

Editorial

Daily Nebraskan
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vicki Ruhga, Editor, 472, 1766
Thom Gabrukiewicz, Managing Editor
Ad Hudler, Editorial Page Editor
Jim Rogers, Editorial Page Editor
Chris Welsch, Copy Desk Chief

Nancy Hoch: Candidate has conflict of interest

Despite outcries from other regents, republican gubernatorial candidate Nancy Hoch wants to keep her post on the NU Board of Regents.

NU Regent John Payne called for Hoch's resignation from the board last week, saying Hoch has a conflict of interest.

Payne has a point. The regents must rely on the governor for university appropriation recommendations.

This year the NU budget again will be a campaign issue because of Gov. Bob Kerrey's attempt to limit NU's scope by cutting \$3 million from the university budget.

In past gubernatorial races, former regents, such as Dick Herman and Val Peterson, admitted they had a conflict of interest and resigned from the board.

By refusing to give up her regents' post, Hoch puts herself in a difficult position. If Hoch is elected governor, she would have to evaluate an NU budget that she helped formulate as an NU regent.

NU might come out ahead, because of Hoch's closeness to the university and understanding of NU programs. But Hoch's critics

certainly would criticize her lack of objectivity and question her decision.

In the interest of her campaign and the NU Board of Regents, Hoch should resign her regents' post. Her democratic competitors, Helen Boosalis, former Nebraska Commission on Aging Director, and Chris Beutler, former state senator, already have left their state offices because of potential conflicts.

Although Hoch's regents' post was not a paid position, conflicts would still arise. By leaving the post, Hoch could devote more time to her campaign, and the board could find another regent willing to devote more time to the university.

Hoch's performance as a regent has been outstanding. She would be greatly missed. Perhaps the board could arrange a leave of absence for Hoch, so that if she is not elected governor, she could return for her regents' post.

If further regents continue to run for governor, the board should consider a temporary leave of absence. If all were forced to permanently resign, the state could lose outstanding regents or potential governors.

Gramm-Rudman Branches grapple for power

Last Wednesday the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments on the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law. The provision, passed and signed into law last fall, requires the comptroller general to automatically cut the budget to within pre-set limits if Congress does not voluntarily meet the budget goals.

Earlier in February, a special federal court held that Gramm-Rudman violated the constitutional separation of powers.

The legal dispute over the law extends far beyond its express attempt to balance the budget. Difficult issues of great constitutional importance underlie implementation of the law.

The key constitutional dispute revolves around the domain of legislative and executive power. That is, what Congress can do to the president.

The comptroller general is at the heart of the battle. While the

comptroller is appointed by the president for a term of 15 years, he is removable at the will of Congress. Thus it is not clear whether the office is a part of the legislative or executive branch — or whether comptroller actions under the provision infringe on other branches' authority.

The major argument advanced against the law is that the comptroller is a congressional employee and that the law therefore infringes on presidential powers by forcing submission to this congressional office.

The decision also could affect a number of other "independent" federal boards and agencies, such as the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Communications Commission.

The issues sometimes seem obscure, but decisions involving disputes between Congress and the president have practical implications for how future administrations will act.

Editorial Policy

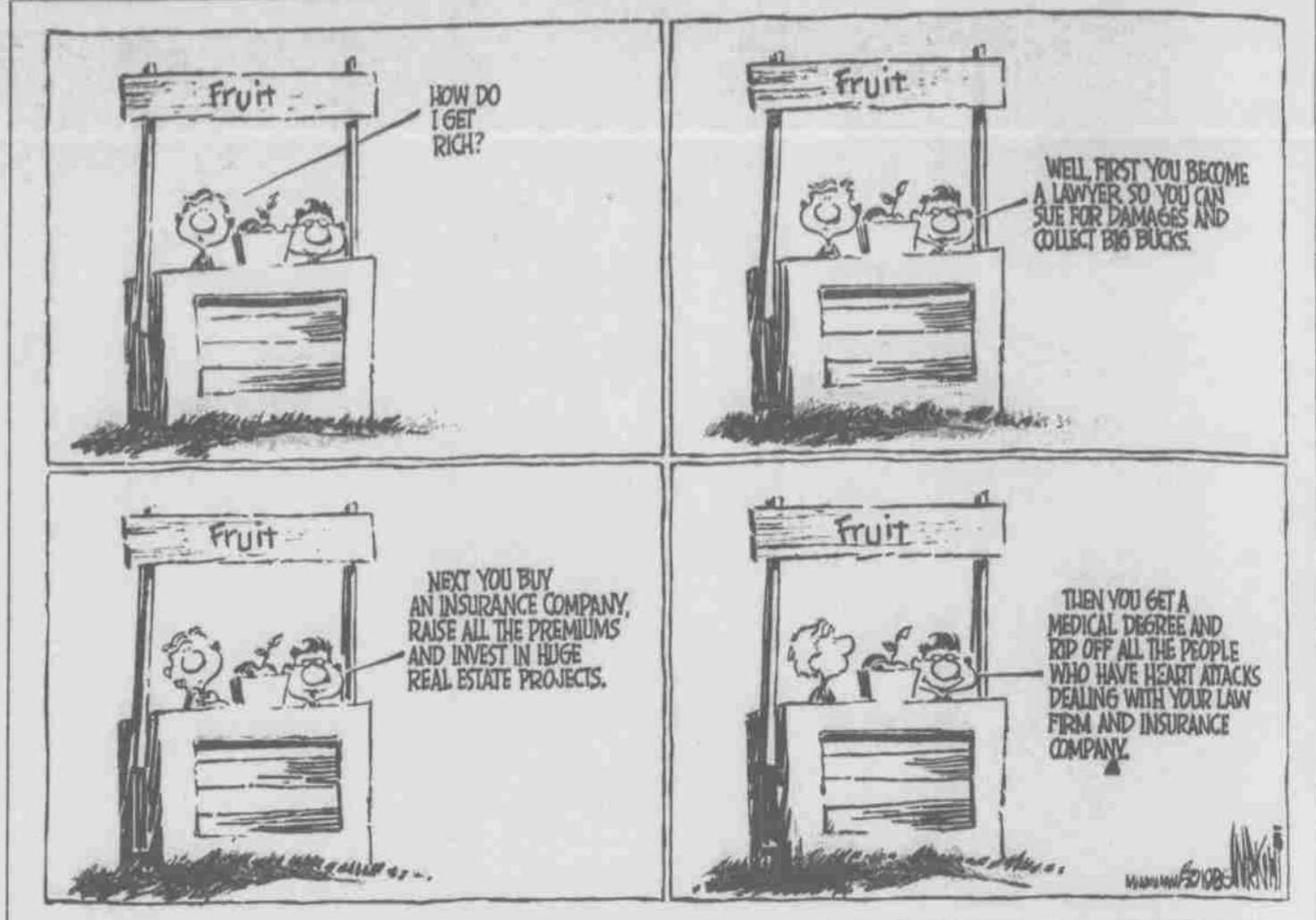
Unsigned editorials represent official policy of the spring 1986 Daily Nebraskan. Policy is set by the Daily Nebraskan Editorial Board. Its members are Vicki Ruhga, editor; Ad Hudler, editorial page editor; Thom Gabrukiewicz, managing editor; James Rogers, editorial associate and Chris Welsch, copy desk chief.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the views of the university, its

employees, the students or the NU Board of Regents.

The Daily Nebraskan's publishers are the regents, who established the UNL Publications Board to supervise the daily production of the paper.

According to policy set by the regents, responsibility for the editorial content of the newspaper lies solely in the hands of its student editors.



The tiger has indigestion Ramifications of the attack on Libya hard to swallow

"When our citizens are abused or attacked anywhere in the world, we will respond," President Reagan told millions of Americans on the night of the Libya attack. "If necessary, we shall do it." A few hours earlier, 13 U.S. fighter bombers descended on the Libyan coastal cities of Tripoli and Benghazi and blasted military and intelligence targets. Col. Moammar Khadafy's home also was hit, killing his 15-month-old adopted daughter. Some Libyan citizens were hit as well, adding to the incident's worldwide controversy.

Reagan ordered the attack out of the grim conviction that ruthless attacks on Americans and citizens from countries like Israel will never let up until terrorists and the states that sponsor them pay a price. As Reagan said in his televised address: "We are talking to Khadafy in the only language he understands."

Numerous Libya-induced terrorist attacks have plagued Americans in the last year. The bombing of a West Berlin disco frequented by U.S. servicemen was, in Reagan's mind, the last straw. I admit that Reagan's televised address was fairly cogent and rather breathtaking. The heinous Libyan terrorist attacks are indeed disturbing, but Reagan should have considered an adage before he made his decision to fight violence with violence: "Two wrongs do not make a right."

The negative ramifications of the attack outweigh the objectives because the problem is now, unfortunately, larger than before. Granted, Khadafy now knows the price for unjustly slaughtering and harassing innocent people, but was it worth it to get the message across in the manner we did?

The first ramification concerns Khadafy as the new "hero" of the Mideast and Europe. Britain, Canada and Israel are the only allied countries that support Reagan's actions. In France, Italy, West Germany and numerous Arab nations, people have protested the attack vehemently with U.S. flag-burning ceremonies and other anti-American demonstrations. Once again, America is looked at as a nation of war-loving imperialists by Europe and the Mideast.

Libya owns 40 percent of Italy's Fiat auto corporation; West Germany buys 50 percent of its crude oil from the country and several Libyans reside in France.



Scott Harrah

Libya now can use its influence and the American attack to weaken U.S. influence in Europe.

The Soviet Union, which often rises to woo Europeans with the purported merits of communism, now can claim that they are "peace lovers" and the Americans are "war mongers."

Perhaps the most ironic thing about the attack is that it failed to curtail terrorism; instead, it increased it. A U.S. embassy in Sudan was bombed, and there was also an attempted bombing of a U.S. officers' club in Ankara, Turkey, according to several news reports. One can be sure that the exacerbated Khadafy and the Arab countries will continue their reign of terror against the U.S. because they now have

a valid reason. It looks like Reagan not only fought fire with fire — he poured political gasoline on the flames as well.

Reagan lost patience and attacked Libya with the idea of deterring terrorism, but the attacks that have followed the incident have shown that he made a mistake we will have to deal with from now on.

Intensifying the plan to economically isolate Libya could help weaken Khadafy, but it is not going to stop him. Even if it did, we still would have to face Syrian and Palestinian terrorism.

The problem of terrorism in the world is a profound one. It is something that, like the arms race, will take time to conquer. Hasty military attacks against terrorist regimes only add more years to the process of finding a solution because violence only brings more violence. We must instead endeavor to gain support from our allies to achieve this goal. If Reagan declares another attack, it will merely push us further apart in foreign relations and limit our chances of holding Soviet-American summits.

We must also recognize the problems of the Mideast, which Reagan has ignored for some time now.

"There have been times in the shadow war of terror when the tiger could do no more than snarl and twitch his tail — and there will be others. Monday, America sent a justifiably different message. The tiger bites," said the New York Times on April 15.

Yes, the tiger had his first bite on terrorism in Libya, but now that ferocious creature is going to have to learn to tolerate the indigestion it caused.

Harrah is a UNL junior in speech communications and English.

Duchess' romance a reminder that few lovers believe in fairy tales

She was born Bessie Wallis Warfield in 1896, and she died last week the Duchess of Windsor. In between she was Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Simpson, but she played only one big role, one part for the history books, and the newspapers. She was the co-star of "The Love Story of the Century."

The most memorable lines in the greatest romantic hit of the 1930s were not those delivered by or even to this American woman. They were the words spoken to the British empire by the man who loved her.

On Dec. 11, 1936, the man who could not be both king and Mrs. Simpson's third husband said this to his people: "You must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king as I

would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love." Edward VIII's monologue sent goosebumps through an entire generation.

From that moment on, Wally Simpson would have to be a wife worth more



Ellen Goodman

than the crown of England and Edward VIII would have to find more fulfillment as husband than as ruler of the British Empire. Love had to be worth the price.

If the former king had second thoughts during their 35 years of marriage he never expressed them. "She is

the perfect woman," he said again and again. "We were made for one another — even if it meant giving up my throne."

But the woman on the receiving end of this exchange never quite could explain it. "Nobody ever called me beautiful or even pretty. I was thin in an era when a certain plumpness was a girl's ideal. My jaw was clearly too big and too pointed to be classic. And no one has ever accused me of being intellectual," she wrote. "Perhaps I was one of the first to penetrate his inner loneliness."

I don't know how this love story played out in its offstage hours. There are some who say it turned sour, the duchess a shrew and the duke a wimp,