

Lincoln bus decision may hit students

Open hearings Monday on the city's possible take-over of Lincoln bus lines should concern a wide spectrum of University students, according to Russell H. Brown, dean for student development.

Termination of bus service would directly affect many students, perhaps leaving some without transportation to campus, increasing the near-campus housing squeeze and aggravating the University parking problem, said Brown, the University's only representative on the Mayor's Bus Committee.

He added that students might also be concerned about increased pollution from greater use of cars and the problems for the low-income and the elderly who depend on buses for transportation.

The public hearings are scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Monday in the City Council Room of the City-County Building. The public is invited to ask questions and bring their concerns before representatives of the city government and the Mayor's Bus Committee.

Lincoln City Lines Inc., a subsidiary of the Denver-based

National City Lines Inc., has announced that they are unwilling to continue bus service in Lincoln. The City of Lincoln has filed an injunction suit in Lancaster District Court to prevent the firm from taking this action. That hearing is set for 9:30 a.m. Monday.

Although no statistic are available on the number of students who use the present bus lines, Brown pointed out that readings from the Mini-Bus lines show a 50 per cent drop during University vacations.

As an interim measure, city take-over of the Lincoln City Lines would mean purchasing the present buses, but the system would undergo renovation. Some buses would be rerouted, some buses would become express and the Mini-Line service might be merged, Brown speculated.

If Lincoln officials decide to proceed with the bus takeover, Lincolnites will vote on a bond issue May 4. Federal aid would accompany the bond issue.

Brown said, "It's virtually impossible to have adequate bus service without a subsidy."

Diplomat: policy is flexible

U. S. foreign policy has never been more flexible than at the present time, according to Harold Hall, diplomat-in-residence at the University of South Dakota.

Hall was on campus to discuss world trouble spots with political science classes.

The senior officer explained that the State Department has often been criticized for being sluggish and unresponsive but is now attempting to update its foreign policy.

He cited Red China, the Middle East and Chile as good examples of the U.S. remaining "flexible in foreign policy."

The middle east is one area that Hall feels the State Department has proven its value in helping to establish and maintain peace.

America's commitment to Israel is first to maintain world peace according to Hall, "but by actively sending our best officer, the Secretary of State to negotiate, we hope to convince both sides to give a little."

World powers must push Israel to accept terms that are also acceptable to the Arabs if there is to be any progress according to Hall.

The diplomat believes that the Arabs are now ready to negotiate because "for the first time the Arabs are willing to officially recognize the state of Israel."

The U.S. must also re-examine its relations with Red China but not at the expense of the National Chinese, because according to Hall, "that's something they should work out themselves."

"We shouldn't attempt to impose our will on another country."

"The U.S. hasn't recognized Red China because the government hasn't indicated its readiness to enter the international community and assume its responsibilities," added Hall.

Recognition would come when China becomes more cooperative not necessarily meaning a change in



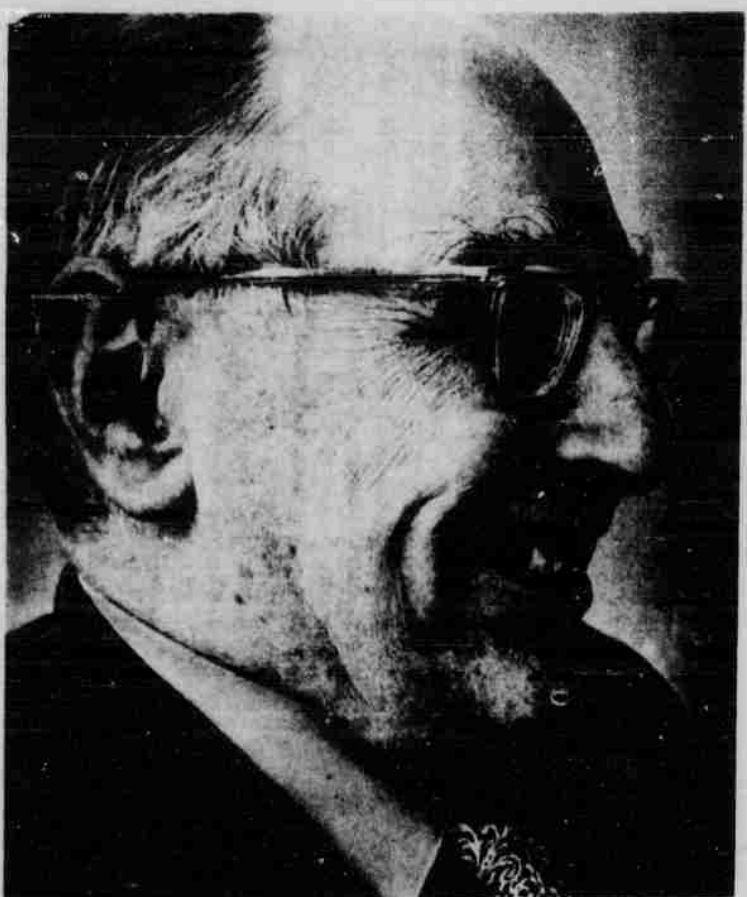
Hall . . . State Department updating foreign policy.

government, the Utah native said.

Questioned about U.S. relations with the Marxist government in Chile, Hall said, "the State Department is extremely interested in Chile because the government has expressed its wish to nationalize the country's copper industry and establish closer relations with Cuba."

The U.S. government is concerned because the copper industry was developed by American businessmen who now fear they will not receive adequate compensation when nationalization takes place.

Demonstrating the new flexible approach, Hall said the State Department is taking a quiet stance, "more of a let's wait and see outlook."



Englishman raps on Russia; says Soviet law is changing

Soviet protest movements are converging on the issue of law as a guarantee of individual liberties, a respected British authority on the Russian people said in a Nebraska Union panel discussion Saturday.

"The traditional Soviet view of law sees it all as a trick," said Sir John Lawrence, editor of *Frontier*, an internationally circulated magazine.

Lawrence told about 30 people attending the Nebraska Political Science Association discussion that underground movements and oppressed nationalities in the Soviet Union are teaming with writers and religious leaders to demand law as a birthright.

He said he was "very pleased" with this growing appeal for law. "You can have a civilized life without democracy," he said, but added that law was indispensable to such a life.

Lawrence will speak further on changes occurring in the Soviet Union at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Nebraska Union.

A graduate of Eton and Oxford University, he reads eight languages and speaks six. He has worked as a British press representative in Moscow and has written "A History of Russia."

Lawrence founded and edited the "Britansky Soyuznik" (British Ally), an uncensored weekly which enjoyed a readership of half a million people throughout Russia during World War II.

He is visiting the University in connection with his latest book, *Russians Observed*. The book's U.S. edition is being published by the University of Nebraska Press.

Soshnik says output must increase

"Welcome and Thank you" said a sign in Architecture Hall Friday greeting Joseph Soshnik when he came to speak.

Students were sitting casually on the floor, on stools and others were standing around. Soshnik sat on a stool in the front with a cup of coffee in hand and the informal discussion began.

He said he had no speech to make so he opened the floor to questions and the audience responded.

At first the questions concerned the role of the School of Environmental Development in the University but it soon switched to a more current problem—the budget.

Soshnik said the big problem NU faces is that people don't want to pay more taxes. This is the heart of the problem, he emphasized.

"Our educational endeavors are going to have to be re-examined in relation to the outputs," said Soshnik. "The emphasis has been on the input and it now has to be concurrently a measure of output."

According to the outgoing President, universities will have to learn how to use the same volume of resources on the input side and have more come out on the output side.

Queried by one student as to how well the University has anticipated the need for changes, Soshnik admitted that administrators haven't done as well as they should have because they didn't start early enough.

Pointing out that the regular 15 hour lead of three and two hour credit courses that most students are taking now is identical to what he took in college, Soshnik suggested one way of cutting expenses in the future—students should take less formalized courses and do more independent study for credit.

Soshnik said that he thinks that the tuition should be kept at the lowest possible level so as to allow more people to attend.

"Because it is not a matter of highest priority in 1971 to use public funds for education of our type I feel that we are forced with a practical decision to make as a University," Soshnik went on "What do we do with the tuition rates?"

The first considerations that the University makes concerning the budget, Soshnik told the gathering are first, the student-faculty ratio, and second, keeping good faculty members here and attracting new ones.

The legislature has the ultimate decision as to how much is spent and when it is spent said Soshnik.

"Unless the legislature makes the appropriations, the time and dates must be readjusted," Soshnik added. "Right now the federal funds are zero and so are the Legislature's."

Goodell opens conference

The fourth annual World in Revolution conference, featuring former U. S. Sen. Charles Goodell, begins in the Nebraska Union Monday.

Goodell will speak at an all-university convocation at 10:30 a.m. in the ballroom. He will also hold a discussion in the Union Lounge at 1:30 p.m.

At 2:30 p.m., Donald Michael, a social psychologist and expert on cybernation, will address students in the ballroom. He will also hold an informal discussion in the Pound-Cather Hall after supper.

On Tuesday architect Paolo Soleri, author Max Lerner, psychologist Albert Ellis and social power expert George Peabody will speak.