

# Wages for housework debated at Waterloo

WATERLOO (CUP) ---- Housewives have fundamentally been blackmailed into believing they should not make demands for wages.

This blackmail has psychologically hindered women from fighting for more control, recognition and better pay, both in the home and society at large.

If women want to obtain real power in society they must stop feeling guilty about asking for wages for social service work.

This was the main thrust of the argument used by Suzie Flemming of the Power of Women Collective, England and Frances Gregory of the Wages for Housework Committee, Toronto, at a meeting to promote

"wages for housework", held October 22 at the University of Waterloo.

Women are powerless because men have a wage and women do not, Fleming said.

"We are used to working for nothing at home" and will therefore accept a lower wage outside the home, she said.

She suggested this is often because women's jobs outside the home constitute another form of socialized housework such as nursing, teaching and waitressing. These are jobs that render a social service and should consequently not be highly paid, according to society's norms.

"A whole personality of submissiveness has been taught to the woman" and her own needs count last, she said. "We've been trained to do the work for love, not pay."

Because housework is the women's major terrain of work, it is their main struggle, Fleming said. She urged wages for housework campaign to become international.

Wages for housework should come from the State, Fleming said, because "it is the representative of corporate power as a whole and is ultimately getting the benefit from the work."

The question of how the wages should be paid was left unanswered. The campaign must first

develop and get an idea of its strength before it can set prices, Fleming explained.

During a question period following her comments, Fleming was told that women are already paid, through food and clothing.

But "so were the slaves", Fleming replied. "The wages would give the housewoman a type of control and power which she was taught not to have."

One male asked why men who do housework were not included, to which Fleming replied it was true that men do housework, but socially it is women who are identified with the role, and it must therefore be recognized as such.

## Cont'd from page 3 Scholarships

Bursary money. One of the more fortunate Department seems to be the College of Pharmacy. According to Dr. Gordon Duff, head of the Pharmacy Health Professions Scholarship Committee, much money is available to Pharmacy students. Besides the regular Dal entrance scholarships, the College of Pharmacy has control of \$250 entrance scholarships, \$700 in-course scholarships, and approximately \$2100 in awards (including bursaries, Book Awards and Prizes) available to Pharmacy Students. The entrance Scholarships are for academic achievement, the in-course scholarships for merit, aptitude and need, and the bursaries mainly for needy students. Other departments in the Faculty (Physio., Phys. Ed., Nursing) do not appear to have this

degree of financial independence.

Graduate Faculties (i.e. Dentistry, Medicine, Law) control for the most the endowment of funds to their students. Dentistry, for instance, offers a few Entrance Scholarships, and several in-course scholarships to its students. These scholarships are based almost solely on academic achievement, not need. The Faculty of Law, on the other hand, puts more emphasis on bursaries to needy students. Exclusive of the Sir James Dunn Scholarships (\$2500 renewable entrance Scholarships offered each year), more money is given in the form of Bursaries than Scholarships (A total of around \$24,000-15,000 is made available every year for needy students showing a good degree of academic skills).

There are approximately 400 students on scholarship in the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Health Professions and Administrative Studies at Dal. Entrance scholarships last year totaled around \$115,000, in-course scholarships, \$165,000. (In-course scholarships are awarded to departments and certain faculties directly proportionate to the number of students enrolled in that program.) Bursaries total approximately \$80,000 each year. These are not entrance bursaries; they are given to students who demonstrate genuine need and initiative. There is a hitch however; the student must qualify for a Canada Student Loan before being considered for a Bursary (There are a few exceptions, however). Some leeway is given to the student who was ill, unemployed or studying throughout

the summer; however, this can not come close to covering all the students who are exceptions to the rule. Although the humiliation factor is kept to a minimum by the staff of the Awards Office, a student who is in need of money cannot help but feel abashed for having to ask for it.

Thus, at the Gazette it is felt that the Faculties should make the financial assistance of the needy student top priority, and make more bursary than scholarship money available to these students. A more equitable Student Loan policy is also needed. Students of Dalhousie are not just cost-units or student numbers on a bureaucrats desk; they are people, many of whom deserve a better deal, financially speaking, than they are getting now.

## Council

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and the matter will again be brought up in January.

In other business the Council voted to accept a new drug care plan at Dalhousie. The new plan operated by Zurich insurance will provide students with far more coverage than the present plan but at the same price we are paying now. Birth control pills, artificial limbs, limited dental care and several other provisions are included in the new plan. Under the Zurich plan students will be able to get their drugs at pharmacy's other than O'Brien's and drugs paid for in other cities will be reimbursed upon representation of a receipt to the insurance company.

Several important appointments were made; Averard Bishop is the new External Affairs Secretary, Bruce Russell and Gordie Neal were

appointed to the Sports and Recreational Council and Peter Clarke and Phil Hicks were ratified as reps on the Senate Discipline Committee. Mr. Russell will act as chairperson of the sports committee and it will be this body which will examine Dal's policy on sports, particularly as it pertains to football. Robert Sampson and Robert Rideout are the new Senate reps, replacing Chris Hart and Peter Costwell who no longer attend Dalhousie.

There was some discussion about the large amounts the Grants Committee was issuing to student groups but with a few amendments the Grants were all approved. Council was rather concerned with the small amount of money left in the Grants budget and in the new year further funding may need to be provided.

## Psychology ethics

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time veterinarian but a system has been set up. If the services of a veterinarian are needed Dr. Jim Love of Med School is contacted and he puts the department in touch with the veterinarian.

When an animal dies or is destroyed he is disposed of in the incinerator in the medical building. Chloroform is the drug used to destroy an animal. Last year the department brought in about 2000 rats, 2000 mice, and 600 pigeons. This year they are planning to bring in roughly the same amount. Because of those brought in last year 3/4 had to be destroyed. According to Professor V. Fraser after one of these animals has been used two or three times they can no longer be used. (This number varies with the animal and the experimentation it has undergone.) However, says Professor Fraser they are killed in the quickest and least painful method. It must also be remembered that for every 30 mouse cages with the rack it costs the department \$1000. And last year

there were from 500-600 cages in the department.

Any person who works with animals opens himself up to be accused of cruelty. There is no experiment in which animals are involved that is all peaches and cream. Such an experiment would be worthless. It would tell us nothing about life, for life is not all peaches and cream. The goal that animal researchers should have and one that the psychology department does have is to treat the animals fairly, humanely, and with their well being in mind.

It may sound a little unbelievable but look at it from the researchers point of view; an animal who is unhealthy could infect every other animal and thus the cost of the experiment goes up. Also such an animal would not be displaying the normal reactions to stimuli and could seriously jeopardize the results. The Psychology Department has set its standards, ones that are quite severe, and is now living up to them.

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