



Students listen Friday . . . as members of a World in Revolution Conference panel agree that oppression is universal in the present system.

## Panelists agree; 'system unjust'

"We are all niggers whether we like it or not," said Ortez Valdeson, a member of the Black Gay Liberation, to about 200 people in the Nebraska Union Centennial Room Friday. The other four participants in a World in Revolution Conference panel agreed: chicanos, blacks, women, male homosexuals and lesbians are all oppressed.

Caroline Bird, a spokesman for women's liberation, described herself as "square and middle-of-the-road" and said: "All of us believe in individuals getting an equal shake. The principles are in our constitution. We can work within the system."

"There is nothing within the legal system that I can do effectively," said Linda Shear, gay feminist from Chicago.

Susan Kahn, also a gay feminist from Chicago, noted that there is a difference between the law and the practice of law. "The reason there are homosexual laws is because people want to see us burned," she said.

Valdeson said that there isn't any legality for blacks or gays in the system.

"Laws are not made to protect our interests," said Froben Lozada, director of Chicano studies at Merrit College, Oakland, Calif.

"But it is the same system that oppresses. I am a socialist, I've debated all over the country and have heard all of the arguments. It is the coming duty of all oppressed people to become organized," said Paul Boutelle, member of the Socialist Worker's Party and member of the Malcolm X Group for African Unity.

Valdeson said he felt that since everyone was brainwashed, the movement would remain as fragmented as it is until "people look at themselves and start dealing with the problems instead of rhetoric."

Concerning the 1972 election year, Lozada's suggestion was not to waste votes on the Democrats or Republicans but to try

the Socialist party.

Bird threw her support to Muskie, stating again her belief that "the system can work."

Independent coalitions were Valdeson's answer concerning the election.

Bird immediately asked Valdeson, "Well, what can the government do for you?"

Valdeson said: "They can give me self-determination for blacks and gay people."

Boutelle commented that he wouldn't support either party.

He explained that the government doesn't have to exist. "There doesn't have to be slaves and slave owners or capitalists and the working class. Originally there were no laws, kings or priests."

Revolution is very popular and many people desire it, continued Boutelle, but few know how to achieve it. "Lots of homework is required and there are lots of lazy people."

Boutelle said that he could see a revolution in 10 to 15 years, if all the oppressed people were to combine forces.

"We predict revolution won't come as a result of talking, marching or panels like this but will be initiated by the working class taking any means necessary," Boutelle commented.

When Bird asked Boutelle about violence, he answered, "It is not rational to call yourself a pacifist and want revolution."

Said Shear: "It's been said a million times, but revolution has never done anything for women or gay people. The revolution in 10 years won't be my revolution, it won't come because no one sees the alliance between sexism and racism."

Valdeson said he felt that rebellions were always taking place. "But revolution starts with a value change, where one person sees another human being as equal."

When questioned by a member of the audience as to what the lesbian movement was specifically doing now, Shear replied: "The very fact that now 60 lesbians meet once a week in Chicago and didn't three years ago is revolutionary. We're trying to get out of the control of the Mafia and Emperor Daley. Today we can get some honesty—that's revolutionary."

According to Scherle Schwenninger, a massive campaign to collect 11,000 student signatures will begin on Wednesday.

The Business Advisory Board will have pre-registration student advising from 9-11 a.m. Monday and Tuesday in 237 College of Business Administration.

Chancellor James Zumbege will be the featured speaker for the honors convocation at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Coliseum. Classes will be dismissed from 10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. on city campus and from 10 a.m. - 12 noon on East Campus so that students may attend the convocation.

Thomas Fritz will play in a faculty recital at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Kimball Recital Hall. The pianist will play major works from Russia's Czarist and Soviet period.

The Housing Policy Committee meets at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Mushroom, located in the basement of Selleck Quadrangle.

A sale of lidded pots, honey, tea, potpourri, herbs, essential oils and spices will be at the Sheldon Art Gallery through March 19. The Wolf Kahn Exhibition of Watercolors continues through March.

# Third parties face bleak future

The following is the final article of a three-part series by Daily Nebraskan staff writer Steve Arvanette on election year activities. This article deals with third party movements.

by Steve Arvanette

As the 1972 presidential election approaches, the prospect arises that the usual handful of small, minor political parties will spring up across the country. From the Prohibitionist to the Socialist, many decade-old and some relatively new minor parties are expected to qualify for some states' ballots.

The present American political system almost forces people to be identified with the Democratic or Republican party, according to Robert Sittig, NU political science teacher.

Since 1960 there has been a "long episode" of minor party activity, Sittig said.

"Nebraska hasn't been very reflective," Sittig notes, however, especially in light of its relatively easy qualifying requirements.

To organize a new political party in Nebraska, enough signatures must be placed on petitions to total one per cent of the votes cast in the last race for governor, from at least 19 counties.

A group wishing to start a new party in Nebraska must then get just over 4,600 petition signers.

"The last two times qualifying procedures were made more stringent were in 1948 and 1968," Sittig said.

The present method of creating new parties in Nebraska was adopted by the Legislature in 1969. The previous requirement stipulated that organizers hold a convention with at least 750 individuals present.

"George Wallace proved state requirements are not outlandish," Sittig said.

He notes that Wallace appears to be trying to "effect the Democratic Party internally" this year. The prospect that Wallace could become a third party contender in 1972 is rapidly diminishing. Dates to organize third parties are expiring in most states.

Wallace's American Independent party has lost its state-wide qualifications since none of its candidates received five per cent of the total vote from any race in 1970. It is still recognized on the county level in Sarpy County.

Economic deprivation has been the major catalyst in starting major third parties in the past, according to Sittig.

"A few have had an unusually good run," Sittig said. "It's their moment in the sun."

No less than 12 third parties have appeared on the Nebraska presidential ballot since 1968. The third party holding the longest run was the Prohibitionist. It ran its candidate for president on the Nebraska ballot from 1884 through 1924.

Besides Wallace's polling of 8.4 per cent of the Nebraska vote in 1968, there have been only two major showings by third parties in the state's history.

Theodore Roosevelt received strong support in 1912 under the Progressive ticket. Robert LaFollette on the Progressive and Socialist label also made a strong show in the 1924 election.

## this week

### Wednesday

- 7 p.m. Union-Nebraska Organization for the Repeal of Abortion Laws
- 8 p.m. Pershing Auditorium—"Jesus Christ Superstar" concert

### Thursday

- 7:30 p.m. Malone Center—NAACP Meeting
- 8 p.m. Kimball Recital Hall—University of Nebraska Collegiate Band Concert
- 8 p.m. Women's Physical Education Building—Orchestrated Spring Show. Adm. \$1.

### Friday

- 6 p.m. Union—Conservationist Award Banquet
- 8 p.m. Pershing Auditorium—Savoy Brown, Fleetwood Mac and John Baldry
- 8 p.m. Women's Physical Education Building—Orchestrated Spring Show. Adm. \$1.
- 8:30 p.m. Playhouse—"The Caine Mutiny Court Martial"

### Saturday

- 8 p.m. Union College—James Dutton and Rosewoods Concert, 42nd and Prescott
- 8:30 p.m. Playhouse—"The Caine Mutiny Court Martial"

### Art Galleries

- Sheldon—12 & R, Sun. 2-5 p.m., Tues-Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. (10 p.m. Tues.) Sculpture Garden always open. Photo prints to March 19; pastels by Wolf Kahn to March 26.
- Haymarket—820 F, Sun. 1-4 p.m., Tues. - Sat. 10:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Eleanor Lindstrom watercolors to March 31.
- Playhouse Gallery—Open during productions at Community Playhouse, 2500 S. 56: 1-4 p.m. daily (to 7:30 p.m. play nights). Opens Friday Selections from Haymarket Gallery.

### Monday

- 9:30 a.m. Nebraska Union—CSL Committee on Health Center
- 10 a.m. Union—World in Revolution poetry and rap
- 11:30 a.m. Union—University of Nebraska Federation of Teachers
- 12 noon Union—World in Revolution Luncheon
- 12 noon Union—Merk Hobson Luncheon
- 1 p.m. Union—Indian dancing—World in Revolution
- 3:30 p.m. Union—Builders Tours
- 4:30 p.m. Union—Tassels
- 5:45 p.m. Union—Unicornis
- 6 p.m. Union—Towne Club Dinner
- 6:30 p.m. Union—Students International Meditation Society
- 7 p.m. Union—Prayer and Praise Group
- 7 p.m. Union—Nebraska Free University (NFU) "Education in the 21st Century"
- 7 p.m. Union—NFU "Movements"
- 7:30 p.m. Union—American Federation of Teachers women's meeting
- 7:30 p.m. Union—German Club film
- 7:30 p.m. Union—math counselors
- 7:30 p.m. Union—Epsilon Chi
- 9:15 p.m. Union—Kappa Psi

### Tuesday

- 10:30 a.m. Coliseum—University of Nebraska Honors Convocation
- 7:30 p.m. Union—University Women's Action Group
- 8 p.m. Kimball Recital Hall—Faculty Recital, Thomas Fritz piano

## short stuff

Items must be submitted to the Daily Nebraskan, 34 Nebraska Union, no later than two working days prior to the desired date of publication for insertion in Short Stuff. Items should be submitted in writing and will be printed a maximum of two days.

The final training meeting for petitioners for the Nebraska Public Interest Research Group (NEBPIRG) will be held Tuesday, March 14 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 344 of the Nebraska Union.