

## The oppressed majority

"Women are obviously going to move; whether Lincoln gets into the movement depends on whether or not you are imaginative enough," Florynce Kennedy told a Time Out audience last week.

There are some obvious reasons why women should move.

The undergraduate enrollment of women at the University rose 40 per cent in the last 10 years — but the enrollment of women in graduate school dropped from 16 per cent to 13 per cent.

According to the Faculty Senate Committee on Women's Rights, 30 per cent of undergraduate women at the University say they want to go to graduate school, but only 13 per cent end up there. The question is "why?"

Does the graduate school admissions policy discriminate? Are men given preference for scholarships? Are there other ways women are discouraged from improving their education?

Studies suggest women perform better in school than men up until the time they earn a B.A. What, besides marriage, keeps women out of graduate school?

The discrepancies are not limited to students. The University hires very few women faculty members. In the College of Arts and Sciences eight departments have no women. Figures here are in accordance with national trends. Nationally in 1940, 28 per cent of the average college faculty was female. By 1960 the figure had dipped to 22 per cent.

The University seems to consider women as a reserve labor force — someone they can call in at the last minute — until they can hire a man.

What women faculty members there are tend to stay in the lower faculty hierarchy. Department chairmen say they do not promote women because most of them, if they are married, cannot move and women don't need the money anyway.

For example, there is a full professor in this University, who happens to be a female, who makes \$12,000; but there are men in her department who are making \$6,000 more than she.

The clerical staff of the University, comprised mostly of women, is hardest hit by the economic discrimination. Some full-time clerical employees earn \$1.59 an hour when the federal minimum wage is \$1.60.

Only five per cent of the clerical staff earns more than \$5,000 annually. Generally the University wage scale is lower than other Lincoln businesses.

A woman could work 25 years for the University and never earn more than \$4,500 a year.

The Faculty Senate committee found that pay raises tend to go to people who are already making more money. To get a raise the clerical worker must apply for a transfer to another office and very few of these transfers are granted. If a higher position is open in the woman's own office, a man may be brought in to fill it.

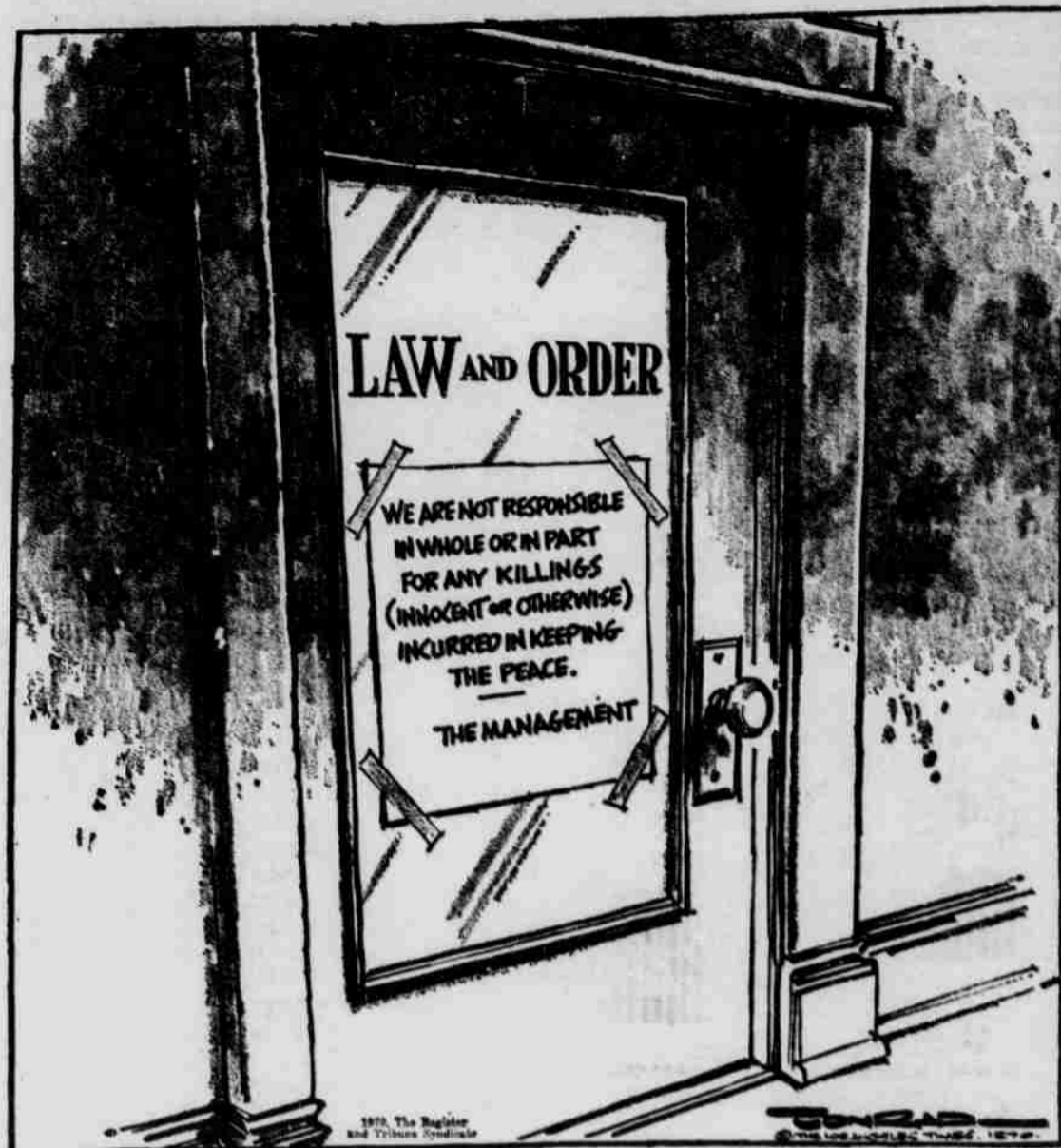
In a survey by the Committee clerical workers were asked what they saw as their future at the University of Nebraska. Ninety-eight per cent said "none."

So, University women — and men — are left with the challenge posed by Florynce Kennedy and the woman who sits behind the typewriter.

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## Sen. Hruska votes for himself

by MICHAEL J. NOLAN  
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"Vote for Senator Hruska; he votes for you!"—When settling on that particular slogan for his flowery, circus-like billboards, Roman Hruska must have had in mind the famous words of P. T. Barnum, "A sucker is born every minute." Recently, Hruska has been the target of several columnists. They have pointed out that while the Senator votes for his constituents, he frequently votes for himself.

Jack Anderson's *Washington Merry-Go-Round*, for example, in April claimed that Hruska secured a \$2.5 million government contract for Omaha architect Leo Daly in exchange for a \$5,000 campaign promise. A serious allegation, it evoked only a matter-of-fact denial from Hruska and Daly.

SHORTLY AFTER the Nebraska primary, Anderson lowered the boom again, accusing the Senator of accepting disclosed that Hruska's Omaha law firm has been retaining \$8,000 from the Western Bohemian Fraternal Insurance Association "at the same time he has been championing the

insurance industry on capitol hill." Moreover, Anderson large insurance companies (Lumberman's Mutual Casualty, Sentry Insurance, etc.) for years — a trick the Senator learned from his old friend Everett Dirksen, and that champion of the fat cats, Senator Thomas Dodd.

HRUSKA'S CLOAKROOM maneuvering, however, dates further back than his recent skullduggery. For instance, in 1960, he was a member of Senator Estes Kefauver's anti-trust subcommittee which investigated fraud within the Food and Drug Administration.

The subcommittee discovered that Dr. Henry Welsh, head of the FDA's antibiotics division, accepted \$250,000 in payoffs from Merck, Sharp and Dohme,

Upjohn, and other drug companies. Anthony DeAngelis, a lobbyist for the salad oil companies, was later convicted of frauding millions. Roman Hruska, more than anyone else, was responsible for subverting the investigation before it could do further damage.

ACCORDING TO the Nebraska Research Agency, Hruska was to receive \$75,000

from company associates in appreciation for his effective torpedo job. Closely connected with the \$75,000 were a series of mortgages in escalating amounts of several hundred thousand dollars between a local Omaha bank and Hruska. The Research Agency contends, "there is reason to believe that some of these mortgages are not necessarily bonafide loans, that these transactions involve a large sum from Anthony DeAngelis, who was recently convicted of embezzling over \$25,000,000."

IN ADDITION, close scrutiny of the mortgages reveals that some of the land in question was located directly in the path of the proposed interstate highway between Omaha and Lincoln. Coincidence? Or is it?

Senator Hruska is up for reelection this year. Yet in light of this information, that air of honesty that usually shines about his head now seems rather scanty and hardly odoriferous. Hopefully before November 3, he will explain these actions to us "mediocre folks" for in the Senator's own words, we're "entitled to a little representation."