Jackson enters race for Democratic presidential nomination

By HELLE NIELSEN Staff Writer

The Rev. Jesse Jackson announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination this weekend, saying that economic injustice is the critical issue and that a new South will lead the nation to progress.

"Just as we replaced racial violence with racial justice, we must replace economic violence with economic justice," Jackson told over 4,000 supporters who crowded the Raleigh Civic Center Saturday.

Jackson said farm foreclosures, plant shutdowns, poor health care and capital flight create an atmosphere of economic violence.

In his 45-minute speech, Jackson also outlined a three-point foreign policy and his strategy for drug abuse prevention.

Calling his choice to announce his candidacy in the South "prophetic," Jackson said the South will lead the nation toward social and economic

"We in coalition - black and white, Jew and Gentile - fought to end the worst of the Old South," he

Jackson's announcement came during the second convention of the Rainbow Coalition, a grass roots coalition of the disenfranchised, which endorsed Jackson over the weekend.

Addressing economic issues, Jackson spoke strongly against transnational corporations which close their operations in the United States to invest in countries with unorganized, low-wage labor.

"The great challenge to our party is to put America back to work at livable wages," he said.

He called for a new economic direction that will make corporations reinvest in the United States, retrain workers, research for commercial development and convert American industry from building "unnecessary weapon systems" to serving public needs in housing and transportation.

Jackson linked economic and foreign policies saving that the United States should use its economic and political influence to raise wages of Third World workers.

"If we raise the standard of living of the Third World," Jackson said. "we take away the incentive of multinational corporations to take our jobs to repressed labor markets abroad . . . and create a vast, new market."

Saying that the Reagan Administration has shown weak leadership and little vision, Jackson launched what he called "the Jackson Doctrine": foreign policy based on strengthening international law, selfdetermination for other nations and international economic justice.

Sounding a familiar campaign theme, Jackson declared drug use a primary threat to the American

He said policy makers should grapple with the social problems at the root of drug abuse in addition to curtailing the flow of drugs.

He proposed supporting alternative crops in poor countries that supply drugs and chided the Reagan Administration for cutting funds for U.S. coast guards.

Jackson, who polls indicate is the front-runner for the Democratic nomination, rejected suggestions that his support in polls is due to name recognition.

"I wasn't born with name recognition; I earned it," Jackson said. "I was born to a teen-age mother. No one knew her name."

In the 1984 primary election, Jackson got about 3.5 million votes, put it on the national agenda."

or 21 percent of the primary and caucus votes, and finished third behind Walter Mondale and Gary

The National Rainbow Coalition. which now has 25,000 members, grew

out of Jackson's campaign. But the Rainbow Coalition is a movement independent of Jackson's 1988 campaign, said Ron Daniels, the organization's executive director, at

a Friday press conference. "The campaign is for a season," Daniels said. "We (the Coalition) are a permanent political organization and intend to be around well into the 21st century to change the direction of this country."

More than 1,000 delegates from 39 states met from Friday to Sunday to develop their platform for "a new America," said a convention organizer.

The Rainbow Coalition and Jackson helped register two million new Democratic voters, which made the difference in electing a Democratic majority in the Senate, Daniels said.

"In 1984, 85 million people chose not to vote - they are the biggest party in the country," Daniels said. 1 Daniels said that the Rainbow

Coalition has expanded enormously across all ethnic and issue lines since 1984, and so has Jackson's support. Although in 1984 Jackson was seen

as a candidate for black people only, he now has the support of farmer, labor, peace and environmental groups, Daniels said.

Merle Hansen, head of North American Farmers' Alliance, said, "Jackson took on the issue (of the farmer crisis) from the beginning and

Shorthanded Supreme Court faces big decisions

By MICHAEL JORDAN

began its 1987-88 session last week, one seat on the judicial bench, vacated last June by Justice Lewis

Powell, still remained empty. The court's agenda, although it contains several potential precedentsetting cases, has been overshadowed by the problems Judge Robert Bork has encountered in the Senate confirmation hearings for his Supreme Court nomination.

During the coming session, the court will consider cases about abortion limitations, pornography, student press, political freedom of speech, a moment of silence in schools

"(The last two) are the two cases that could split the court 4-4 right now," said Dan Pollitt, UNC Kenan professor of law.

Pollitt said it could be several weeks before a new justice is approved by the Senate.

"It's up to (Delaware Sen.) Joe Biden, and he might want to do the War Powers Act first," Pollitt said, suggesting the Senate may delay confirmation of whomever Reagan proposes so it can gain a political

Pollitt said he was so surprised at Bork's Friday announcement that he

consideration even though 51 senators have publicly declared they will vote against him.

Pollitt said Bork's decision will make it harder for liberal to moderate Republicans to win elections in the upcoming year.

Bork will not be approved by the Senate, Pollitt said, and Judge Pascal Bowman, former dean of Wake Forest University, may be Reagan's next choice.

Coleman Williams, Supreme Court clerk, said the court will 'ollow its regular schedule no matter how many justices it has.

The court will meet twice a day on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in two-week cycles until the last week of June or the first week of July, Williams said. The court will hear arguments for four cases per day, Williams said.

The court may decide to reschedule its major cases so a precedent can be made, but has not yet decided to do so, Williams said.

With a 4-4 vote, the court would not be able to set a precedent, Pollitt said. It would simply leave the lower court ruling intact.

During the last week, the court has been deciding which cases to hear, Williams said. The court has decided to hear 22 new cases in addition to those prescheduled since last year, Williams said.

All in all, the court will hear about 150 cases during the session, Williams

This week, the court will hear only eight cases since it is closed for Columbus Day on Monday, Williams

One case, Hazelwood School District vs. Kuhlmeier, challenges the application of First Amendment rights to school press. The court will hear arguments on the case Tuesday afternoon, Williams said.

Last week the court rejected appeals of three N.C. rulings, a member of the state Attorney General's staff said.

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We apologize for the misprint in this ad that run Thursday, October 8, 1987. **FACTORY AT FETZER** COTTON ON KENAN

by J. T-Genkins

I have read most of the articles posted in the windows of Johnny T-Shirt concerning its lawsuit with UNC. From what I understand, the collegiate licensing program is a good plan and a reasonable plan. If Johnny would join the program, it would only add 6.5% to the cost of the goods. This is not much money and, if the cost is passed on to the customer, then what does Johnny have to lose?

Moreover, since the royalties paid go to a good cause, then that forces the generally uncharitable consumer, usually a student or alumnus, to make an 'official' donation to the University, always in need of funding.

After giving the issue more thought, one can see the vast potential of the University. What is starting with licensing for a few dollars and merchandising T-shirts in the Student Stores can lead to much greater things. The University should consider manufacturing the T-Shirts, with a few knitting machines around campus, a yarn plant in Fetzer Gym, and cotton grown on the athletic fields and Connor Beach.

One can easily imagine the bright future of the University. With tax-

payer funding and the North Carolina Attorney General's office to overower entrepreneurs such as Johnny Thirt, the University can readily diversify from T-shirts to shoes ("Tar Heel Heels"), high fashion clothing, etc.

The thought then gets exciting. Chapel Hill can become a major manufacturing center. There may be a few protests from people in Burlington and other manufacturing towns, but these people can come here to work and live, giving the University even more potential to build houses, open stores, banks, car dealerships, and insurance companies. There's no end to the potential.

I strongly urge the UNC Board of Governors to consider this plan, and give it a chance. As a Tar Heel, I believe this is a good plan and a reasonable plan.

Johnny T-Genkins "Testing the UNC waters"*

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