

Student Life Council is major challenge

The Council on Student Life, the new University committee which will coordinate all student living, social and out-of-classroom activities, has the potential of becoming a truly effective student organ on campus.

Such a body would be unique. But there is one big if:

Will student government leaders put forth the work and show the initiative to make the Council into an active, viable body working for the student?

The committee, approved by the Board of Regents this summer, will be composed of eight students and seven faculty members and will replace the University Faculty Senate Committee on Student Affairs.

The Regents will have veto power over the council. However, with solid student leadership and cooperation from the Regents, the council will be much more than what some administrators have termed "more symbolic than anything else."

Theoretically, the council will have the say on all student matters from the housing policy to the use of student fees.

The council will mean a changed role for the ASUN and student senate. Some people have gone as far as to say both groups will die.

ASUN President Bill Chaloupka has said student government must become the implementing and innovating force behind the council, that student government leaders must begin coming up with concrete and workable ideas.

This sounds fine, but will it happen?

Student appointments to the council should be made in about two weeks by the student senate and the council will begin operating in two to three weeks.

Only time will tell how well the council works. But for once, student government leaders have the chance to really do something — help implement what could become one of the biggest changes in the University's 100-year history.

With Chaloupka, student senate members and especially the eight students to be appointed rests the challenge and the responsibility.



"There it is! . . . Just over the next dune!"

Israelis run risk teasing Red bear in Mid-East

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Washington — The real target of Israel's new and fantastically successful military operations against Egypt is Moscow more than Egypt itself — a darling but dangerous tactic.

The Israelis want to demonstrate to Egypt's patron, the Soviet Union, that they can control Egyptian skies and raid Egyptian territory on the

western side of the Suez Canal at will. Once Moscow realizes this, Israel hopes, Moscow will push Cairo into serious peace talks.

But what worries U.S. policy-makers is that the new and dangerous game Israel is playing against Egypt could lead to menacingly different results in Moscow.

Instead of reacting by pressuring President Nasser to talk peace with Israel, the Soviet Union

may feel that the humiliation of its No. 1 client in the Arab world — and, therefore, its own humiliation — requires a drastic response.

The nature of this response is unknown here. It could be Soviet introduction of sophisticated weapons, such as a medium range conventional missile capable of hitting Israel from Egypt. Or it might temporarily transfer Moscow's attention from Egypt to a new emphasis on subverting such royalist regimes as Saudi Arabia and Morocco, as King Idris's regime in Libya was subverted two weeks ago by a revolutionary military clique.

Whatever Moscow's reaction, it could introduce explosive new elements into the combustible Middle East.

Israel's current offensive against Egypt is fundamentally different from the cycle of raid and counterraid conducted along a profound turning point, a calculated Israeli intention to demonstrate military preeminence not against half-trained El Fatah guerrillas but against the Soviet-armed, Soviet-advised regular military establishment of the most powerful Arab state.

In proving that they can maintain control of both the skies and the ground across the canal in Egyptian territory, the Israelis are also proving that the Russian — so long as he is forced to work through the Egyptians — is paper tiger.

The new Israeli strategy has been in the making for three months, starting with strategy sessions early last spring.

When those government sessions ended in June, the air force was ordered to "clear the skies" of Egyptian aircraft — MIG 17s and 21s and the SU-7 fighter bomber. For the next two months (July and August), this first phase continued with brilliant success.

Then, Israel having established air supremacy over Egyptian territory, phase two started with 1st week's astonishing cross-gulf ground raid. In control of the air, the Israelis were able to bring tanks ashore by amphibious landing craft without loss, move down the coast shooting out military targets, and return by amphibious craft to the other bank.

First of many

That raid, it is safe to say, was only the first of what may turn out to be many. The Israelis are determined to knock out the highly effective Soviet artillery on the canal, which has taken unacceptable Israeli casualties.

However, that military objective, important as it is, is secondary to the real purpose of proving Egypt's inability to defend itself whenever Israel chooses to attack.

The unanswered question is how the Soviet Union will respond. Soviet air planners are now assigned to Egyptian operations down to the squadron level, helping plot and interpret radar screens showing incoming Israeli fighters and doing everything except man the planes themselves. Even so, the Egyptians cannot cope with the Israeli air attack.

Consequently, there is almost nothing in the field of conventional warfare Moscow can do to prevent Egypt from becoming an Israeli shooting gallery without dire consequences for the prestige and reputation of the Soviet Union all through the Arab world.

The frustration this must be causing the Kremlin is what worries U.S. diplomats. It could convert the spectacular Israeli military success into a new political crisis.

Justice not bought in bargain basement

by Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden

Editor's Note: Frank Mankiewicz, former press secretary to Sen. Robert Kennedy, and Tom Braden, former CBS war correspondent, will write a regular column for the Daily Nebraskan.

Washington — Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who led the charge that finally forced the resignation of Abe Fortas, has devised a novel double standard of judicial ethics. He announced, on the eve of the hearings on the confirmation of Clement Haynsworth's nomination to the Supreme Court, that he will vote for confirmation.

The new doctrine thus seems to define a conflict of interest for a judge as insignificant if he is properly conservative but grounds for impeachment if he is a liberal and member in good standing of the "Warren Court."

On the record, Judge Haynsworth's conflict of interest and ethics is, if anything, stronger than Fortas'. The difference seems to be that Fortas supported the main thrust of the Supreme Court's activism in the past decade, particularly in matters of race, labor and civil liberties, and Haynsworth has opposed it.

Fortas agreed to accept a \$20,000 annual payment (to go to his wife after his death) for unspecified work from the foundation controlled by Louis Wolfson, a financier in trouble with the Securities and Exchange Commission. He later returned the only payment and was, in fact, far less than candid about the whole affair. For that, Sen. Griffin and others quite properly called for — and got — his resignation.

Haynsworth was an officer and a director and a major shareholder (and his wife was at least the corporate secretary) of an automatic vending machine company for seven years after he went on the Court of Appeals.

In 1964 his was the decisive vote in favor of a company with whom his vending machine company was doing a substantial business. While he was considering the case, his company doubled its business with the ultimate winner; and he sold his stock six months later for \$450,000. He had paid about \$2,500.

Neither of these acts were criminal; neither was illegal. No one seriously proposes that a law was violated by either Fortas or Haynsworth (although Atty. Gen. John Mitchell did his best to stimulate suspicion that Fortas did). Nor is there a suggestion that Haynsworth personally profited from his decision, or that Fortas would not have disqualified himself from a case involving Wolfson.

What is involved — what is very seriously suggested — is that both men acted improperly, without a sufficient sensitivity to the appearance of conflict of interest, and by that degrading of the judiciary indicated their unfitness for the high bench.

The whole notion of conflict of interest — and the requirement that a judge disqualify himself where it exists — lies in appearance and judgment. If Haynsworth has made money out of his decision, the Senate would not be debating his confirmation but his impeachment.

We demand, after all, something more of our high judges than we do of those who labor in the market place where a certain disdain for ethics, as the saying has it, "goes with the territory."

The Senate's Judiciary Committee should demand of Haynsworth that he do better by way of explanation than either he or his supporters have done to date. He says that he "orally" resigned as vice president of the vending machine company when he went on the bench. But the committee members should find out why the minutes of the corporation show him in that office seven years later, why his wife remained as secretary, why Haynsworth himself remained as director and why, five years later, he became a trustee of the profit-sharing plan.

For that matter, they ought to find out why this nominee of an administration pledged to law and order did not sell any of his stock, as the Canons of Judicial Ethics expressly require him to do, and why he did not disqualify himself from a case where his company was very much involved.

As for the emerging Griffin rule, it would seem that the country needs one standard of judicial ethics, before we try for two.

Ron Alexander . . .

Random rapping

by Ron Alexander

After another summer, Greek houses, dormitories and apartments teem with students returning to the university. This summer hopefully was a time for change of pace, for evaluation and re-evaluation.

The season may have been an opportunity for intensive study in a field of interest or the time to take a course the student couldn't fit in during the year. Or summer may have been a chance to bolster a sagging grade average.

8 to 5 drone

But most students probably worked this summer to earn cash needed for another year of school. Working may have been a fine way to escape an education that has become an academic grind, a dull routine. Work provided an opportunity to see the laboring world, maybe an 8 to 5 drone of unchallenging days. From this work experience, the collegian may have firmed his determination to succeed as a student, thereby increasing his choices for a lifetime career.

Or summer may have meant time to relax, a chance to pursue a small interest, improve a sporting skill, or to read the year's collected paperbacks. If a student spent his summer traveling he exposed himself to a variety of new environments and may have returned with new perspectives.

Whatever summer life a university resident may have chosen, he may well have escaped or avoided many of the problems that confronted him during the last school year.

No world vacation

Because the world never takes a three month summer vacation, such problems as Biafra, Vietnam and still just as significant campus reform, are still with him, though they may have been far from his thoughts through the summer months.

So now students have returned, supposedly refreshed from a summer of forgotten cares. The questions being asked center on the upcoming year and the happenings it will bring.

Recent autumns on the nation's campuses have seen students express a variety of concerns — and follow them up with action. In 1964 (ancient history in campus protests) students at the University of California at Berkeley demanded and won the right of open political expression on their campus, unfortunately only after massive protests against administrative policies they considered arbitrary and unfair.

Student effort

At the University of Nebraska, 1965 was the year students began to talk about formalizing their rights and privileges. The years 1966 and 1967 saw the completion and adoption of the Student in the Academic Community, a document setting forth these rights and privileges. The year of presidential politics filled 1968, followed by the emergence of active black organization and establishment of the Council on Student Life in 1969.

The success of all these movements for the most part resulted from student effort.

Over the past five school years, NU students have written on the pages of University history. While some say, justly or not, that the accomplishments have been small, an attempt has been made to understand the problems of the university and our community; as well to understand the students' critical role in the resolution of these problems. Efforts were made to clarify student rights, to update or eliminate social regulations and to institute improvements in the university. The students who worked on those efforts did so with the best interest of the students and the university in mind.

Always there has been in the first two weeks of school a period in which students could survey the scene. They could study the problems, review solutions previously proposed and arrive at alterations or new solutions.

Free fall days

This is that period. This week and next students must make commitments to efforts which will occupy major portions of their lives for the rest of the year and beyond. They begin the movements which will in some cases become part of the university system.

It is most important in these free fall days that students cooperate and evaluate with open minds. The alliances formed these weeks must be based on trust and understanding, understanding of the issues as well as the people involved.

Whether the record of 1969-1970 will list dormitory visitation, educational reforms or other innovations as the accomplishments of students, this is the week students make their decisions. It is essential therefore that all students look at possibilities for improving their university and decide what part they personally will play.

Open Forum

The Nebraskan editorial page, serving as a forum for opinions inside and outside the university, welcomes members of the University of Nebraska community who wish to express their opinions on a regular, as well as occasional, basis. The Nebraskan would like to invite those wishing to write regular columns for this page to come to editor's office, 34 Nebraska Union, to talk over your ideas.

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