

Federal official, teacher debate government's role

By Jim Rogers
Editorial Page Editor

Two constitutional-law experts faced off Wednesday about the proper role of the U.S. government. Before a group of law students and professors at the Nebraska College of Law, U.S. Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman and Creighton law professor Richard E. Shugrue debated at a Bicentennial Symposium on Federalism sponsored by the Nebraska Chapter of the Federalist Society.

Markman said the state of federalism in the United States is "forlorn." He said the constitutional requirement is too often treated as archaic and irrelevant when, in fact, "federalism is tied to individual liberty." Unless a national and uniform solution is needed, states should make their own decisions, he said.

The Supreme Court has said Congress, not the courts, is the primary protector of federalism, Markman said. Asking Congress to protect federalism is like asking a "wolf pack to protect sheep," Markman said.

He compared it to the president attempting to usurp the power of Congress or the courts, which would cause a "constitutional crisis." The dispersal of power between the states and the national government is as important as the separation of power between the three branches of the federal government, he said.

Even if the constitution authorizes national legislation, Markman said, "wisdom" would recognize the value of state-level decision-making because states are "more responsive to the average citizen" and closer to the people.

Shugrue argued that a more expansive notion of the powers of the national government is necessary in a modern society, saying, "The history of constitutional development in the United States is the history of withdrawal from economic Balkanization" present at the "dawn of the Republic."

Shugrue said a federal constitution would not have been needed at all if not for the many problems that would have caused national chaos otherwise. History teaches the need for a strong national government, and the constitution gives the national government this power, he said.

Shugrue said a "vibrant federalism" exists with the recognition that there are legitimate areas of concern the national government may address, such as civil rights.

Shugrue disputed Markman's claim that state and local governments better meet the needs of their citizens and said local governments were the prime offenders in preventing non-white Americans from obtaining equal educational opportunity.

Shugrue also questioned the financial ability of states and cities to take care of needs. He said that "to emasculate the national government... is to take a step back into the dark ages."

Unusual jobs give students unique summer opportunities

By Libby York
Staff Reporter

Getting a summer job doesn't have to mean working at home in the fields or taking tickets at the local theater. Unconventional jobs, some students say, can be a good change of pace.

Jobs as summer-camp counselors, nannies and amusement-park attendants provide work in a light atmosphere, said Kay Kinkelman, coordinator of job location and development at UNL.



Barb Wilhelm, a junior speech communications and advertising major, worked at Walt Disney World last summer through the Magic Kingdom College Program. The program provides college students with a salary and locates places to live. Employees are required to work and attend one seminar a week to learn about different aspects of the corporation, such as finance, accounting

and entertainment.

"Everyone is on a first-name basis there," Wilhelm said, "which created a better working atmosphere." At times, it got monotonous, and I didn't really care for the heat, but it taught me an attitude: to always put forth my best effort."

The job-opportunities board outside the office of scholarships and financial aid, Administration Building 22 has several fliers advertising unconventional jobs.

Kimberle Maaske, a sophomore broadcasting major, spent last summer in Connecticut as a nanny for two children, one 7 months old and one 2 years old.

"I got to see a different part of the country, and I got paid for it," she said. Maaske received \$125 per week and 1 1/2 days a week off. She said she traveled to Maine, Boston and New York.

Maaske said people interested in nanny jobs should consider the circumstances and their personalities.

"If the mother didn't work (outside the home), I wouldn't recommend it," she said.

"It's a chance for people to see a different part of the country, but you have to put up with a lot of stuff from the parents," Maaske said. "You have to remember it is a job."

Employment at a dude ranch or national park, or as a construction or yard worker is an option for students who want to work outside.

See JOBS on 6

Sanctions a boon to Botha, tragic for unemployed blacks

RUSHER from Page 4

by those who favored them.

The hope of these supporters was that sanctions would (to quote one paper) "jolt the South African government" into abandoning its segregationist policies. On the contrary, it is agreed by political analysts right across the South African spectrum that sanctions have simply hardened white South African opinion against further concessions to the blacks, put an end to the good will toward America that President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" had engendered, and strengthened the support of the Botha government among white voters so spectacularly that Botha has called an election for May 6 to cash in on it.

On the economic side, the sanctions have thrown substantial numbers of blacks out of work (once again, as opponents predicted) — an especially painful wound in a country whose unemployed have no dote to fall back on. South African businessmen have been picking up the assets of departing U.S. firms for a song. South Africa's Roman Catholic bishops have issued a statement admitting that sanctions (which they favored have proved a disastrous mistake.

Of course, in the long run — after South African entrepreneurs have made some quick money filling the gaps opened by the U.S. sanctions — the continued shortage of foreign capital for fresh investment ought to begin to slow

down the South African economy. To the extent that it can, the government will try to alleviate the resulting black unemployment by giving these workers the jobs, in mining and elsewhere, currently held by visiting workers from Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and elsewhere — thus shifting the impact of sanctions to these hapless neighboring states. But the long-term effect on South Africa's blacks is bound to be serious.

What about the cynical argument that a painful dose of unemployment may be just what the blacks need to "ginger them up" — to energize them for revolutionary activity against the white regime? Unfortunately (if that's your strategy) all evidence is to the contrary. A truly hungry man has no time for politics. Such energy as he may have is single-mindedly devoted to the desperate search for food — until approaching starvation produces first debility, then torpor.

So much for sanctions.
© 1987 Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
Rusher is the publisher of the National Review.

"Ombudsman? ...Yeah, I think I had one last night."

Not everyone knows who the ombudsman is or what he can do for you. The truth is, the ombudsman is available to assist in resolving any problem, ranging from University procedures to policy matters. He is available to anyone within the University.

Call us...we're here to help.
472-3633 / 116 Lyman Hall

JUST
IN TIME
FOR
SPRING
BREAK!

**A Post and Nickel
SHOE SALE!**

**GREAT SALE PRICES ON OUR
ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MEN'S AND
WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR!**

**NOW
THRU
MARCH
22**

the Post and Nickel

Downtown Lincoln at 141 N. 14th