

International Development Week

Submitted to The Bruns

Raising awareness about the series of issues that affect the majority world is the aim of the UNB International Relations Office's International Development Week, February 5-9th. The mandate of the IRO is to promote, support and coordinate all facets of internationalization on the UNBF campus.

The lectures, discussions, activities and art exhibit coincide with the Canadian International Development Agency's 17th International Development Week (February 4-10th). CIDA's theme this year is "Equality between women and men. To have a voice. To have a choice."

Events are sponsored by the UNB International Relations Office, with help from World Hope International, Cameras for Healing, Engineers Without Borders UNB, Atlantic Council for International Cooperation and various students around the Fredericton campus.

Activities include:

Movie: "Water" -- Academy-Award nominated Canadian Director, Deepa Mehta focuses on the plight of a girl in 1930's India who wants to escape the social restrictions imposed on widows, and a man who is from a lower caste and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

"Food For Thought" -- Engineers Without Borders' UNB chapter makes a presentation and facilitates an activity on food distribution on Tuesday, February 6th at 11:30 am in SUB 103.

Ethical Art Exhibit -- Monday to Thursday in various places around campus.

Prof. Rick Cunjack -- A report on his recent CIDA-sponsored trip to Bosnia and

Croatia on Wednesday, February 7th at 2:30 pm in Tilley Hall 104.

Clean Development -- Presentation by student Katherine Spencer on the development of clean development mechanisms for the Kyoto Protocol in Uruguay. Takes place on Wednesday, February 7th at 12:30 pm in Forestry Building 309.

"Right to Be Heard: A Look Into the World of Human Traf-

ficking" -- Listen to speakers Ric Esther Bienstock, award winning producer/director of documentaries; Dr. Jo Anne Lyon, founder of World Hope International; and Alberta Kai, anti-trafficking coordinator for World Hope Sierra Leone, as they address the issue of human trafficking through a panel discussion on Thursday, February 8th at 7:00 pm in the Dineen Auditorium (Head Hall).

Cameras for Healing -- Maurice Henri presents on using photographic arts as a philosophy of healing in building a culture of peace on Friday, February 9th at 12:30pm in Tilley 307.

For more information visit www.unbf.ca/international, contact Silke Klenk at sklenk@unb.ca or Emily Brown at emily.brown@unb.ca



Scene from Water

from Alberta page 1

"We have admissions on spot that we do in February throughout Atlantic Canada, and we have always gone to Ottawa and Toronto as well," Duguay explains.

"And for the first time," he says, "this year we are going to do one in Calgary to get admissions on the spot, where we bring our admissions officers on the road with us and process admissions right then and there."

The office of recruitment also did a draw for students from western provinces for a \$1,000.00 tuition credit, a round trip flight home and back to UNB, and a \$50.00 phone card to call home.

UNB and other eastern universities can appeal to graduating high school students from western Canada for a few different reasons.

"In some cases we get more differentiation in western Canada than we would in Nova Scotia, because in western Canada they see us as a very old institution with a lot of experience," explains Duguay.

"We are the oldest English school in Canada, so they see that and say to themselves, 'OK, they have been doing that for a while.'"

"We are a university at UNB and

if you look at universities out west they can be 20,000-40,000 students. So a lot of students who come from out west will tell you that is a big attraction. It's a big draw for them," Duguay explains.

UNB is also offering students from out west a guaranteed single room on campus as a perk for choosing UNB.

This concerns some students who fear that their rooms will be given to incoming students instead of returning students. According to James Brown, director of Residential Life and Conference Services, students should not be the least bit concerned about this.

"To support this initiative we are making single rooms available to Alberta students who they are able to recruit.

"To be clear," explains Brown, "we are not going to be paying for those rooms."

"They will be paying the exact same amount that anybody else would pay, but we are guaranteeing them that they would get a single room if that's what they wish," he says.

Brown continues, "In the past it has worked so that returning students would have priority and that will still be the case. It's just that we are

under subscribed in residence this year. In the traditional undergrad residences we are at about 85 per cent occupancy."

With an abundance of essentially empty rooms, the ability to offer these rooms to students as an extra push is a strategic advantage for recruiting them.

As well, "even with an extremely successful push, we are confident that we would be able to meet all of our other commitments to returning students -- and then offer this guarantee to Alberta students for the single room. It will, in fact, not disadvantage anybody," Brown concludes.

Brown and Duguay both agree that the cause of the low numbers of beginning university students from Atlantic Canada is a result of simple demographics.

"Some of our younger folk have chosen to go to western Canada for jobs. That might be another reason," says Duguay.

"Those younger people will have children growing up in Alberta and their parents may very well want them to go to university in eastern Canada and experience what they did. Even though they are out west for work," Duguay continues.

"Actually," he says, "our most ac-

tive alumni chapters are in Calgary and Ottawa. We have a lot of graduates out there who are really, really proud of their education and would do anything they can to promote students to come out east and study."

Eastern schools focusing on western recruitment is not only beneficial for the eastern schools' numbers, according to Brown, but it is also helpful for western schools.

"It's also true that the Alberta university system has more candidates for university than they can provide the space for," he explains.

Brown continues, "The University of Alberta would welcome other universities coming to recruit because they have excellent candidates that they are not going to be able to recruit themselves. So it's a good place to go to offer Alberta students the experience at UNB."

Duguay makes his final point by saying, "UNB was facing some serious declines in numbers, so our office was instituted. We wanted to increase our numbers by 10 percent in six years, and we did it in three."

"We are exactly where we want to be right now. We just want to be sure it stays that way. It is not good for anyone who comes to UNB if we are low in numbers."

Gender inequality in university faculties

by Carl Meyer
Excalibur (York University)

TORONTO (CUP) -- Men continue to dominate university faculties, states a forthcoming report by two Canadian researchers.

Written by Penni Stewart, a York associate professor, and Janice Drakich, University of Windsor director of faculty recruitment, the report analyzes current Statistics Canada data and will be released in the Academic Matters journal in February.

The two researchers showed that only one-third of full-time faculty and 18 per cent of full-time professors are women. The report also found that there exists a hierarchy of gender representation within academic disciplines. For example, while two-thirds of humanities students are female, only 11 per cent of engineering students are.

"The numbers are pretty discouraging, particularly when you compare us with some of our international groups," said David Robinson, associate executive director of the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

"There has to be clearly defined procedures that are fair and equitable," Drakich said in an interview.

"Another way to increase the proportion of women would be to have positions that were for women only to apply," she continued.

Drakich noted that the reservation of employment spots for women is attempting to fix an imbalance that already exists.

"In the hiring practices, currently there is a preference for men. They already have the leg up in terms of considerations and appointments processes, and, by assigning some positions to women only, it provides a level playing field," she said.

Robinson noted that Canada lags behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand in terms of gender equity in full-time faculty positions. He agreed with Drakich's position and suggested a more comprehensive approach.

"I would certainly encourage universities to reserve spots, but I think it's also important to look at what it is about the nature of academic work, whether it's overt or systemic discrimination against the hiring of women," Robinson said.

At York University, the Employment

Equity Policy promotes a "systematic effort to achieve fairness in employment through education and attitudinal discrimination."

Sara-Jane Finlay, director of faculty renewal at the University of Toronto, noted that institution does not specifically reserve faculty spots for women.

"We don't use targets and quotas," she said.

Finlay said this process would create an ambiguous situation where women would not know whether their employment rested on their academic expertise or their gender.

Linda Sproule-Jones, director of equity at the University of Victoria, said that gender equity policies are sometimes used at that institution under certain circumstances.

"From time to time, those [policies] have been used for women faculty members in areas where they've been severely underrepresented."

Sproule-Jones pointed to a statistical comparison over the past three years that showed a 1.1 per cent net increase in the employment of women at Victoria.

Drakich noted that according to longitudinal studies on career progress, both genders achieve tenure at the same rate; however, as they progress further through their academic careers, women achieve the rank of full professor after a much longer period.

Robinson added that, despite these figures, the progression from undergraduate to graduate programs exposes the difficulty involved in securing gender equity in university faculties.

"Once you get into a grad program, the numbers of women start to drop off. We also do see that in the number of new hires, there's more women being hired, but many of them don't continue in an academic career," he stated.

Drakich agreed.

"When you look at the proportion of women who are PhD graduates and PhD students, the pool is there. We should be able to hire more women given their representation in the pool."

Robinson attributed this discrepancy in part to the complications surrounding external demands in life and the disproportionate amount of responsibility given to women in the household.

"Given the gender division of labour within households, where women are supposed to carry more of the duties around childcare, household care and so on, it's very difficult to balance those responsibilities with academic work."

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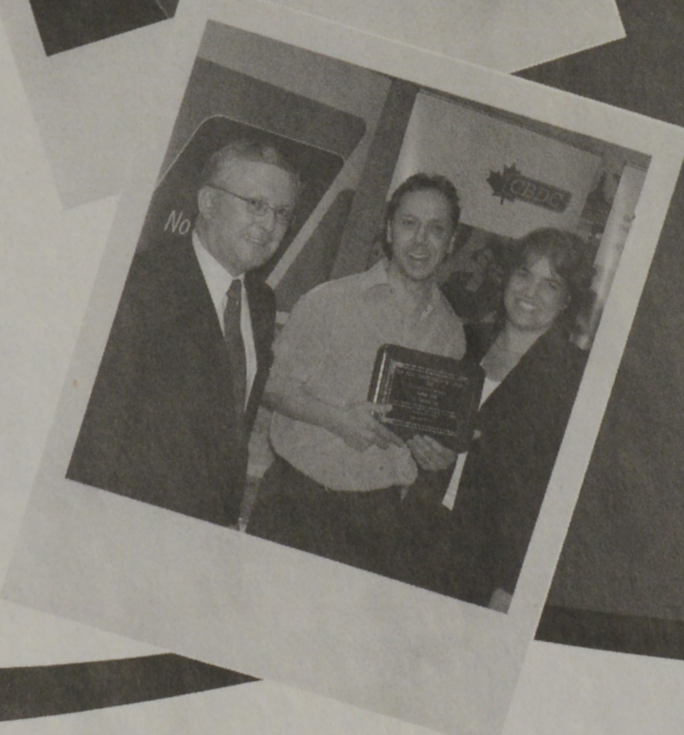
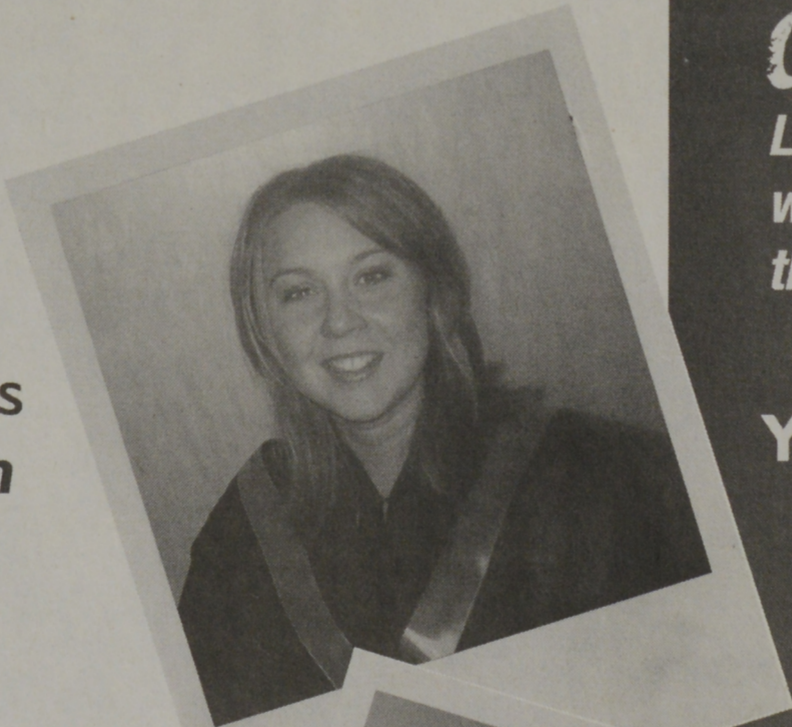


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