

Editorial

Jackson bid could make waves

When our next president is inaugurated in January 1985, it's a safe bet it won't be Jesse Jackson on the stand taking the oath. The Democratic Party knows it, the voters know it, even Jesse Jackson knows it.

Still, Jackson, who announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in Washington Thursday, has refused to admit his candidacy is a less-than-serious bid for the presidency and more of an attempt to sway the outcome.

Jackson gave a stirring, emotion-filled speech Thursday, according to wire service reports. He described President Reagan as a bigot, calling him "pro-rich, pro-aristocratic, pro-agribusiness, pro-military, pro-big business, anti-Black, anti-Hispanic, anti-civil rights, anti-human rights, anti-poor, anti-family farmer, anti-youth, anti-public education and anti-women."

But Jackson left out one major element in his speech. He didn't bother to mention exactly what it is he stands for or how he would go about achieving his goals if elected.

While Jackson's emotional anti-Republican speeches may win him a loyal bloc of supporters,

they aren't going to get him very far among the general populace and they could hurt the chances of black politicians who may wish to run for this office in the future.

Make no mistakes about it, by running as a democrat, instead of an independent, Jackson has the potential to greatly influence the 1984 elections.

His support will not be strong enough to gain the nomination, but it could be enough that Democrats will have to listen to him as they draw up the party platform.

Jackson's candidacy has the potential to draw millions of black voters into Democratic voting ranks. Those who register to vote for Jackson in the primaries may just be enough to spell trouble for Reagan and the Republicans during the general election.

But if Jackson's hope is to advance the role of black politicians, he is likely to come out a loser.

His anti-everything, pro-nothing campaign speeches are a rallying point for some but are offensive to many. They are likely to create a negative image in the minds of many voters — an image that could live on for a long time.

Taming the Soviet menagerie a job for the Reagan doctrine

Right after President Reagan authorized invasion of Grenada, he had nobody with him but you. He was supported by almost nobody else. Congress was mostly against what he did. Our allies were unhappy with him. The U.N. Security Council voted against him. News media pundits were down on him.



Paul Harvey

Only the people were for him. Phone calls to the White House supported him 2-to-1.

An ABC sample survey showed you supported him 2-to-1.

After his speech, the support grew to 10-to-1.

The American students who were safely evacuated supported him 999-to-1.

Americans had been less supportive previously. Only 6 percent had favored sending American troops to El Salvador.

Against sending troops to El Salvador — yet for an overt invasion of Grenada — indicates the American people will not support another pulled-punches "Vietnam" but will support an all-out, get-in-and-get-it-over-with war.

What is emerging is a Reagan doctrine for the Americas.

Reagan says our troops got to Grenada just in time to prevent Castro from taking over the island and transforming it into a Soviet-Cuban

colony for the further export of terror in the Caribbean.

Moscow, with missionary zeal, will export its godless religion as far and wide as possible.

We should understand that. We, similarly, seek to export our political and economic philosophy as far and wide as possible.

They are more willing to do it with the threat of a bomb or at the point of a gun.

Our responses, then, must be multiple.

A carrot and a whip.

We must make peace profitable and make war unprofitable.

Globally, we can keep the hungry bear tread only with more than enough nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons.

Regionally, we need an adequate conventional arsenal to prevent a Trojan horse intrusion of our hemisphere.

This does not mean that we can afford the luxury of "stompin' ants" all over Latin America. That region's strife is chronic and ceaseless.

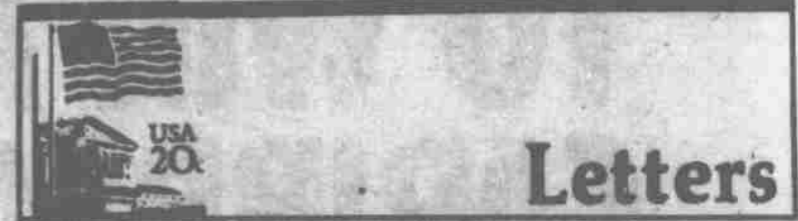
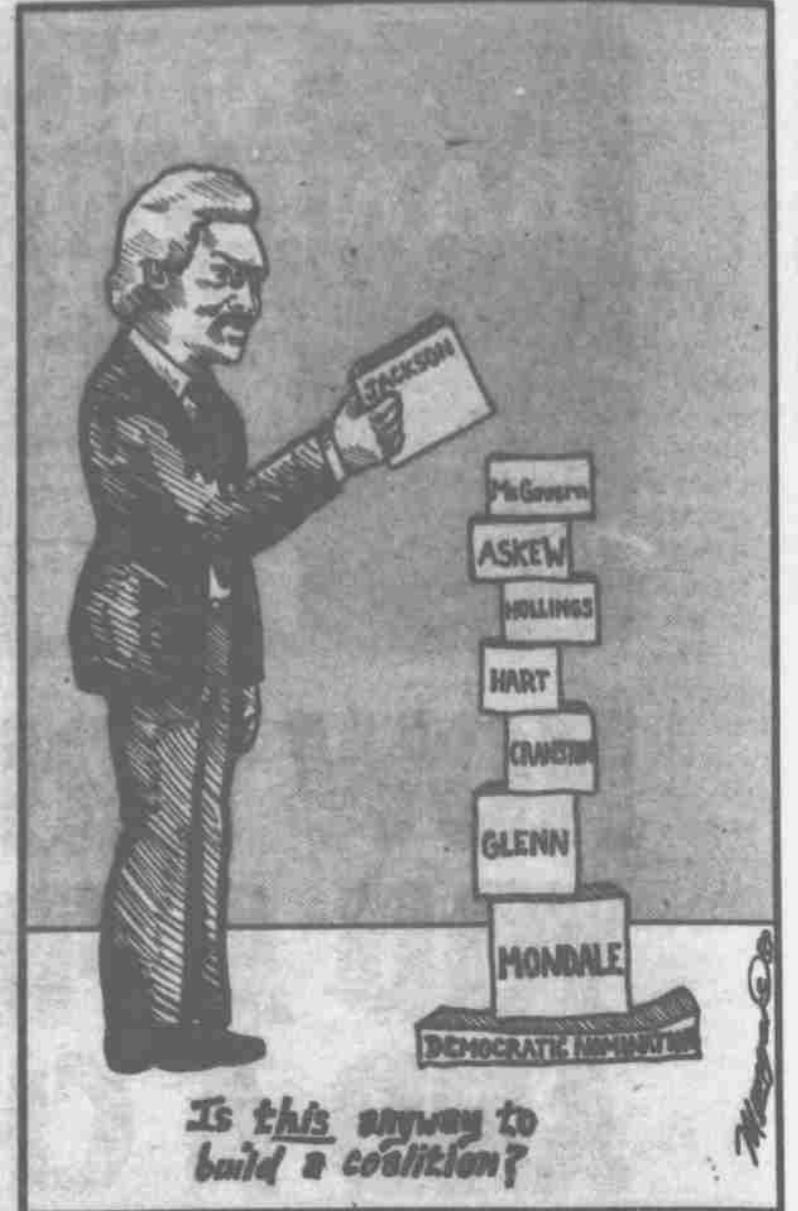
But we can and should — as we did in Grenada — snip any tentacle of the Soviet octopus that threatens us — the United States.

Moscow will never abandon its expansionism until it costs more than it's worth.

In international diplomacy, retreat begets retreat and success begets momentum. The dominoes fall both ways.

Already — just since Grenada — Suriname in northern South America has suspended "all Cuban projects" and has expelled the Cuban ambassador.

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Athletes come first

I would like to address the column on prep title games (Daily Nebraskan, Nov. 1).

My home town is North Platte. I know all about the "obvious travel difficulties" you referred to. I competed in gymnastics for four years, and the shortest distance we ever traveled for a meet was 150 miles. In bus time, that's about three hours.

The column gave me the impression that the only reason state championships are held is for the press and the people who live in and around Lincoln. If the press does not want to take the time to travel to a title match, the athlete does not suffer. A true athlete in a championship situation is concentrating only on doing his/her best, not on whether his/her name is going to appear in a paper he/she will never even see.

Every state final in Lincoln gives the Lincoln squads the hometown advantage. Why do the same with football? Why change the fairest system in the state just for the press or the fans? Shouldn't the athletes come first?

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U.S. must block Castro's export of tyranny

In view of the United Nations debate and show of overwhelmingly negative world opinion, many Americans are beginning to question the necessity of our involvement in Grenada. This is a sign that the United States has a conscience, but it also shows that citizens here do not understand Castro or what his Cuba is all about.

Guest Opinion

I was born and raised in Cuba during the time my country underwent its most drastic transition. When Castro came to power he sought to make himself a god to his people. The practice of organized religion was discouraged with an iron hand. The traditional religious holidays were changed to suit the needs of the state. Christmas, for example, was moved to July 26, in honor of the date Castro gained power.

I can remember a time in grammar school when children were asked to recite a prayer and ask God for candy. When asked if God had given them any candy, they shook their heads "no". Then they were asked to close their eyes and ask Castro for candy. At this point, candy was thrown all around the room and the children went wild.

With methods like these, Castro began to indoctrinate the youth of Cuba. It grew to such an extent that children would even denounce their own parents for any deed that could be construed as contrary to the new regime. Parents, neighbors and friends were jailed, shot, or tortured.

Fidel Castro stopped at nothing in order to establish power. His right hand man, Camilo Cienfuegos, was a friend of the people. Indeed, his popularity was instrumental in Castro's gaining Cuban acceptance. But, when Cienfuegos realized that Castro was primarily interested in establishing a communist state with the support of the Soviet Union, he publicly withdrew his endorsement. The next day, he disappeared, never to be seen again.

More than 20 years have passed since Castro took over, plenty of time for the people of Cuba to become completely indoctrinated. Many of those who would have fought for a free Cuba have since been assimilated into U.S. society. Those who remained in Cuba know nothing better and have no inclination to try for a change.

It is too late for Cuba, but not for the other countries of the Caribbean and Latin America. Castro must not be allowed to export Cuban oppression. It was right for the United States to come to the aid of the Grenadian people and the members of the Organization of East Caribbean States. Those who believe otherwise are ignoring the fact that the troops we fought in Grenada were largely Cuban.

Why would Cubans put up such resistance unless they were protecting their military interests in Grenada?

The U.N. debate that followed showed that Cuba and the Soviet Union have an amazing ability to ignore their own expansionist activities while decrying the 'expansionist' actions of the United States. For the other nations of the free world to join in their cry is irresponsible. For the people of the United States to believe them in preference to their own government is absurd.

After the Vietnam experience, it is difficult for Americans to feel good about involvement in foreign conflicts. Many feel that if the United States is not directly threatened, there is no need for us to fight. This is an unrealistic point of view. We cannot afford to ignore our neighbors. A direct threat to their freedom will eventually be a direct threat to ours.

I believe that we are not the only people who deserve a just government. I'm not talking about the difference between socialism and democracy. I'm talking about the difference between terrorism and peace. I'm talking about the difference between oppression and self-rule. Most of Cuba's citizens have forgotten the difference, but the people of Grenada know what I'm talking about.

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