the gender-sensitive research which will allow us to interpret and change our evolving environment. And yes, to the many enquirers, I believe men can be and are gender-sensitive and that their contribution is an essential part of this work.

Somewhat easier to reach agreement on are the comments that women's presence is one of the fundamental forces in changing the institutional nature of the discipline, in universities, colleges, other workplaces and in the CAG. Along with the more explicit presence of people of colour, of parents, of mature students, of physically-disabled people, women, who are often part of these other groups, are actively altering the way we do geography and the places in which we do it, as well as its content. It is here that almost all respondents said "all right, but what next?" How do we open up the discipline as a community to people with such varied histories, political priorities, life-cycles and daily time and space constraints? How can parenting be made compatible with academic demands? How can we accommodate low-income people? In universities with resources and staff already stretched, how can we find more, give more? (Some of these questions were posed in more detail in the comments by Chris Burn in the last newsletter).

This catalogue of comments cannot do justice to the concerns Canadian geographers have about these issues. This is rather an invitation for all of us to consider and to respond to these issues. Send comments either to Alison Gill (Geography, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., V5A 1S6) or Suzanne Mackenzie (Geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., K1S 5H6)

- Suzanne Mackenzie

WOMEN GEOGRAPHERS AT CARLETON UNIVERSITY

There are five women currently on the faculty of the Carleton Department. Suzanne Mackenzie and Fiona Mackenzie, both tenured associate professors, are active feminist researchers. Fiona's research interests include land-tenure systems and women's access to resources in Africa, Suzanne studies economic restructuring and its gendered impact in Canada. At present, they are working together with Iain Wallace, also in the department, on how farm families in the Ottawa Valley are adjusting to economic restructuring. Suzanne and Fiona also co-teach a graduate level course on gender and feminist method in the environmental disciplines. Evelyn Peters is with us as a visiting professor and Canada Research Fellow for one year. She has a research interest in the adaption of Canadian native families to urban life and in the James Bay Cree. Joyce Lundberg and Sharon Smith are physical geographers. Joyce, who was hired last year in a tenure-track position, has research interests in U-series dating of carbonates by mass spectrometry, paleoenvironmental reconstruction and pleistocene sea level history. Sharon studies frozen ground and will soon complete her PhD. in the Department of Earth Sciences at Carleton. A sixth member of staff is Chris Earl, who is a cartographic technologist and teaches courses in undergraduate cartography.

Current work by women graduate students includes research by Barb Shaw who is in Goa studying how environmental camps are helping women's groups, Heather Farrow, in Namibia looking at how women are using popular theatre to meet their needs, Marla Huddleston in Ghana working with small-scale community groups organizing for women's greater self-reliance. Some women graduate students are still in Ottawa! These include Susan Scratch working on environmental education, Ditya Leman looking at educational innovation by Canadian natives (and at her new daughter), Katharine Galley working on Afro-Caribbean development strategies, Juliana Conteh researching on women and structural adjustment in Sierra Leone, Sally Peberdy studying the implications of economic restructuring for housing needs in the Ottawa Hull area while Mona Marshy is looking into women's resistance in Export Processing Zone factories. In physical geography, Elizabeth Jetchick is studying frozen soil and Valarie Warmington is looking at soil infiltration rate. Aining Zhang works with GIS, Computer-assisted cartography and Artificial Intelligence.

Among the graduate students who have recently completed their degrees are Diane Fournier (research report elsewhere in this newsletter), Susan Greenfield who has finished her M.A. on the gendered impact of a water project in Northern Ghana, Diane Spivey who was researching on climatic change in the North West Territories, Elaine Pollard concerned with accessibility of recreational facilities for blind people and Karen Cughan who was looking at the relationship between recreational activity and socio-economic factors in Eastern Ontario.

Carleton Geography has just recently passed a non-discriminatory language policy, hot off the press thanks to a group of undergraduate and graduate students who drafted and proposed the policy and accompanying deadlines. It took a lot of effort and debate but it is policy now and we'd be glad to pass on any tips if others would like to benefit from our success (and mistakes!). Please write to Mona Marshy, Heather Farrow and Steve Winn for further details.

- Heather Farrow and Mona Marshy, with varying amounts of input from everyone else.

DEFINING FEMINIST GEOGRAPHY
A Short Report on Diane Fournier's Thesis Research

Feminist geography can be defined as a research method that uses gender as a parameter responsible for the changes in our environments. However simplistic this definition might seem, the implications of using such a method in geographic research become complex. In responding to the questionnaires I sent to all Canadian women geographers two years ago as part of my research, many of you demonstrated an interest in further understanding feminist concepts and how they apply to your research. Many said that they would like to obtain copies of my results.

My research examined a number of issues: the problems respondents were experiencing; respondents' definitions of feminist geography; respondents' academic and personal experiences. These were analyzed in terms of different elements that influenced the respondent, such as area of specialization, language and the availability of feminist geography courses. One hundred and ninety responses were received and used. The results indicated that the most common problem faced by women geographers are problems of discrimination, problems caused by lack of role models and problems of combining academic work with mothering. Problematic but less common are issues of inadequate government funding and problems of attrition rates of women geographers from the undergraduate to the professorial levels.

The responses indicated that discrimination took place in field research where women were often restricted from such activities. Discrimination also took place in classroom settings with male professors where women were faced with having to work twice as hard to be acknowledged for their accomplishments and where women were continually reminded that sexual harassment is a reality. As well, pay deficiencies for women in our geography departments remains a problem. The second kind of problem, lack of role models, also means that female faculty are overburdened with activities such as committee work and fulfilling roles as supervisors and advisors for large numbers of students. All mothers, especially single-parent mothers are particularly burdened by difficulties of underfunding and with specific time restrictions impeding their research. These women not only suffer the kinds of discrimination that all women geographers experience, but do so while having to juggle academic deadlines and the needs of their children. All of these problems are linked in women's lives.

The questionnaire asked respondents to describe their perceptions of feminist geography. There were as many different definitions as there were responses. However, certain common themes emerged. Twenty-nine percent did not define feminist geography or gave illegible definitions. Ten percent said they did not agree with my research project or with the term feminist. Thirty-one percent of the respondents defined feminist geography in such a way that included the study of women only while 12% included the study of women geographers only. Finally, 16% included gender or gender relations in their definitions, most mentioning relationships between women and men.

The results demonstrated that language and culture affect Canadian women geographers' views of feminist geography. Francophone women geographers were more likely to include women only in their definitions while Anglophones were more likely to include gender relations. The results demonstrate that Francophone women geographers are less certain about how they would define feminist geography, but a higher proportion of Francophone than Anglophone women claimed to be active in the feminist movement. Anglophone women were more likely to define feminist geography in relation to their own research.

Overall, the research indicated that most Canadian women geographers, irrespective of their interest areas, had experienced some kind of discrimination in the geography departments, but few felt convinced that feminist geography had any direct relation to their academic research. The ways in which they perceived feminist varied, a reflection of the complexities of their academic and personal lives and of how they have related their experience to their academic research agenda.

Additional information about my results can be obtained by writing me at 312 Cumberland Street, Apt 410, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 1B3. As I have no funds to pay for photocopying and postage, I would request that if you require many pages of results, please enclose payment to cover these expenses.

- Diane Fournier

NEWS (moving eastward)

Maureen Reid (PhD from Waterloo) has accepted a tenure-track appointment at U.B.C. Her work will focus on resource management.

Gerry Pratt of U.B.C. has been awarded a Killam Research Prize, one of ten scholars in the university to receive the award. (about time too!)

Isabel Dyke (PhD from Simon Fraser) now at the U.B.C. School of Rehabilitation Medicine is currently studying the domestic work of Indo-Canadian women in Vancouver and is also involved in a research project concerned with the social construction of health care knowledge among Chinese and Indo-Canadian immigrant women in Vancouver.

Cathy Nesmith has accepted a tenure-track joint appointment in geography and women's studies at Simon Fraser. Her PhD (Cambridge) focused on women and development in India.

Elsbeth Thompson, currently registered in the PhD program at London, is teaching in a limited-term position at S.F.U.

Alison Gill of S.F.U. has been elected to the CAG executive for a three-year term as Councillor. She has also received a \$26,500 SSHRCC grant to study the dynamics of community change in a resort setting, focusing on Whistler, B.C.

Linda Peake was appointed to a tenure-track position in Urban Studies at York University which commenced September, 1990. She also gave birth to Esther Beatrice on November 21. Neither has slept through the night since.

Evelyn Peters has been awarded a Canada Research Fellowship which she is currently holding at Carleton. In 1991-92 she will begin a tenure-track job at Queen's. Mathew (born the week before Audrey McLaughlin was elected last year) hasn't slept through the night yet either.

Joyce Lundberg (PhD McMaster) began a tenure-track appointment in physical geography/resource management at Carleton in September 1990.

Sharon Smith, currently enrolled in the PhD programme at Carleton, has a one-year teaching appointment at Carleton.

Sharon is involved in a committee fighting a proposed dump site in Laxton Township, Ontario and has been acting as an expert witness in hearings about the site.

Fiona Mackenzie at Carleton has been tenured and promoted to associate professor.

Suzanne Mackenzie is beginning a two year sabbatical in July, 1991 (That is not a misprint, she will be back in July, 1993. In between, she will be in Nelson, B.C. and Newfoundland with stops at points in between, both Asia and Saskatchewan. This means her correspondence will become even more erratic).

Damaris Rose spent the first part of her sabbatical at Carleton and has now moved on to Cornell until summer. Her institution, INRS now offers a PhD in etudes urbaines in conjunction with UQAM. Damaris has been nominated to run for CAG Executive as a Councillor.

Jean-Marie Dubois of the Universite de Sherbrooke has also been nominated to run for CAG Councillor.

Sheila Brown (PhD Alberta) has been appointed Acting President at Mt. Allison University.

Jan Penrose (PhD Toronto) is currently holding the Canadian Studies position at Edinburgh University.

Judy Wiesinger (PhD Queen's) was evacuated from Damascus in January. Following a short visit to Canada, she will be returning to Damascus.

We counted the other day. There are still a number of Canadian geography departments with no women on faculty. There are a lot with no women in tenured or tenure-track positions. Should we publish a list, or do we all already know?

There is a notable lack of news from students and from people outside B.C. and Ontario here. This will continue to be the case until people send us news. Everyone, heads of departments, students, non-academic geographers, school teachers.....write us.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Susan Hanson and Geraldine Pratt (1990) 'Geographic perspectives on the occupational segregation of women' National Geographic Research 6(4), 379-399.

Fiona Mackenzie (1990) 'Gender and land rights in Murang'a District, Kenya' Journal of Peasant Studies 17(4), 609-643.

Rose, Damaris (1990) "Collective consumption" revisited: analysing modes of provision and access to childcare services in Montreal, Quebec' Political Geography Quarterly 9(4), 353-380.

Sharon Smith (1990) 'Ice lens orientation around a chilled buried pipe' Proceedings of the Fifth Canadian Permafrost Conference, Collection Nordicana Number 54, 83-87.

Fran Klodawsky, currently Co-ordinator for the Status of Women Office at Carleton, has accepted a joint appointment in women's studies and geography at Carleton. Fran will begin a three-year term as director of the Carleton Institute of Women's Studies in September.