

## Gonzales visit elicits accusations of prejudice

By Patti Gallagher  
and  
Steve Miller

When Chicano Civil rights crusader Corky Gonzales speaks in the Nebraska Union today it will not have been without the usual organizational hassles as well as the unusual.

Members of the University Program Council, the Campus Activity Program and Talks and Topics have been blasted with accusations of mishandling organization of the speech and money used for the appearance, and of infringing upon the rights of Chicano organizations.

Rumaldo Lovato, ASUN senate who said he was representing the UNL United Chicanos and Chicanos of Aztlan, said that UPC and CAP have violated previous agreements concerning the organization of Gonzales' appearance.

Sara Boatman, CAP associate director, said she had been confronted by Lovato about the possibility of a lawsuit because of the problems.

Gonzales, leader of the National Chicano Organization, will speak today in the

Nebraska Union Ballroom at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

### Alleged prejudice

According to Lovato, the violations stem from both group prejudices against Chicanos and their opposition to bringing Gonzales, a controversial speaker, to campus.

Also acting as sponsors of the speech are the La Raza Unida Party and the Nebraska Penal Complex's Mexican Awareness through Association Group. Gonzales will speak at the penitentiary at 2 p.m. today.

Lovato said the conflict between the sponsors began early in the semester when the idea to bring Gonzales to Lincoln originated. After speaking with the CAP office about Gonzales possible visit, Lovato said the CAP office proposed that UPC and the penitentiary provide \$75 each for transportation costs.

Lovato also said at that time CAP led other groups to believe that Gonzales never agreed to speak free of charge, Lovato added.

He said that after he checked with other sponsors, a fee was set of \$1,000 by the United Chicano group.

Lovato's claims are out of line according to Boatman, and Kathy Sjulín, Talks and Topics chairwoman.

Boatman said Lovato has thought from the beginning "or at least given the impression that bringing Corky Gonzales was his own project."

### Arrangements predetermined

In actuality, Boatman said, Gonzales already had arranged to speak at the prison and they had called and suggested the university arrange with him to speak to students also.

An October date was set for Gonzales' appearance, Boatman said, but was cancelled because Gonzales and his wife were in a car accident.

"At that time he was coming for free," Sjulín added. "He would only have received money for travel."

Lovato became involved at that time, according to Boatman. She said that Lovato said that it would be disgraceful for a man of Gonzales' importance not to be paid something.

"He even came up with the figure of \$10,000 which is our total budget," Boatman said. After talking to Gonzales, Lovato then decided \$1,000 would be appropriate.

Talks and Topics gave the approval for \$825 to be given to Gonzales and adjust his recommendation that UPC grant the money. Lovato arranged for donations from other groups, Boatman said.

### Relationships severed

Another accusation Lovato made was that the CAP office had severed relations between the United Chicanos and a major academic department on campus. Lovato refused to identify the department.

According to Lovato, the department chairman pledged \$75 to help support Gonzales' speech. However, after he learned that no other academic departments were contributing, the chairman approached Boatman.

The chairman said he thought Lovato had violated agreements because no other department was involved, Lovato said. The chairman then threatened to cut off all relations with the CAP office if he was

forced to pay the \$75. Because of this, Lovato said, Boatman would not allow the department to contribute.

Lovato said he should have been allowed to deal with the department himself. "Sara cut off that relationship herself without allowing us to handle it," Lovato said. "The CAP office is trying to treat us as though we were a childish organization."

According to Boatman, the department chairman was right in not donating the money.

Lovato had taken the pledge with the stipulations, but no one else knew about the stipulation, Boatman said.

The chairman had stipulated that he would donate the money only if other academic departments gave donations, she said.

### Within rights

Boatman told the chairman he was within his rights not to give the donation. Meanwhile, UPC was forced to come up with the extra \$100 to cover the loss of the donation.

At this point, the UPC Culture Center had provided \$425, Talks and Topics gave \$400 and when the department dropped out, the culture center added another \$100.

"We were putting up \$950 and weren't having any input in the arrangements," Sjulín said. "After the mix-ups that had already occurred we got worried about that and decided we had to have some input."

The misunderstanding about the speaking fee and who should handle it got the planning stage off to a bad start, Lovato said. He said he questioned why the United Chicano group was not initially contacted about the costs since they originated the program. He also said the CAP office continually has conflicts with the Chicano group because the group is political in nature.

Lovato said he did not find out that the UPC was involved in the planning for the program until about two weeks into the semester. At that time, the United Chicanos drew up four conditions by which they would work with UPC.

Continued on Page 7

## Bloodmobile drive passes goal; Lincoln hospitals to get 90 pints

The campus blood drive went three pints over its goal during the Bloodmobile Tuesday and Wednesday.

The goal was 540 pints and 543 were collected, said Margie Cook of the Omaha Blood Center.

"I'm pleased with the outcome of the Bloodmobile and the students who organized it and volunteered their time should be commended," she said. Cook credited Denise Glissman and Carole Shaffer, the co-chairpersons of the Bloodmobile, and the other members of the campus Red Cross for the drive's

success.

Tuesday's effort with the Red Cross took in 253 pints, 13 over the goal of 240, Glissman said.

Wednesday's joint effort with the Red Cross and the Lincoln Community Blood Bank collected 290 pints, 10 short of its goal for the day.

Of the total number of pints, 90 will go to Lincoln hospitals, Cook said. The rest will go to the Omaha Blood Center, which will distribute it to more than 100 hospitals in 92 counties in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

## Communists lose decision control

# Soviet invasion of Poland is questionable

By Maureen Costello

"Anyone who predicts the Soviet Union will invade Poland is dead wrong, but if you say they will not, you are dead wrong also. This situation is more complex than first meets the eye," said Ivan Volgyes, UNL political science professor.

Volgyes spoke in the main lobby of the Nebraska Union Wednesday to about 300 students about the current situation in Poland. Volgyes has taught international affairs at UNL for 14 years. He is an adviser to the U.S. State Department and the Department of the Defense. He also is the author of more than 20 books.

Communism came to Poland in 1945 because there was no other form of government that could possibly meet and answer the demands of the Polish society, Volgyes said. There could not be a democracy because the people were not involved in government, he said. There could not be a capitalist government because there was no capital, and there could not be a socialist government because there were no workers, Volgyes said.

By 1956, the Communist system had failed. The society was no more equitable than they had ever been. "A new class of millionaires came in and took the system for everything they could. They succeeded in making Poland a private enterprise for their own good and services. They made a mockery of the principles of socialism and destroyed the basis of socialism," Volgyes said.

### No economic answers

The government failed to answer the economic problems of society," he said. They tried to centralize the government.

Volgyes said he thinks the communist party has lost control of every decision-making channel. Three things the Communist government must have control over are

Central Planning only works well when there is a single dictator who will line up and shoot people at will like Stalin, Volgyes said.

output, input and feedback. Output concerns the decisions made; the input is concerned with suggestions, policies, and what is given out; and the feedback pertains to how the people feel about the system and policies, Volgyes said.

"The Polish government can no longer generate sympathy for the Communist party. In the first poll ever taken in Poland, only two percent of the population would vote for the communist party. Seventy percent would vote for a democracy and the remaining people would vote for a socialist party government," Volgyes said.

### Leaders uninformed

Volgyes said he doesn't think the Soviet leaders know



Photo by Mark Billingsley  
Ivan Volgyes

what is going on in Poland.

"They only read what they desire to read and understand. All they are hearing is 'We don't want Soviet intervention,'" Volgyes said.

The Polish leaders cannot convey any other image because the Polish people are fed up with 25 to 30 years of mismanagement of the Polish economy.

"We know far too little to get a clear idea as to whether the Soviet Union will intervene in Poland," Volgyes said.

A lot depends on how Soviet leaders see the Soviet Army's success in Afghanistan, he said. The army has succeeded, in our eyes as occupying but not subduing Afghanistan, he added.

If the Soviet leaders feel the army did not perform well or if they perceive the army did not succeed, they may intervene just to prove that they can do it, Volgyes said.

"The pressure toward intervention is increasing. Military intervention is not the Soviets' only option. The Soviet Union could cut off any and all energy sources to Poland, stop commerce in one day by cutting their rail and sea lines, or the Soviet Union could call in Poland's \$16 billion in loans. But the Soviet Union has never been known for using the gloved, soft hand approach," Volgyes said.

There are some hopeful signs though, Volgyes said. The Soviet Union extended 1.2 billion in credit to the Polish government, and Poland's 60 generals have been called to Warsaw, Volgyes said a resistance may be being planned.

"There is nothing the West can do, will do or should do to prevent Soviet intervention," he said. The U.S. wrote off Eastern Europe in 1942. We have no role in Eastern Europe. Our tanks are allergic to dust, our troops cannot fight their way out of a paper bag and our state of alert stinks. The only thing we have is a nuclear deterrent, and I'm not sure how well that operates," Volgyes said.

"We should not raise Poland's expectations. If they perceive that we are promising them something, they will die in the streets of Warsaw like flies."