

Millett: voice of the feminists



Kate Millett... Arch-nemesis of male chauvinists everywhere speaks 3:30 Tuesday in the Centennial Room of the Nebraska Union.

What can you say about a 37-year-old woman liberationist? That she is brilliant and witty. That she is a radical feminist? That she wrote *Sexual Politics*.

What can you say about Kate Millett? *Mademoiselle* magazine calls her "a remarkable woman—sort of a sage Janis Joplin of academe."

The women's liberation movement claims her as one of their national spokeswomen.

Irving Howe, of the City University of New York, writing in *Harpers* says Millett "shows very little warmth toward women and very little awareness of their experience. There are times one feels the book was written by a female impersonator."

Whatever you say about Kate Millett, you will have a chance to hear her at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Nebraska Union Centennial Room and at 8 p.m. at an informal rap session at Centennial College.

Born in St. Paul, Minn., and

graduated from the University of Minnesota *magna cum laude*, Millett was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and took first class honors at Oxford.

When she returned to New York and made the rounds of employment agencies, they asked how fast she typed.

GOING ON to pursue her P.H.D. in English from Columbia, Millett became interested in the feminist movement. The result was her thesis, *Sexual Politics*, published in July, 1970, by Doubleday and long on the best-seller lists.

Upon publication her picture appeared on the cover of *Time* and her book has been the subject of numerous reviews and articles in many major magazines and newspapers.

Sexual Politics delineates the struggle between men and women through civilized time and shows how men have wielded power over women.

SHOWING THAT patriarchal bias has influenced social and economic history

from Adam to Rojack, the author examines the work of culture heroes including D. H. Lawrence, Henry Miller, Norman Mailer and Erik Erikson.

Sigmund Freud, John Ruskin, Thomas Hardy, George Meredith and Alfred Tennyson are all shown as believers in the subjugation of women. One chapter is devoted to Jean Genet's homosexual analysis of sexual politics.

Millett has taught at the University of North Carolina and Barnard College, where she was in charge of an experimental college. She is currently teaching at Bryn Mawr and lives in New York City with her sculptor husband, Fumio Yoshimura.

Millett's visit is being sponsored by the Nebraska Union Talks and Topics Committee, University Women's Action Group, Centennial College, Women's Resident Hall and the Nebraska Free University.

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Legislature gets one - board proposal

by JIM PEDERSEN
Staff Writer

The Board of Regents and the State College Board of Trustees Monday submitted a proposal to the Legislature's Education Committee calling for the creation of a single governing board for all Nebraska institutions of higher education.

The proposal was an apparent effort to stave off the advancement of two bills pending before the committee to create advisory commissions on higher education. The committee took no action on either bill.

LB 643, sponsored by Sens. Jerome Warner, Richard Marvel and Wayne Ziebarth would create a special legislative committee to serve as a coordinating body for higher education. LB 866, sponsored by Sens. Duke Snyder, Ziebarth, and Marvel, calls for a commission on higher education consisting of nine members all appointed by the governor with the consent of the Legislature.

Both bills would leave intact the existing structures for governing higher education, and would give the coordinating committees chiefly advisory powers.

The most stringent of the two bills is LB 866 which requires the Board of Regents and State Board to submit budget proposals to the coordinating commission and gives the commission special hearings before the Budget Committee. The bill also forbids the Legislature from acting on capital construction for higher education unless it is first reviewed by the commission.

LB 643 provides for similar review by the coordinating committee in many areas of higher education.

BOTH BILLS would have substantial impact on the functions and practical power of the existing boards.

Regent Robert Raun of Minden, nevertheless, spoke in favor of some sort of coordination in higher education. He suggested, however, a super board of regents consisting of 15 members and

governing all three University campuses, the four state colleges and vocational technical schools at Milford and Sidney.

The primary contention between the testifying Regents and University administrators and the sponsoring senators was not over coordination but over who should do the coordinating.

University officials said they favored scrapping the existing system and replacing it with a board of layman elected by the people. The senators said they preferred a committee of legislators or appointees reporting to the Legislature.

MARVEL SAID the Legislature already tried to create a single body by combining the Regents and state college board, but the institutions saw that it was defeated in a referendum.

"Regardless of which bill or proposal you accept, we will have to create a fiscal staff," Marvel told the committee. "Why should we create another board with a staff when the Legislature can get the staff and do the job themselves?"

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Israeli consul: peace is nearer

The Israeli Consul General from Chicago says peace in the Middle East is nearer because the Arab nations have shown a willingness to negotiate semantically if not yet tactically.

Saul Ramati, speaking Monday afternoon at Centennial College noted that it has been difficult to achieve a settlement because the Arab and Israeli views have been driven so far apart by the conflict but the USSR "has begun to wonder if to continue the turmoil is in the best interest."

He mentioned that Russia is reappraising its policies with the realization that Israel will defend herself. Another factor in determining Russian policy is the ever-present possibility that the United States will join the Israeli forces if a war should break out.

RAMATI, WHO immigrated to Israel in 1948 to join the Israeli army, stressed that the national attachment to Israel "goes back further than that of any other people to any other land."

"The society is unified in time of crisis. Military service is universal, every boy and every girl serves. Every wounded soldier knows that he will be looked after."

These factors combine with Arab military weaknesses to provide Israeli military success. The Arabs, Ramati said, face the problems of "floating hostility" in their

military forces. The officers look down on the men and the soldiers have no trust in their comrades.

IN ANSWER to a student's question concerning the Jewish Defense League (JDL), a militant organization in the United States, Ramati explained, "Basically we don't believe in violence, we believe in defending ourselves."

Noting that JDL is an internal American matter Ramati added, "When it comes to using terror tactics...we disapprove of it." For example, Russian Jews may suffer if the USSR chooses to repressive response to the JDL actions in the US.

In response to a question concerning Israeli racism directed toward Arabs in Israel Ramati said "We are human, we have all the human failing. But as a society we oppose racism and prejudice."

He pointed out that the only areas where Arabs do not share equally with Israelis are that they do not have to serve in the army and, due to the security risk involved, do not serve on the cabinet.

Ramati reiterated that a number of factors are bringing the Middle East nearer a negotiated peace.

"We know the price of war. We pay it with the loss of our youth and our homes and the Arabs pay it as well. If anyone wants peace it is us."



Israeli Consul General... "If anyone wants peace it is us."