

Editorial

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Campaign kick-off Historic race, common issues

Although both gubernatorial candidates Kay Orr and Helen Boosalis officially began their fall campaign push earlier, Thursday's debate at the state fair marks the campaign's entrance into the consciousness of most Nebraskans. Perhaps the biggest surprise of the debate was how traditional the candidates' approaches were given the extensive national media attention the historical race has received.

Being so traditional, Omaha TV reporter Loretta Carroll accurately portrayed taxes as being the campaign's most significant issue. Certainly over the last week or so this issue has received the most public attention with Orr's charge (based on a newspaper reporter's estimate) that Boosalis will raise taxes and Boosalis's continued insistence that she won't.

In the debate Boosalis appeared to play both sides of the fence in superlative Ronald Reagan fashion: Promise everybody everything, all the while insisting that taxes won't have to be raised to pay for them.

On the other hand, Orr appears content to run for the position of caretaker governor: Except for the money saved from increased cost-effectiveness, Orr's basic position is that current programs are sufficient to maintain the type of government most Nebraskans want.

Linked intimately with the issue of taxes is the broader issue of the Nebraska economy. Both candidates appeared to be struggling for something substantive to say about an economy which is mainly controlled by forces outside the state. While

Orr refused to embrace international technological protectionism as the answer to sagging U.S. agriculture exports, Boosalis struck a more populist chord by railing against American bankers who assertedly provide low-interest loans to less developed nations while refusing similarly favorable terms to U.S. farmers.

The tone the two candidates attempted to set for their campaigns were distinct. Conservative Orr invoked the imagery of the continuity of Nebraska's future with its past and the rich tradition of Nebraska setting the stage for surviving its present difficulties. Liberal Boosalis invoked the imagery of governmental activism as a solution to Nebraska's current woes.

The fact that two women were running as the major party candidates for governor for the first time did not go completely unnoticed at the debate. But the question on women's issues focused on the fact that the two women candidates have not received an overly enthusiastic reception from "women's advocacy" groups. These groups' lackluster response to this historic race is more a reflection on the policy positions of these groups rather than of the two most-qualified candidates to run for Nebraska's governor in a long time.

All in all, it's difficult to see much maturation coming in the issues over the next 10 weeks of the campaign. Yet, especially given the non-partisan nature of the Unicameral, style, personality and basic philosophy are as significant "issues," as policy issues themselves. We should at least get a good look at style in the weeks to come.

Game policy released Officials crack down on fans' conduct

The Nebraska-Florida State football game Saturday marks the first time a night game will be played in Memorial Stadium. And law enforcement officials and university administrators are prepared for any irresponsible behavior by fans.

A memorandum from Rudy Lewis, vice chancellor for student affairs, warns that the following activities will be utilized to prevent injuries and property damage for all home games:

- University officials and police officers will be active in personally identifying participants who are involved in criminal behavior or violations of university regulations.

- Plainclothes as well as uniformed police officers will assist in crowd control and individual arrests at the scene of unauthorized rallies or bonfires.

- All disorderly behavior at football games will result in immediate arrest and ejection from the stadium. Gate attendants will not permit individuals with oranges, alcoholic beverages, or large coolers and containers to enter the stadium.

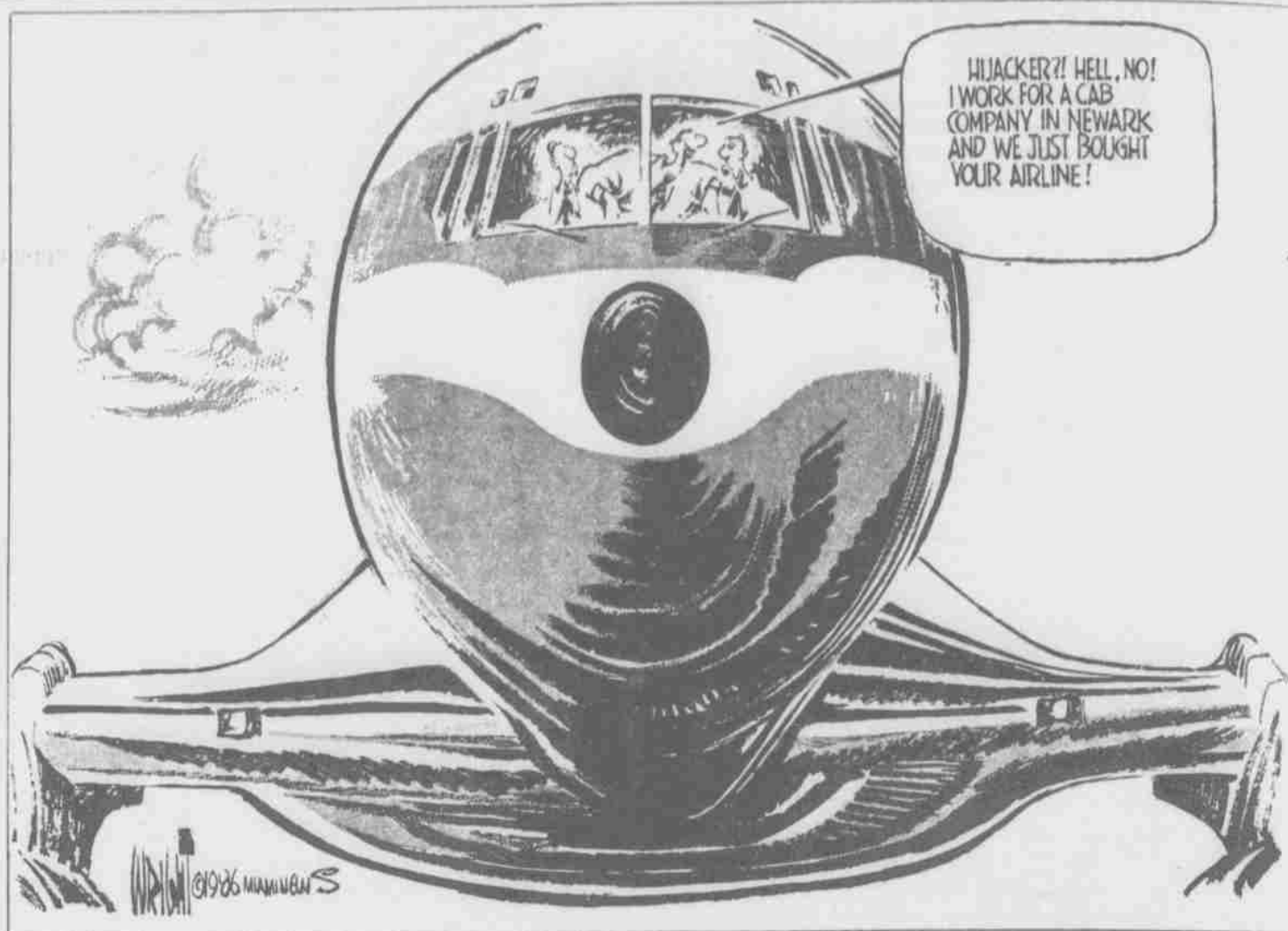
- Police officers will photo-

graph participants at street disturbances and make further arrests after identifying those involved. A video camera and slide projector will be utilized during home football games to help in the identification of fans involved in any disruptive conduct, including orange throwing.

The university will continue to initiate disciplinary action with students as appropriate, including possible suspension from the university.

If necessary, arrests could be made for a variety of reasons, including arson, interfering with the work of police and fire department officers, assault, littering, use of alcohol, disturbing the peace and destruction of property. Some of the offenses are misdemeanors, others are felonies.

The Daily Nebraskan encourages fans, especially students, to act responsibly and follow university regulations. With the first game being played at night, the chance for irresponsible behavior increases. Day parties are a possibility and officials will not hesitate to bar entry to any intoxicated individual.



Four more years for Ron?

More Reagan rhetoric would send U.S. back into Dark Ages

Well... I'm trying to imagine it. My eyes are squeezed very tight. I chant, "Four more years, four more years." But I still can't imagine the Teflon president's Tupperware party lasting that long.

Yet according to the most recent edition of Newsweek, dated Sept. 8 (does that mean we don't have to believe it until then?), a movement is under way to keep Ronnie in power. Yes, that's right, Ronald Reagan, of "Bedtime for Bonzo" and bomb time for Gadhafi.

Lise Olsen

"It's simple, sort of," Newsweek says. All Reagan lovers have to do is get both houses of Congress to pass a resolution to repeal the 22nd Amendment and then have the resolution ratified by two-thirds of the 50 states. A.S.A.P.

The proponents are Max Hugel, former deputy director of the CIA, and Guy Vander Jagt, chairman of the House Republican Committee. And apparently they've got plenty of supporters, possibly including the president.

Although Reagan has repeatedly said he plans to retire, he also has told friends that he would work to repeal the 22nd Amendment. He once told Fortune magazine, "If they want to vote for someone, we shouldn't have a rule that tells them they can't."

Admittedly, other countries, like Great Britain, have had long-term political leaders like Margaret Thatcher, who has given the country a continuity of leadership and of policy.

But continuity at what price? I don't

pretend to be qualified to assess the impact of what would happen if we kept electing Ronnie until death do us part, but let me make some obvious predictions.

The Supreme Court would be hardest hit. Bill Brennan and Thurgood Marshall, the court's strong liberals, probably would not be able to outlast robust Ron. And Ron is likely to replace them with reactionaries with funny clauses for their suburban homes. The court's center would shift decidedly to the right. That would probably mean the end of legalized abortion and the end of any hope for repeal of capital punishment. Obscenity rulings would become more strict and criminals defendants' rights would be protected less vigorously.

Another four years of Reagan definitely would test Soviet-American relations. How long could Gorbachev stay friendly in the face of Reagan's repeated rebuffs of summit invitations and disarmament proposals?

It also would be interesting to see how the feud with Libya would shape up, and if four more years would give Reagan the chance to participate in the all-out war he seems to want. Or maybe he could just kill off a couple more of Gadhafi's adopted children.

But could he really be re-elected? Vander Jagt recently asked, "Is there anyone (who) doubts that if Ronald Reagan runs again he will win again?"

The answer is supplied by Newsweek's most recent poll. The poll, conducted by Gallup in August, showed that 62 percent of the public would not like to see Reagan elected to a third term, although 64 percent approve of his performance.

But Reagan himself recently conducted his own unscientific poll, asking a crowd: "I wonder how the folks would feel about giving it one more try?" After thunderous applause, he added, "I'm kidding, of course."

But was he?

We all know how well Reagan gets along with the entire English royal family. And gee, didn't Nancy fit right in with the stylish crowd at Andy and Fergy's wedding this summer. Maybe that's the kind of future Ron has planned for his family. King Ron with Nancy co-starring as the Queen Mommy. That way we could all spend tax dollars and contribute to the deficit until we die paying for his children's royal weddings and reading the details in the Enquirer.

Preventing all that is the idea behind the 22nd Amendment, ratified in 1951. It's a check on the executive branch's power based on common law traditions dating back to this country's beginnings.

The only president to have broken that tradition was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was elected to four terms and served 12 years before he died. The amendment passed four years later under President Harry Truman.

Even George Washington, "The Father of our country," served only two terms after he was formally elected in 1789 (although he was de facto president from 1775).

In fact, the people didn't want George to retire, either. They wanted him to be king but, he refused.

That wasn't why he dodged all those icebergs in the Delaware.

Olsen is a senior news-editorial major.

Did Brosnahan really see anything? Will this Rehnquist thing never end?

A fortnight ago in this space I ruled that the matter of William Rehnquist and his alleged interference with the rights of voters approaching the polling place in Bethune, Ariz., in 1962 amounted either to a) mistaken identity, or b) perjury by an associate justice of the Supreme Court. I raised the further point that it would be odd to perjure yourself in order to conceal the charge that you had asked a voter to prove that he could read — this because, in the Dark Age of 1962, people actually were supposed to prove they could read before being allowed to vote.

There it was left. But since then, certain facts have come out. The star witness against Rehnquist was one James Brosnahan. It was he who most resolutely insisted that Rehnquist was out there harassing voters. But now it develops that Brosnahan in fact didn't

himself see the spectacle he described with such animus. He had heard others say that Rehnquist had done this. Meanwhile, every engine of research — journalistic and criminal — had gone to work on the case. And there is

William F. Buckley Jr.



nothing there. No contemporaneous news accounts, no police report, no FBI report mentioning Rehnquist. Brosnahan was reduced to saying that it must have been some other episode involving Rehnquist, at some other site. Perhaps in some other country.

Brosnahan is a liberal Democrat (his self-designation) who has opposed Rehnquist for years and who will presumably oppose him as chief justice, which is his right, a right he will no doubt be disappointed the Rehnquist court will not deny him.

The diehard Democrats, however, having failed to discredit Rehnquist, thought to maneuver for time by asking for a delay in the vote. Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas replied with a simple no. And no one can easily accuse Dole of being precipitate: There has been plenty of time in which to accumulate an anti-Rehnquist portfolio, right down to incriminating birthmarks. The Kennedy-Biden-Metzenbaum Democrats have thought of filibustering, but that is not a popular practice in the Senate a few weeks before a national election. They

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