

OSU trustees okay open-housing rules

COLUMBUS, OHIO — The Ohio State University Board of Trustees has approved open-housing rules aimed at prohibiting discrimination in rental of off-campus housing to students.

The proposal had been before the trustees last April, but the board deferred action at that time until an opinion on its legality could be obtained from the attorney-general of Ohio.

As adopted by the board, the rules contained an amendment which provided procedures through which property owners could appeal discrimination rulings to a three-member Housing Appeals Panel. A student, a faculty member and an administrator will make up the appeals body.

Ohio State President Novice G. Fawcett recommended the amendment as the best means, he said, of meeting concerns for protecting rights of property owners as expressed in the opinion issued May 2 by the attorney-general. The opinion did state that the University's trustees had the required authority to adopt the proposal.

An 11-member student-faculty Open Housing Panel, a body which will determine the fact of discrimination, will act on complaints transmitted by the Office of the Special Assistant for Student Affairs and received from any student, the vice president for student affairs, or the director of housing.

Experience with the administration of the rule or

possible future court rulings may well necessitate further revision, according to President Fawcett. "We will, of course, make any subsequent changes required to guarantee rights of all in our efforts to make equal housing available to all our students."

"Clearly nothing in our rule or procedures precludes the application of appropriate civil procedures, the seeking of individual remedies before the Ohio Civil Rights Commission or of resource to the courts."

The basic policy statement was drawn up by a Law Student-Faculty Ad Hoc Committee on Open Housing after a survey of housing in the campus area. The survey by the students disclosed what the committee termed "overt and significant discrimination."

Women today are 'oppressed'

By Sara Schwieder
Nebraskan Staff Writer

"When you talk about the women's liberation movement, you're talking about relationships," the soft voice said.

The room was quiet. "It is a question of how a woman functions in society in relation to a man and how she sees herself as well as her place in society."

The soft voice belonged — oddly enough — to a crusader for women's liberation named Claudia Johnson, speaking to a small group in the Union Thursday about what women's liberation. Miss Johnson and Miss Betsy Gwynn were sponsored by the YWCA.

"Women are oppressed," Miss Gwynn commented. "For thousands of years,

whatever males do — be it plowing crops or staying home and letting women plow the crops — is valued more highly. It is a deeply-rooted cultural pattern that must be changed."

Why must it be changed? Some women are tired of playing games a woman must play. Old stereotypes are offensive now; Why must one be coy, stupid, scatter-

brained? Why should one have to be helpless and fake and timid?

The group indicated that some women are tired of living in the shadow of their sex. Some women want to do big things in a world that desperately needs new ideas and ingenuity and people that are dedicated to the things they want to do.

"Certain functions define who we are: women teach, cook and sew. Men change tires and make laws. These kinds of involvement shouldn't be based on sex," said Mrs. Gwynn.

She cited an example: It is possible for a woman to have a family and a career. But does anyone ever wonder if it is possible for a man to combine a family and a career?

"Raising children is human," she said. "There is no reason for men to be shut out of child-raising... or for women to be shut out of the business world, either."

A girl from the audience asked why the movement isn't called a "sexual liberation movement for men as well as women. Why isn't a man able to do things outside his pre-determined role? Why can't men cry, or be gentle? Isn't he being deprived as much as women?"

"Men as a group make all the decisions. They dominate the world," she answered. "If you put men in a group of women that were trying to find out where they're going or what they are, you would lose that rapport that develops between women who think together."

"If men want liberation," she added, "they will have to fight with other men on their own."

One of the five men in the group of about 25 people brought up the parallel between the black movement and the women's movement. He felt that black men define manhood in the same terms a white male views women, making her subservient to him.

"I heard a black militant say the other day that 'He wouldn't let no broad tell him what to do,'" the man said.

This alienation is caused by the fact that black men are so often accused of being lazy and letting their women do all the work. Consequently, he stomps her into the ground every chance he gets to prove she is no better than he.

"The black man owes more to the black woman than any black woman ever owed her man," he continued.

Another student identifying himself as an ASUN representative, tackled the

problem on less theoretical grounds. He cited women's hours as an example of oppression.

"Women students should be outraged," he said. "Student government can't do anything about women's hours if women themselves don't get uptight about it."

The women were quiet. "The reason why there aren't so many women interested in the movement is because we really don't like each other very much," said Miss Gwynn.

The group wondered out loud. Why are women jealous of other women? What makes one hostile to another without even knowing each other?

The answers lie in the way women compete for men. Instead of working together as men do every day, women are always working against each other. They don't have a project or anything to tie them together.

That is what the women's liberation group is trying to do. They are psychologically involved in many hang-ups, trying to understand, trying to find a place.

It is slow, and calls for individual effort as well as group effort. The problem is complicated, deep and personal. The futures lies in the hands and heart of each woman.

'Dolly' staged Nov. 21

The University dormitories' fourth musical production "is probably the biggest thing the dorms have ever done," according to the show's producer, Sue Houchin.

"Hello Dolly," a Broadway hit several times is scheduled to open Nov. 21 at the Coliseum.

Tryouts which are open to all dorm residents will be held October 9, 10 and 11 in the basement of Sandoz Hall. Thursday and Friday tryouts are scheduled from 7-9 p.m., and tryouts Saturday are from 2-5 p.m.

Cast selections should be announced Sunday, and rehearsals will begin immediately afterward, Miss Houchin said.

She added that this year's \$5,000 budget represents an increase of \$2,000 over the 1968 production budget of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."



Conducting discussion on the Women's Liberation Movement is Claudia Johnson, director of the YWCA at Iowa State University.

NFU plans finalized

Nebraska Free University course plans will be finalized this weekend, according to John Marcotte, who is in charge of the curriculum.

"We're trying to get the course fairly well set," Marcotte said. "We hope to be finished by Monday."

Pamphlet information and letters to freshmen will be ready by the last part of next week, he added. Registration will start Oct. 13th and conclude Oct. 17th.

The delay in the program was "by design," according to Marcotte. "We had to plan it this way," he said, "because we're increasing the courses to accommodate more people."

"We have about 35 courses set up now," Marcotte added, "and have several more leads to follow up. We had to alter the format somewhat to make more registration available."

Marcotte said about 1,000 persons participated in NFU courses last year, and he expects at least that many to participate this year.

The ASUN appropriated the cur-

riculum \$2,500 with which to operate this year, an increase of \$1,700 from last year. "Teachers still will not be paid," Marcotte said, "but they will have a bigger resource fund upon which to set aside special course programs."

"The most popular course last year," he added, "was the marriage and family adjustment course with Dr. Alan Pickering. There was such an overwhelming response last year that we are making plans to accommodate more persons this year."

"The counter-group leadership training courses are also among the most popular," he added. "We're trying to make room in those courses too."

One of the most interesting new courses to be offered this year, according to Marcotte, is a program to study the American Indian situation. "More people are becoming interested in this situation," he said.

Enrollment exceeds 32,000

Enrollment on all four campuses of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln and Omaha has reached a new high of 32,497 students this fall, an increase of 2,451 compared to a year ago at this time, according to Acting Chancellor Merk Hobson.

This represents an increase of eight per cent in the total enrollment at the University. National projections forecast a 1969-70 increase of three per cent in institutions of higher education.

Final enrollment, particularly at the graduate level, will result in some increase in the all-campus total.

There are 19,505 students enrolled on the Lincoln campuses of the University. This represents an increase of 1,049 students compared to a year

ago. The University of Nebraska at Omaha shows a total of 12,120 students, and increase of 1,243 students compared to last year.

Enrollment at the University Medical Center in Omaha totals 872, an increase of 160 compared to last fall.

Graduate enrollment on all campuses of the University totals 4,321, up 299 students from last year. The graduate enrollment by campuses: Lincoln campuses, 2,696, up 102; University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1,534, up 200; University Medical Center in Omaha, 101, down 3. Final enrollment figures at the graduate level are expected to result in some increase in the all-campus total at the University.

Panthers refused coverage of arrests

by Jim Heck

College Press Service

Los Angeles (CPS) — The Black Panther Party is being slowly, carefully, but very assuredly eradicated. The highly-organized process that is eliminating all the top leaders is in full swing. Whether it is conscious or not, it is indicative that the status quo has the unnerving stave anything that threatens it.

There are now, at least, 46 top party officials, including chairman Bobby Seale, under arrest from New Haven to Los Angeles. They are being held on bail that exceeds \$2 million.

Even if the charges on the Panthers are real, even were the bail somehow justified, even if they are all truly guilty, wouldn't the number of arrests of prestigious officials alone draw the attention of the press? So it seems. But while Dave and Chet and Walter and Eric content themselves with discussions about other political groups

such as the MOBE, the Presidio 27 or the Milwaukee 14, the press has refused to deal with the Panthers. Thus, the story of their very real oppression goes unknown — and the blatant attempts to annihilate them extra-legally flourish without criticism.

The primary indications of conspiracy against the Panthers is the way officials are rounding up the top leaders on charges of conspiring to murder (particularly the former Panther Alex Rackley in New Haven, Conn.) Panthers charged that the police killed Rackley. In any case, before any guilt has been proven, police agencies are rounding up the Panthers in the most bizarre ways imaginable.

Chairman Bobby Seale was picked up most recently. Leaving a wedding in Oakland, police grabbed Seale and brought him to the San Francisco City Jail. His charge was the same as the other 14 now arrested in the case: murder, kidnapping, conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to kidnap.

Others were arrested in New Haven, Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. The testimony of an FBI "informant", black-man George Sams; is the thin strand of evidence used by the FBI for these mass arrests. Sams testified that it took the whole central committee of the Panthers to OK the alleged execution of Rackley.

What makes the situation particularly suspect is the method in which FBI agents are rounding up the top officials; Seale's case is typical. Normally, extradition proceedings would be necessary for transporting Seale to New Haven, where he would face trial. But several days after holding him in jail without bond, FBI men "swept" Seale away by car to Chicago, where, all of a sudden he was implicated with the other resisters now facing trial in Chicago for inciting to riot during the Chicago convention.

The "national" plan is alleged to come from J. Edgar Hoover. The OK to transport Seale by car, as reported by CBS news, allegedly came from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. This is all compounded by Berkeley Police Chief Bruce Baker's fumbling of a plan he devised for "annihilating the party's national office," the news of which fell into hands of reporters.

Harassment of top offices in Chicago and Los Angeles continues. The most frequent situation engages police in "shoot-outs" with Panthers inside offices where it is common knowledge Panthers store arms.

In Chicago, police barged into Panther offices where the Breakfast for Children program was underway. The several dozen children were being fed when police, armed, ordered them to leave. Shooting began. Sixteen Panthers were arrested. Only CBS television would report. "Panthers said police shot first; police said Panthers

shot first. Witnesses tend to agree with Panthers."

A re-run of the Chicago incident of middle summer was held in Los Angeles Sept. 8. More than 35 children were eating breakfast when armed tactical squads arrived "looking for suspects of alleged killings." Fewer arrests were made, but like Chicago, the office was totally demolished and the food destroyed.

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