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Journalist against the 'pill'

The first book against birth control, published before the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced that the pill was safe, has been rushed into distribution by a major New York publishing house, according to its press release.

"The Pill: An Alarming Report" was written by Morton Mintz, a prize-winning journalist and medical reporter, who has charged that the FDA's "failure to come to grips with the major questions about oral contraceptives is unpardonable."

The FDA has decided to play down the dangers of birth control pills and has decided against passing anti-pill legislation at the present time, according to the release.

Curiously the findings of the FDA, as noted in their Second Report on Oral Contraceptives on Sept. 5, support what author Morton Mintz believes:

—The risk of blood clots in the legs and lungs of Pill users is about 4.4% higher than for non-users.

—The Pill may increase cancer potential.

—Women having a history of blood clotting ailments, lumps in their breasts, breast cancer and persistent headaches should not take oral contraceptives.

—Long range effects have still not been charted.

The FDA, however, decided not to pass anti-pill legislation because "the ratio of benefit to risk is found to be sufficiently high to justify the designation of 'safe' with the intent of the legislation."

Concerning cancer and the pill, the FDA has merely stated that it is "the major unresolved question" and that funds and resources are urgently needed for investigation. In considering birth defects arising from the Pill, the FDA says it is not yet possible to draw definite conclusions.

In the face of mounting evidence that the Pill is hazardous to some women and fatal to others, drug companies and naive physicians continue to promote it, Mintz said.

Want a cheap remedy for post-grad poverty?

by Ron Whitten
Nebraskan Staff Writer

There comes the time in the life of every student when he must leave the relative security of university life and seek employment in the cold and impersonal work-a-day world.

The University of Nebraska has long realized that such a step can be a frustrating and disappointing experience for the student. As a partial remedy, the University offers the Placement Office.

The Placement Office, under the direction of Dr. Frank Hallgren, serves as a middleman between employer and prospective employee. From the little office in Room 230 of the Union, the Placement staff, Hallgren, three secretaries, and a dozen students, operate an extremely beneficial student service.

The Placement Office serves all save one of the University divisions. The Teachers College has a similar separate bureau, operated by Lee DeJonge.

The main function of the office is to solicit and arrange interviews with the countless industries and organizations offering college graduate positions. Interviews for this year will begin October 3 and will run through March in the interviewing complex of the Union, Room 225.

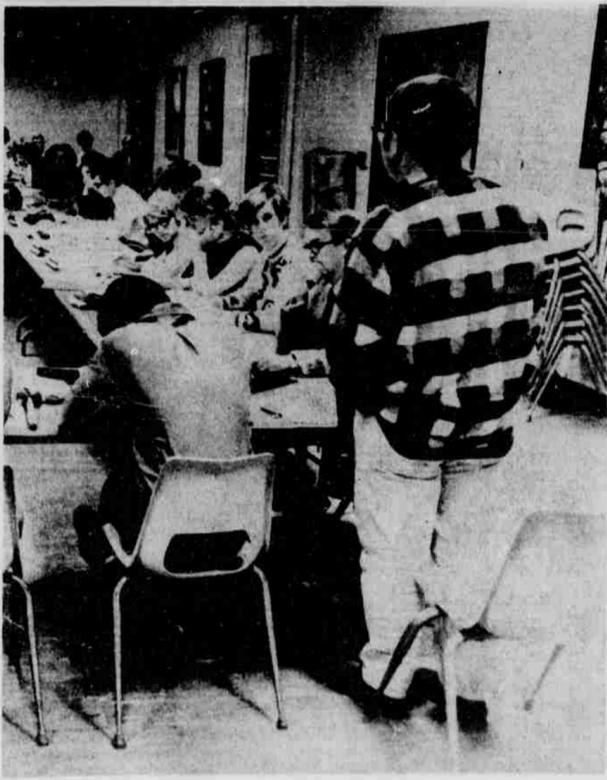
Resumes of each individual are provided to all interested companies by the Office. These files are actually the responsibility of the student and are merely distributed by the Placement Office.

Few students realize how important it is to compile faculty recommendations and personal preference forms. Hall notes that "faculty members are probably as knowledgeable as anyone about your field and your qualifications."

The Office never attempts to influence a company. This is unnecessary, according to Hallgren, because, "students really sell themselves."

Indeed, students are on their own when being interviewed. "We can help him decide, we can set up the interview," said Hallgren, "but the student has made his own record and he is the one who will present it."

Cognizant of the fact that this is often a first time experience, the Placement Office is offering a seminar September 30 at 7:30 P.M. in the Union ballroom concerning "How to be interviewed." Teachers Placement is also offering such tips with



When ASUN President Bill Chaloupka speaks, everybody—almost—listens.

ASUN adopts most of budget

In a meeting filled with questions of parliamentary procedure the ASUN senate considered its 1969-70 budget Wednesday afternoon.

Considering each item separately the senate passed several portions of the projected \$27,000 budget.

\$2,500 was appropriated for the operation of the Nebraska Free University. NFU director John Marcotte explained that the projected budget includes a \$300 per semester for a class research fund.

He said that this fund would allow free university classes more leeway

in projects than they have had in the past.

Record store

Also approved was an item of \$1,450 to fund the Community Services Committee. Committee Chairman Bruce Cochran said that the money is to be used in establishing a student cooperative record store.

The October Time Out program was funded at \$3,500. Most of this money will be used to bring in speakers for the program, according to senator Nancy Ryan.

Programs of the ASUN Human Rights committee were funded at \$3,000. Chairman Phil Medcalf said that the committee will conduct a number of programs with this money.

Medcalf explained that some \$800 of the appropriation will be used to fund the Afro-American Collegiate Society. \$500 is earmarked to aid the Nebraska conference on Indian Unity, and another \$500 is slated for programs concerning Brown Americans, he said.

Films may be cut

Some \$400 is planned for films, but this amount may be cut, Medcalf added.

An item of \$1,200 to send ASUN delegates to various national conferences was approved, as was \$400 for foreign student activities.

The ASUN electoral commission was funded at \$1,000. Also appropriated were \$3,605.25 for salaries, \$1,300 for office expenses, and a \$1,500 general expense fund.

Move to 'free' women needs direction, order

by Sara Schwieder
Nebraskan Staff Writer

Men laugh. Women holding babies don't quite understand. Young innocents reading *Modern Bride* don't bother to misunderstand.

The most obvious fact about the women's liberation movement is that no one quite understands where it's going, or why.

Several organizations have been founded to promote women's rights. The National Organization for Women (NOW) works for the repeal of abortion laws and equal employment for women.

The Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) is a loose, vague group of women that sympathize with the movement as a whole. Many of them create in local activities to promote women's equality.

The most radical organization is the Women's International Conspiracy from Hell (WITCH) advocating revolution and total re-structuring of society to gain equal rights for women.

The movement began in 1963 with a book entitled *The Feminine Mystique*, by Betty Friedan. *The Feminine Mystique* is a psychological approach to the suburban housewife's repressed dreams of being a whole person.

Friedan maintains that the reason housewives so often feel unfulfilled with children and a husband is because the only thing they've really

accomplished is the simple and elementary act of having children. Anyone can do that . . . at least, almost anyone.

This feeling of worthlessness is misunderstood by a man involved in his career. Each day he does things that are important to him and his peers. A man's self-image is bolstered by every success of every day, while a woman at home so rarely has a tangible success that she loses sight of what she is.

Makes sense

Friedan makes enough sense to convince many women to think about what they are . . . or what they are not.

Inequalities that have always existed are being recognized for the first time. Black demands for equality in education, politics, business and social status prompted lily-white American women to demand their rights, too.

In the business world, for example, 20 per cent of college women with 4-year degrees can get only unskilled or semi-skilled work. Eight per cent of college-educated women with five or more years can get only semi-skilled work. Why bother to go to college at all? they ask.

In addition to difficulties getting jobs, once a smart young lady has landed a job, she is paid less for it than what a young man doing the very same thing would be paid.

Women earn less

According to the August 2, 1969 issue of *Business Week*, almost all business people — male and female — readily concede that women executives earn less than men.

Estimates given in *Business Week* on the earning power of women in relation to men indicate that women make from \$.60 to \$.75 for every dollar earned by a man.

As if that weren't enough, women are discriminated against in other aspects of business notwithstanding hiring or salary inequities.

Instructors' live-in is latest Greek thing

Faculty members moving into sorority houses is the latest development toward improving faculty-student relations.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority has set up a program this semester which will bring different professors from different areas of the academic field into their house as temporary residents for two weeks.

"We are setting up the program to offer our people the same opportunity that there is in the Centennial College and that dorm students have in working with graduate assistants," according to Carrie Douglas, who conceived the idea last

For instance, inequalities in Federal Housing Authority policies preclude a woman from buying a house alone, although there are thousands of single, separated, divorced, or widowed women who need a home of their own.

Socially, the woman is continually inferior to her male counterparts. The July issue of *New Republic* puts it this way:

"If the myth that American women have equal rights still persists, mere mention of abortion laws should dispell it. Women are compelled to sneak, cheat, and lie rather than consult a doctor. Abortion laws should not be revised, but repealed. In the few states that have revised laws, women wanting an abortion will have to face the humiliation of convincing several male doctors.

"And until repeal, the poor will continue to be penalized most, since the majority of legal and safe abortions granted in states with reformed laws are performed in private hospitals."

A Myth

Contraception for the "sexually liberated" young woman is a myth. Again, a young working girl that wants to have sexual relations with her boyfriend must lie, cheat, or steal to prevent unwanted children.

Prostitution laws punish the woman for selling her body but not the male who patronizes her.

Of course, there are women who say "Yes, it's a man's world, and that is the way it should be." Or, "Women can liberate themselves individually; they don't need a movement."

Some women are content to be unpaid domestics, visualizing untold-romance in dirty diapers and a sinkful of dishes.

Many of them are probably very happy.

But for those who are not, the women's liberation movement, still struggling for official recognition, seems to offer hope.

Keep America . . .



photo by Ed Anson

. . . Beautiful