

"I said,
Man, where have you been for all
these years
Man, where were you when I sought
you
Man, do you know me as I know
you.
Man, am I coming through"
Black Panther National Anthem,
April 27, 1969.



REBEL YELL

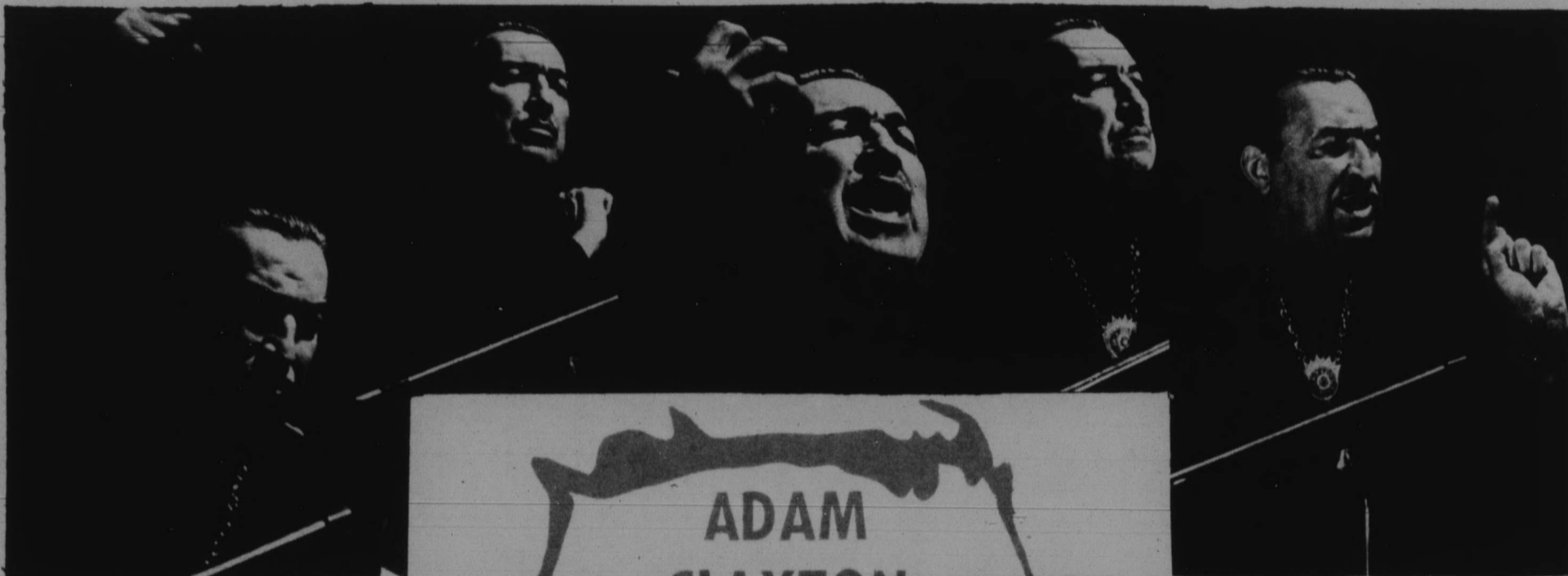
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"Never in the history of the world
has more wealth been more fully
shared by more people than in the
United States of America,"
Richard M. Nixon, Nov. 22, 1969.

Vol. 16, No.6

Las Vegas, Nevada

October 16, 1970



"...no justice...for Blacks
or Whites."

"J. Edgar Hoover is a Fag."

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Editor's Note: John Bourgan wrote
this article about Adam Clayton
Powell's speech. This story is
written for the Whites on this cam-
pus to think about. It is in no
way meant to be an insult to our
Black brothers.

By John Bourgan

Does a chicken have lips?
Does a snake have lips?

--It's all live, mother-and be-
fore we abandon our brother-UP
YOURS!!

Adam Clayton Powell came on
strong. He came through like
the subway on Sunday morning,
and the tracks are still ringing.

Think, people! Use your heads
like you never have before.

Maybe we don't need a revolu-
tion-maybe we just have to get on
our asses, and do something. It is
up to us-the tolerance for the stu-
dent community is right "across
the tracks" where human beings
been restricted since Las Vegas

was born. Our black brothers are
caged in there; because, maybe if
they mingle with the whole com-
munity, people might see how much
alike we all are. People might
realize that we are all people, yet
some of us are being treated like
animals. People might actually vom-
it, and maybe even take to the
street in righteous fury.

Hell, "the big boys up there"
have much to worry about. A lot
of us are aware of our disgust-
ing position. A lot of us are aware
that two little girls died in New
York recently from starvation;
while our great government has
paid farmers not to grow crops,
(the surplus would hurt our econ-
omy) plus the war on poverty
was cut by one-third. Many of us
know that there have been 6,000
teachings and burnings alive in the
history of our "FREE AMERICA."
We know that recently our own state
legislature has passed laws that
forbid our own teachers to teach

us how to think. Not one leader
of the Black Power movement has
remained alive or in freedom in
this Free America.

He know it all--and we sit and
vegetate.

People think! Cops are being
killed, buildings are being bombed.
There a lot going down and be-
fore too long it will be coming down
right on us. If we remain vege-
tables were through; if we stand
like men, we have a chance.

We've got to think. We've got
to be strong. We've got to get
down with our brothers. It's time
for us blacks and whites to shelve
the embracing and get down to
business.

Democracy is on trial. It's be-
ing judged by what is happening
to members of all ethnic groups
in this society.

Right now there is no justice in
America for a poor man -- black
or white. If you're poor you have to

See America, page 5

REVOLT NEEDED, CHANGE NEEDED, STATES POWELL POWELL SPEAKS OUT

"I have come here for only one
reason, to make you think," said
the controversial Congressman
Adam Clayton Powell as he began
his speech of October 9th at UNLV.
Congressman Powell immedi-
ately began to fulfill his purpose
by stating, "We are living in a cri-
sis. We are living in the midst
of a revolution." He wasn't mere-
ly talking about a racial or a re-
gional civil war, but a widespread
revolution involving the 32 million
of the disaffected poor. It is only
a matter of time before these
starving people will take violent
action to alleviate their condition.

The congressman is the self pro-
claimed father of "Black Power"
He said "Black Power is misund-

erstood." Blacks are not anti-
white, only to the degree that
whites make them. Blacks are
not violent, nor are they totally
non-violent. Blacks are not sec-
ond class citizens, and they're "...
willing to pay the price to show
you we are no better than you are,
but no worse." He added that the
final component of Black Power is
Black pride. "We are just as proud
of the fact we're Black as you
are of being White. We're not
ashamed to think black, look black,
talk black, and talk back."

Congressman Powell pointed out
that America was founded by a vio-
lent revolution in 1776, and that it
might take another to straighten
out the ills of our country. "I

want you to be proud of anyone will-
ing to die for a cause," he said.
Nothing or no one is powerless.

His speech ended with the thought
"There is no justice in America
for all men-black or white." He
warned the audience "even if you
don't believe, think. Don't
let anyone keep your voice quiet."

In his over 20 years in the House
of Representatives as Congress-
man of the 18th District in Har-
lem, Mr. Powell hasn't let anyone
keep his voice quiet.

His congressional career has
been long and controversial. This
debate over his abilities cul-
minated in 1967 when the House
voted to bar him for alleged misuse

See Powell, page 15

HE CAME HERE FOR ONE REASON, TO MAKE US THINK



PEOPLES OFFICE

By Milt Cornsweet

The struggle for student rights at UNLV took a step forward with the passage of the University Senate proposal by the Faculty Senate. This proposal includes students in an organization which would deal with educational policy, especially the policy concerning personnel.

The one thing that was shocking was the bitter resistance it met from certain faculty members. This leads to an interesting question, why do these faculty members fear students having a voice in University affairs?

Before attempting to answer the question, let's briefly review the make-up of the proposed University Senate. The body consists of fifteen members; nine faculty, one administration representative, one representative of the graduate students, and four undergraduates. For all intents and purposes this gives the faculty a two-thirds vote. Why then do those who oppose the senate worry about student domination? The answer must be that they don't want any student participation in certain areas.

Let's examine a few areas of joint concern in which the faculty presently denies the students a voice; tenure and firing of teachers. At present, students are not contacted prior to the removal of a professor or before tenure is awarded. Surely the students who have taken classes from the professor have some idea of his merits and would be willing to express them. Question, are some of the faculty afraid the students would express negative opinions? They could solve their qualms by simply becoming better professors and giving their students a better opportunity to learn and think. Is it possible that some of the faculty regards the student body as little children who react to the professor according to the grade doled out to him in the course.

As to the hiring of teachers; why do the students have no voice in who is to teach them? Are the faculty members afraid student participation might have a liberalizing effect and cause a breakup in the archaic power structure now operating? The above mentioned areas have not been relegated to the University Senate yet as the committee which drew up the proposal knew it wouldn't have a chance of passing with the attached student-participation rider.

Consider one more area wherein the students have no meaningful voice, curriculum. A university is not a kindergarten, students are on campus because they wish to learn. Why can't they have the classes they want? Who do the faculty think they are decreeing what a student shall learn without asking the students' opinions on what courses should be offered?

In closing, let me direct one last thought to those faculty members who oppose the passage of the University Senate proposal. If you fear student participation in academic affairs (when they have only a one-third vote in the university senate) remember this is but one step on the long road of student rights and the best are yet to come. So lock yourself up in your ivory towers and buildup a good defense because the time when faculty and students can engage in meaningful discussions on policy is coming; and when the time comes, your little ivory towers are gonna be shaken to their foundation built on student silence. Equal power to all people.



OUR MUSIC SCENE

By Dennis Turner

Saturday night, October 24, will be alive and kicking with the sounds of "SMITH" and "WHO'S THE FATHER", as they open with two-performance gigs at the Moyer Student Union Ballroom. UNLV students exclusively will enjoy the first performance, beginning at 7 p.m. Students are reminded to bring their I.D. cards for free admission. The second show is for the public at a charge of \$2.50 beginning at 9:00.

The five musicians of "SMITH" have enjoyed the success of a million seller, "Baby It's You", along with the trials and tribulations of making a buck through back-breaking road travel. "One more hotel, one more gig, one more town", was the delirium the group experienced during the many months on the road.

Concerning a couple weekends ago, entertainment, the Kappa Sigma Fraternity earns credit for a gass of a party ---- a stoned gass. The "Greeks" and the "Freaks" got it together as "Hot Duck's" provided the spiritual and musical inspiration while Cold Duck just plain "inspired". A "pat on the back" to Gabe Segura who coordinated the memorable event.

From all reports, the "Kitchen" was full of excitement Saturday night, as "John and Gypsy" explored the world of folk music.

The "Selling Sounds" this week are: Joe Cocker, Mad dogs and Englishmen; Grand Funk Railroad, Closer to Home; Neil Young, After the Gold Rush; Band, Stage Fright; and Santana's new album, "Abraxas", is very heavy and deserves your attention.

A moment of peace for Janis Joplin.

Pep Club Meeting
Monday - Oct 16 6th floor lounge
Tonopah Hall



NIXON LAYS OUT 5-POINT PEACE PLAN

By Jeanne Hall

When President Richard M. Nixon laid out a new peace proposal to end the war in Viet-Nam on October 9th, the strain of the office was evidenced by the aging of his face.

This was has been one of the major problems of his presidency and of Lyndon B. Johnson.

President Nixon's peace proposal consists of a five point program.

The first point is a "cease-fire-in-place" to be supervised by a body of international observers. This form of cease fire is a radical departure from his previous proposals. A cease - fire - in - place would leave the Communists in control of five North Eastern provinces in Cambodia, in addition to their positions along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and further positions in South Vietnam. One of his previous proposals stressed the return of the Communists to their own side of the border.

The second point concerns the convening of an Indo-China peace conference where all involved parties, presumably including the Soviet Union and Communist China, would be in attendance. His potential inclusion of Communist China in the negotiations is an abrupt change from his previous stand; and it is a change that has been needed.

The third deals with the creation of an agreeable schedule for troop withdrawals. Proposals prior to this hinged on leaving a non-specified number of support troops for an undetermined length of time.

The political makeup of the South Vietnamese government, which would fairly represent all the factions, was his fourth point. He made no reference to new elections, which is a reversal of his demand for them in his May 14, 1969, proposal. Also, he made no comment on whether the Administration is committed to the present South Vietnamese government of Nguyen Van Thieu and his vice-president Nguyen Cao Ky.

His last point deals with the humane issue of the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war.

His major policy shift consists of the cease-fire-in-place. It appears See Peace, page 15



Tony Kaufman



Dennis Siegel

Talking with Petula Clark is an experience all in itself. The petite and talented singer-actress has the grace and charm not possessed by many SUPER-stars. She is one of the few celebrities who showed interest in what we were doing. She didn't try to rush us off so that she could prepare for her midnight performance. In fact, she talked with us until it was time for her to go on for her last show.

And speaking of shows, she was so superb we stayed for both of her shows the night we interviewed her. Miss Clark opens at Caesar's October 15th and we strongly suggest that you catch at least ONE of her performances.

Petula Clark born in Wales, is married to a French man and lives in Switzerland; but her talent belongs to the world. She has sold more records than any other female singer. She has also starred in two Grade A movies-- "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and "Finian's Rainbow". On acting, Miss Clark says, "I don't mind if I never make another movie." She doesn't mean that she isn't fond of acting, but is looking for a very special role-- one that might not come along.

Petula Clark is well known as a singer, but few know that she started acting in movies as a child. Petula, daughter of a frustrated actor, was pushed into show business at the age of seven. "I have made about twenty-five motion pictures, which you can probably see on the Late, Late Show. Some were quite good, but many of them were very poorly rated.

Commenting on today's movies, Miss Clark says, "I believe sex is just thrown into many movies just to sell them." But she conceded, "sex is a very important part of our lives, and in many cases sex is needed to make a good movie."

Dipping into her main bag, music, she is an avid fan of the Beatles and Burt Bacharach. Her favorite singers include Dionne Warwick, Peggy Lee, and Ray Charles.

We asked Miss Clark what she thought about student unrest and she responded, "I wish American students could see the problems and conditions that face European students, then they would really have something to complain about." But Petula Clark is still very much in favor of the students and realizes our present day system needs a few changes. "The only thing that worries me about the students", says Miss Clark, "is that they want to destroy the present-day system without having a new one to put into effect." A change in any system must happen gradually, not suddenly, and no matter what system you choose, it will not be right for everybody."

For those who can't see the Petula Clark Show at Caesar's October 15th thru the 28th, try not to miss her television special airing in December, which includes such stars as Dean Martin, Peggy Lee, David Frost, and the Everly Brothers.

Next Week: Jimmy Giampietri, Mike Lombardi or Jan Murray?

The Rebel Yell

Editorials and Features

Unsigned editorials are the responsibility of the Rebel Yell Staff. Other opinions expressed are solely those of the author of the Article.

Las Vegas, Nevada

Vol. 16 No. 5

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We wish to thank Mark Hughes of the UNLV News Bureau for the invaluable press releases that are provided.

AFTER 15 YEARS

UNLV PHYSICIST SEES HOMELAND

Dr. Mao Chen, high energy physics instructor at University of Nevada, Las Vegas returned to Taiwan, China this summer after a 15-year absence from his homeland and discovered differences between his American and Chinese students.

Dr. Chen taught 50 students in courses of quantum mechanics and relativity at the Chung Cheng Institute of Technology near Taiwan.

He noticed Chinese scholars are much more serious and quieter than Americans because Taiwan's government forbids demonstrations allowed here.

This year Dr. Chen lectures 45 students at UNLV in quantum mechanics, but not enough students were interested in a relativity course.

Dr. Chen and a mathematician from Canada were the only international lecturers at the institute this summer. After more than a decade away from China, Dr. Chen saw changes in today's China.

"The economy and standard of living had improved so much since I was there, that is what I noticed immediately," he said.

Dr. Chen, 44, started his studies at Chao Tung University in Shanghai, graduating in 1948 with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering.

In 1955 he continued his studies,

first at Oklahoma State University, then the University of Wisconsin where he received his masters degree in engineering.

He was employed at the Huggins Laboratory in California, specializing in traveling wave tubes. The tubes are like the vacuum tube in a radio, but handle higher frequency waves, Chen explained.

While working at Huggins, Dr. Chen was offered a research assistantship at Stanford University and accepted it in 1958. He finished his thesis in 1961 and was awarded his doctorate in 1962.

For the next two years, Dr. Chen went to the laboratory for nuclear science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, researching with Dr. B. Feld.

The research he found interesting, but Dr. Chen decided to teach at Idaho State University in 1963 as an assistant professor. He stayed there until 1967 when he moved to Las Vegas.

Dr. Chen recently suggested a particle experiment to scientists at Stanford University. He proposed an interaction for colliding particles to study energy released from the subatomic crashes.

The UNLV physicist plans to continue research in another area, star evolution. He will study the nuclear reactions of stars from birth until death.



Dr. Mao Chen

GOOD SOUNDS PLAYED BY STURGES GROUP

Even though only sparsely attended, the rock concerts presented Monday and Tuesday afternoons at Circus Maximus, Caesar's Palace, were undoubtedly a resounding success. Those who attended were fortunate enough to witness one of the finest groups of musicians ever assembled; conducted by a young, energetic, and extremely talented young man, Jeff Sturges.

The purpose of the concerts was to record an album of bigband arrangements of contemporary sounds. Songs ranged from heavy numbers such as "War" to a very

BREWERY BACKED

FILM FAIR TOURS

The Fifth National Student Film Festival, largest of its kind in history, will tour colleges and universities across the country and will be available to student organizations for sponsorship, it was recently announced.

The festival, sponsored by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, the American Film Institute, the Motion Picture Association of America, and the National Student Association, earned the distinction of being the larg-

est as the result of attracting a record 347 entries in this year's film competition. The films came from 84 colleges and universities nationwide.

Schlitz has awarded \$22,500 in cash prizes, five of \$2,500 and twenty of \$500, in addition to providing for two \$30,000 fellowships for filmmakers to study film for two years at the Center for Advanced Film Studies, Beverly Hills California.

Following a World Premiere at Lincoln Center in New York on October 13, a package of award winning films can be sponsored by a campus, with the opportunity of receiving revenue if admission is charged. The package can also be rented for free showings.

For information concerning sponsorship and bringing the Fifth National Student Film Festival to the campus, write to International Student Films, 254 W. 71st St. #2B, New York, New York 10023, or telephone (212) 595-8080.

TEACHER IN WHOS WHO

LAS VEGAS--The chairman of the Department of Engineering, Geology and Geography at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas has been selected for membership in "Who's Who in the West."

Herbert C. Wells will be listed in the elite directory with others from the Western states who have proved to be outstanding in their chosen fields of endeavor.

A faculty member at UNLV for nine years, Wells served as the director of the School of Science and Mathematics at UNLV before it was elevated to college status.

Prior to assuming his position as educator at UNLV, Wells was employed as mill superintendent at the Blue Diamond Gypsum from 1958 to 1961 and as process engineer at Henderson Titanium Metals in 1957. Before that time, he worked as operational engineer at the Climax Molybdenum Corporation at Climax, Colo.

Wells, who received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of California at Berkeley, holds memberships in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, the American Geophysical Union, Sigma Xi research honorary and a number of other geological societies.

ADMIT EXAM FOR BUSINESS GRADS GIVEN

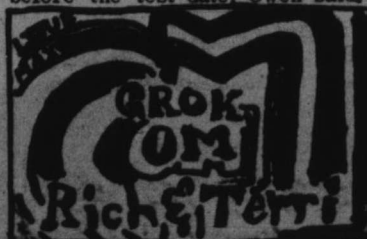
LAS VEGAS--Students planning to enroll in graduate business school should register for the admission test for graduate study in business to be offered five times this year at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Test dates are Nov. 7, Feb. 6, April 3, June 26, and Aug. 14. All will be administered at 8:30 a.m. in Room 103 of the Social Sciences building.

The test is required for admission into 270 schools. Candidates should secure complete admission procedures directly from the school(s) of their choice, according to Dr. Ben Owen, director of counseling and testing at UNLV.

The examination is designed to measure abilities and skills that are developed over a long period of time and presumes no undergraduate preparation in business, he added.

A bulletin, which includes registration forms, names of schools requiring the test and sample questions, is available in the Office of Student Personnel Services at the university. Generally, the registration deadline is three weeks before the test date, Owen said.



BLACK

Attention Black Studies Student: Friday October 15, from 12 to 2 p.m. elections for student representatives to the faculty meeting will be held on the 2nd floor of the Student Union Building.

Your selected representatives will act as a liaison between the student and faculty. They will attend department meetings and report to their constituents. Their function is advisory.

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INSURANCE POLICY

STUDENTS RIPPED OFF

CPS--Quickly winning national attention on battered campuses this fall is the Kimball-Deneberg Plan, a new college insurance concept that would financially penalize all students for property damage incurred during violent disorders.

The plan, developed by University of Wisconsin Law School Dean Specer L. Kimball and University of Pennsylvania business professor Herbert S. Deneberg, calls for each student to pay a \$100 insurance policy covering all campuses in the state higher education system. The other \$90 would be placed in a special account on the student's own campus.

If campus property is damaged or destroyed, the costs are paid out of the special account. If no losses occur, each student gets his \$90 back at the end of the year. To the extent that losses occur, his repayment is reduced on a pro rata basis.

"What the plan does is give everyone on campus a stake in keeping demonstrations peaceful and avoiding destruction of property, Kimball claims. "It would change measurably the climate on campus from one of tolerance for violence to one where violence as a technique of dissent is vigorously repudiated."

The plan was originally presented in Wisconsin, where Kimball and Deneberg have been conducting an ongoing study and revision of state insurance laws since 1966.

Martin Schreiber, Democratic candidate for Lt. Governor in Wisconsin, has endorsed the plan. The Milwaukee Sentinel has editorially opposed it as being "unfair to the majority of students."

The bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center in Mad-

ison, which caused one death, increased interest in the plan. The University of Wisconsin's existing insurance funds will be exhausted by that bombing, Kimball stated. These funds presently come from general state revenue and payments from local governmental units.

Both co-authors of the plan deny that it was developed in a "spirit of hostility" toward students, as some have accused. Deneberg insists that an amendment should and will be added to the proposal requiring professors to pay the \$100 fee as well as students.

"One of the greatest problems in controlling the destructive aspects of student unrest is the apathy of the majority of students," Kimball says, "who are opposed to destruction but are not sufficiently motivated to take all reasonable steps to do something about it."

Deneberg compared the plan to the state-financed "crime compensation" insurance programs which six states now have--New York, California, Maryland, Nevada, Massachusetts, and Hawaii--and which he calls the "wave of the future." Under these programs, the individual citizen who is the victim of crime is covered by insurance on the premise that the state has an obligation to preserve law and order.

Many universities, particularly those where violent demonstrations have resulted in property damage, are currently having difficulty getting insurance coverage. Rates have doubled or tripled, and in some schools up to 50 percent of tuition increases are the direct result of rising insurance costs.

For public schools, the plan would have to be approved by the state legislatures and made into law before it could take effect. Private schools, however, could institute the plan through the administration, with or without student-faculty consent.

AMERICA CAN HAVE FREEDOM

wait in jail before trial. Innocent till proven guilty--innocent and in jail! Think-please think! It's a selective democracy we have. Democracy for the rich and who the hell are the poor!

Even on an international level our country is selective in its "democratic" relationships. We are perfectly willing shake hands with Franco, "the Butcher", yet not Fidel. We can embrace Tito, but not even recognize the largest country on earth--Red China!

We have got to do something Now. We can not allow those "higher ups" to divide our attention. Sure the Vietnam war is rotting it now! Sure our ecology is rotting at the seams--clean it now! But think people! Divide and conquer is how Caesar did it and today's capitalistic pigs are running the same game to us.

The brotherhood of man is what we're being diverted from. Once we know each other, we can love each other. He must know each others anguish, and be willing to suffer as one. He have to carry the weight-together. We have to be one.

If we're going to talk this talk--we better walk the walk. There's a lot to be done. We need organization. We need someone to bring a vehicle before us through which we can act. In essence we need nothing but to get up off our behinds and act.

The only solution is revolution. Whether or not it is a revolution in blood or love is up to us. If we don't start loving, we're going to start dying. It's power to street shooter--or power to us all together America can be free. It has everything going for it if it can move in the right direction. Nobody is going to steer it, if we don't. Up off our asses and out in the street--NOW.

"CATCH-22"

IS THE MOST MOVING, MOST INTELLIGENT, THE MOST HUMANE--OH, TO HELL WITH IT! --IT'S THE BEST AMERICAN FILM I'VE SEEN THIS YEAR!"

—Vincent Canby, N. Y. Times

"IT'S ONE HELL OF A FILM! A COLD SAVAGE AND CHILLING COMEDY! Firmly establishes Nichols' place in the front rank of American directors. Alan Arkin's finest screen performance to date. 'CATCH-22' would be an important event in any movie year." —Bruce Williamson, PLAYBOY

"Viewing Arkin is like watching Lew Alcindor sink baskets" or Bobby Fischer play chess. A virtuoso player entering his richest period! A triumphant performance! 'CATCH-22' is, hard as a diamond, cold to the touch and brilliant to the eye!" —TIME MAGAZINE

"'CATCH-22' says many things that need to be said again and again! Alan Arkin's performance as Yossarian is great!" —Joseph Morgenstern, NEWSWEEK

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(CPS)--Having labored for months over the diverse environmental problems facing the nation, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has issued forth a mouse. "Environmental Quality," the first annual report of the CEQ, runs over 300 pages and is divided into general, rambling chapters on environmental problem areas--water pollution, air pollution, solid wastes, pesticides, radiation, environmental education, etc.

Not only does every chapter of "Environmental Quality" understate the severity of our ecological crisis, but in many instances, it surveys misinformation. For example, the section on radiation contains the following statement: "It is much more difficult to assess the potential biological effect of low level radiation. Measurements of effects at very low doses (comparable to those which might be expected in the natural environment) are technically difficult or impossible."

In fact, such measurements have been available for years. Low level radiation studies have been reported in depth for two decades. The following passage is from Our Synthetic Environment (1962) by Lewis Herber: In an extensive survey of deaths from cancer among English and Welsh children, Alice Stewart and her co-workers at Oxford University found a statistical relationship between fetal irradiation and the incidence of cancer among children...there seem to be very few scientists who deny that linearity exists (linearity of radiation damage from high to low dose ranges) at all levels of radiation, including the very low dose range involved in diagnostic X-rays and fallout...the linear hypothesis has gained strong support from the work of Alice Stewart and others on cancer in children."

Further studies by Alice Stewart and others have recently been published which indicate radiation-induced cancer hazards at very low radiation doses, based on studies of more than 15,000 subjects. These studies were sent to the CEQ by Environmental Action before the publication of the annual report, but they were evidently ignored.

Other than such apparent misinformation evident in specific chapters of "Environmental Quality," the overall tone of the report is dull and rhetorical. The opening chapter emphasizes what are supposed to be methods of solving problems, such as the following recommendation: "The environment cuts across established institutions and disciplines. Men are beginning to recognize this and to contemplate new institutions. And that is a hopeful sign." Such empty phrases echo throughout the volume.

The dual functions of Nixon's new environmental superagency, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), and the CEQ are defined as follows: "By bringing research and monitoring activities from several agencies, EPA will be able to provide an "early warning system" against the accumulation of hazards." The report commends the formation of EPA as well as NOAA (the proposed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), even though NOAA has been opposed by almost every nationally significant environmental group, since it is the infamous stepchild of the Department of Commerce.

According to the report, the establishment of these agencies would represent "a bold move in federal organization for environmental quality." This thinking is clearly not consonant with such trenchant supporters of environmental improvements as Senators Gaylord Nelson and Edmund Muskie, who have expressed dismay towards the creation of NOAA under such unfavorable auspices.

Other chapters of "Environmental Quality," such as the ones on water and air pollution, do a creditable job of outlining the short and long range hazards, but fail when the opportunity comes for solutions. On water pollution, the book recommends 14 steps, most of them being "the formulation of programs" and "the need for intensive research." On ocean

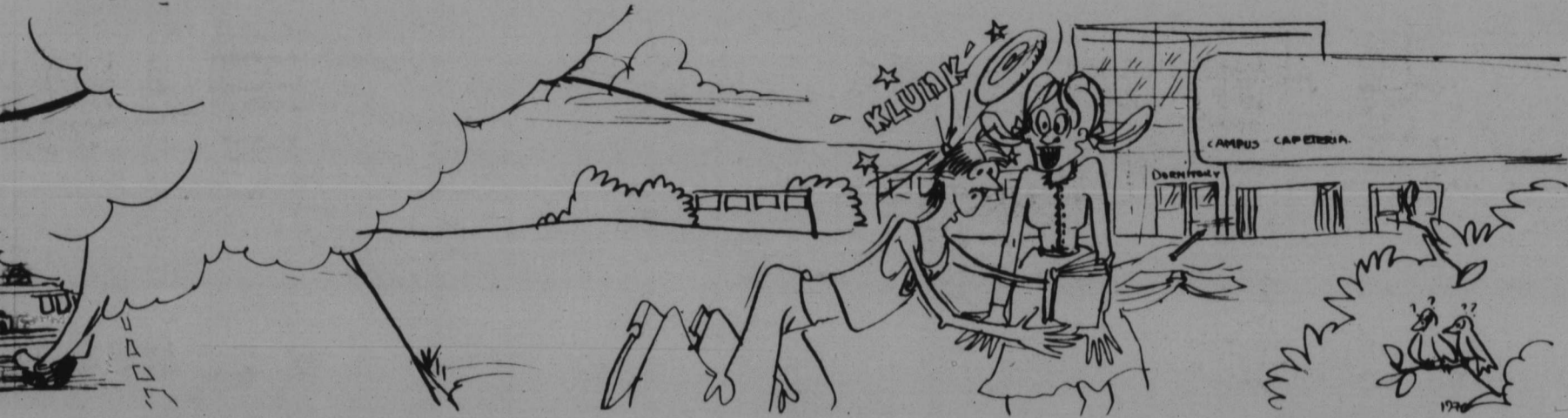
disposal of wastes, the Council recommends that "a policy and programs should be developed..." No substantive proposals are indicated; no stands are taken.

The book salutes "progress" in water pollution standards enforcement with such examples as this: "Last year, the Federal Government launched its first action to curb violations of water quality standards under the "Water Quality Act of 1965."

On air pollution, the council's statement falls even further from the distinct needs of the nation. Although it calls for "the prompt establishment of national air quality standards, it offers nothing new in the enforcement field." In fact, it states "emission control limits should be developed for such highly toxic agents as asbestos and beryllium, notwithstanding the fact that these substances have already been studied, and emission limits could be set

FEDERAL C COPS- ON ENVIRO





COUNCIL -OUT ONMENT

tomorrow morning by a more responsible government.

Both chapters on air and water pollution essentially reflect the thinking of Chief Justice John Mitchell when he instructed U.S. attorneys not to use the powerful 1899 Refuse Act against regular industrial polluters. Simply stated, the Nixon administration is not willing to step on anyone's feet, pollution or no pollution.

The chapters on air and water pollution are paradigms of excellence compared to the chapters on solid wastes, pesticides, noise, and radiation.

The solid waste coverage is burdened with the steadily increasing statistics of this national disgrace, but the ensuing recommendation is typical of the rest of the book: "Maximum recycling and reuse of materials are necessary to reduce the growing volume of solid wastes that must be dis-

posed of." The report says nothing about banning such environmentally obscene objects as non-returnable bottles and aluminum cans. The recommendation is that we should study it some more (perhaps until we are living on top of mounds of garbage) and recycle a bit--the direct route of controlling and curtailing the wastes at the source is avoided completely.

The combined chapter on "Noise, Pesticides, and Radiation" is a disaster. Almost by accident, the introductory part of the chapter (on noise pollution) emphasizes one of the primary flaws of the book--the startling omission of the hazards of the industrial environment. In a few sentences, noise pollution in the workplace is discussed--and dismissed--although this chilling fact is added: "It is estimated that up to 16 million American workers are threatened with hearing damage."

The effects of pesticides are covered in a fashion that borders on irresponsibility. Even though the concentration of pesticides in the food chain is mentioned, the chapter concludes with this recommendation: "...the effects of pesticides on man and the environment must be vigorously studied, particularly through controlled exposure experiments." This section does not mention the indiscriminate use of pesticides by the Department of Defense in the ecological rape of Southeast Asia, nor does it allude to the grave problem of the self-defeating "broad spectrum" application of persistent pesticides. It does not advocate any serious steps toward banning these agents from the environment.

The conclusions of the Mrak Commission (HEW study, December 1969) are ignored. The Mrak report specifically indicates that currently registered pesticides which have shown cancer-producing effects in test animals "should be immediately restricted to prevent risk of human exposure." This cardinal study is evidently too conclusive for the likes of the mild-mannered men at the Council on Environmental Quality.

The CEQ's response to radiation hazards, apart from the aforementioned low-dose inaccuracies, is equally irresponsible. The report does not adequately cover the dangers of non-ionizing radiation sources, such as microwaves, though it does mention the possible threat. Ionizing radiation is considered only in the sense that it may constitute a future hazard; the policies of the Atomic Energy Commission in dismissing critics of radiation standards are echoed in the report.

Even the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences towards the handling of radioactive wastes are not mentioned in the report. The dangers of radioactive waste disposal are glossed over by the CEQ. The recommendations for further action are exceptionally disappointing, since they indicate only a desire for "continued...intensive research," not a commitment for present action. The disrespect of the Atomic Energy Commission for the environment is not mentioned; the CEQ concludes that radiation standards "are the most comprehensive of any applied to environmental stresses."

In retrospect, one must agree with the New York Times in its editorial on this document. "...when it comes to the section (of the report), 'What Needs to be Done?' the language is merely hortatory and often vague." Mr. Train's council has avoided advocating solutions to environmental problems; the report simply billows with weak and compromising rhetoric. Ralph Nader assessed Russell Train's role well when he recently stated on ABC's "Issues and Answers": "...he simply does not have the forcefulness and dynamic ability to create a national movement of concern for this massive environmental violence."



MASTER THE DRAFT GAMBLE

The last column explained how a student can gamble on his lottery number by staying 1-A through December 31. By that date, if the student's number has not been

reached, he will descend to "second priority" in the lottery pool. Even if his number is reached before December 31, and he receives an induction order, his gamble will not prove a disaster. He will simply obtain a 1-S(C) deferment and have his induction order cancelled. (Remember, the 1-S(C) is available once to any fulltime college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order.)

Unfortunately the consequences of obtaining a 1-S(C) are dangerously misunderstood. Some draft board members regard the 1-S(C) as a "stalling" device that calls for prompt induction as soon as the student becomes 1-A again.

The source of this misunderstanding is an obscure proviso in the new lottery regulations. Although these regulations were promulgated by President Nixon last November, the impact of the proviso will be felt for the first time during the next six months.

The proviso warns: "...That any registrant classified...1-A or ...1-A-O i.e., a C.O. available for noncombatant service...whose lot-

tery number has been reached, and who would have been ordered to report for induction except for delays due to a pending personal appearance, appeal, preinduction physical examination, reclassification, or otherwise, shall if and when found acceptable and when such delay is concluded, be ordered to report for induction..." (32 C.F.R. 1631.7a, emphasis added).

This proviso is designed to trap the man whose lottery number was reached during his delay and who would have been sent an induction order except for the delay. While the delay persists, the man will be temporarily passed over. In effect, the issuance of his induction order is merely postponed.

That order will eventually fall like a Sword of Damocles. As soon as the delay ends, and the man is 1-A (or 1-A-O), the draft board will drop back to his lottery number. He will then be caught by the "stalling" trap and faced with belated "Greetings."

At first blush, the proviso seems to raise a serious question about the 1-S(C): Does a "delay due to a...reclassification" occur when-

ever a student is reclassified from 1-A (or 1-A-O) to 1-S(C)? If so the student might justly fear an inevitable induction order soon after his 1-S(C) expires.

Some draft board members are under the impression that "reclassification" into 1-S(C) falls within the scope of the proviso. In other words, the "reclassification" has delayed the induction of a student that would otherwise have been accomplished.

This interpretation is dead wrong--although it probably will not be challenged in court until, at least, next summer (perhaps by one of you). Even assuming a student's 1-S(C) is a "reclassification," no board member can correctly characterize the student as one "who would have been ordered to report for induction except for delays due to a...reclassification..." This fact should be transparently clear from the very nature of the 1-S(C): A student cannot even qualify for the 1-S(C), unless he has actually received an induction order. Therefore, he could never be characterized as one who "would have been" ord-

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ered to report; and this definition excludes the student from the specific terms of the proviso.

If your board mistakenly springs the "stalling" trap on you next year after your 1-S(C) expires, consult a lawyer immediately.

Your board will have acted in a "blatantly lawless" manner, and you should be able to get into court and enjoin your induction. (In future columns we will have much more to say about the availability of preinduction judicial relief.)

The next column will discuss one last handicap facing the student who gambles on the lottery. Even though he does not seek a 1-S, his board may, nevertheless, classify him 1-S. This potential difficulty requires special attention.

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JOB PLACING HAPPENS HERE

Seniors and graduates interested in interviewing with any of the following on-campus recruiters must contact the Placement Office, Room 120 of the Campus Student Union immediately. Other recruiters have been scheduled throughout the year and will be posted here on a weekly basis. A complete listing of recruiters scheduled to date may be found on the bulletin board outside the Placement Office and at the various academic departments. As a placement file must be set up prior to interviewing, now is the time to do so.

- October 16 National Cash Register Co. will be interviewing all majors with a minimum of six units of accounting for Marketing and Sales positions.
- October 16 U.S. General Accounting Office will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accountant positions.
- October 19 Mucha & Christianson, CFA's, will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accounting positions.
- October 20 State Farm Insurance will be interviewing all majors for Sales and Marketing positions.
- October 23 Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accountant positions.
- October 26 Price-Waterhouse & Co. will be interviewing Accounting majors, Business Administration & Finance Majors (with minimum accounting courses) for Auditing and Tax & Management Advisory Services.
- October 26, 27 Washington D. C. Police Department will be interviewing Criminology majors (A.M. and E.A./B.S.) for Patrolman positions.
- October 27 Sky Chefs will be interviewing Hotel Administration majors for Restaurant Management positions.
- October 27 Landmark Hotel will be interviewing students with a minimum of 15 credits in accounting for a position in the Accounting Department.
- October 28 Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will be interviewing all majors for Medical Representative positions.
- October 29 Arthur Anderson & Co., CFA's, will be interviewing all majors in Accounting for Accountant positions.

EUROPEAN JOBS FOR STUDENTS

Temporary paying jobs are available in Europe to all students. These openings-many requiring only a will to work. No previous experience or knowledge of a foreign language is needed. An ideal ready made opportunity for students to earn a few weeks or months in a country of their choice such as England, France, Germany, Switzerland or Spain.

Most jobs are in resorts, hotels, shops, stores, restaurants, offices, factories and hospitals, and on farms and construction sites. Camp counseling, governess, teaching, and sales positions are also available. Room and board either comes with the job or is arranged in advance, and is of-

ten in addition to wages ranging up to \$500 a month for the highest paying jobs.

by earning their way, students are able to see Europe without the usual expenses while getting an individual, human insight into European life. With easing draft calls and the high rate of rejection by the Peace Corps, increasing numbers of students with a yen to travel and broaden their personal horizons may be well advised to consider such an independent adventure.

The SOS (Student Overseas Services) Placement Offices in Luxembourg, Europe, screens and places every applicant and obtains

the required work permits and other documents needed by each student. SOS also provides a brief orientation in Luxembourg before students go out to their individual jobs.

Students in this area may obtain job application forms, job listings and descriptions, the SOS handbook on earning a summer abroad, and a free copy of Euronews by sending their name, address, school, and \$1 (for airmail return of some of the material from Europe) to: SOS-Student Overseas Services, P.O. Box 5173, Santa Barbara, Calif. Students with special questions may telephone Santa Barbara (805) 969-1176.

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REBS BLOW RIVERSIDE GAME GAIN YARDS LOOSE POINTS

The injury-ridden UNLV Rebels fresh from a 56-0 slaughter over Cal Tech rumbled into Riverside Friday expecting more of the same. Noting that Cal Riverside has been horribly mutilated the week before by Hayward St. 62-12, and Steve Buzick had returned to the line-up their confidence was justified. However, the tough Highlander defense proved to be too much for the Rebs and was instrumental

in bringing about the Rebel defeat. The Highlanders opened up with an unusual gambit, an on-side kick, and recovered it on the Rebel 31. On the next play wingback Bob Behrens caught the defenders sleeping, taking the ball on a reverse, zipping around the right end and jogging 31 yards into the end zone. Riverside kicker Dana Carter kicked the extra point which was to play an important part in the

UNLV defeat. The Rebels came storming back late in the 1st quarter when Kennedy drove them 60 yards in 15 plays. With the ball on the 11 yard line Steve Buzick got the call and bulled his way over for 6 points. Vince Hart split the up-rights to tie it up 7-7.

UNLV took the lead on their next series after the Highlanders were forced to give up the ball after just four plays. Greg Brown gathered in the punt and returned it to the UCR 40. Five plays later "Big Mack" Gilchrist blitzed his way over the goal line to make it 13-7. The point after conversion attempt proved to be highly critical to the Rebels, and their subsequent failure to make it proved costly. Rich Logan got a bad snap from center, couldn't handle it, and Vince Hart didn't have time to get it away. With the score 13-7 it still looked good for the Rebs. Things were to get worse however.

Late in the 2nd quarter with Riverside driving, Tyrone Hooks found a big hole in the left side of the line and sprinted 19 yards for a touchdown. Carter booted the PAT and UCR took the lead for good 14-13.

With Kennedy at the helm the Rebels moved into Riverside

territory. Kennedy then threw to Ed Brown on the UCR 10 but it was intercepted by Rick Canada who ran it back to the 50 before being caught from behind by safety John Apperson.

Hooks than rambled to the Rebel 34, Behrens received a Pete Fulton pass on the 15 and with 10 left in the 1st half OB Fulton hit Bob Olson in the end zone for the score. Carter converted and the Highlanders were in command 21-13.

Kennedy and Starkes alternated at QB throughout the 3rd quarter as neither man could generate any kind of a drive.

Kennedy went out in the 4th and then Starkes managed to fire up the offense. In 5 plays the Rebels drove from their own 45 to their third touchdown of the night. Starkes blipped a 14 yarder to Nathaniel "Hawk" Hawkins and then a 22 yard strike to Brown setting up a first down on the Highlander 19. Gilcrest slammed his way to the nine and then Buzick-moving like a hot knife through cream cheese, snapped two tackles and broke free into the end-zone for his 2nd TD of the night. Desperate, the Rebels tried to tie it up with a two point conversion but failed when Starkes overshot Apperson in the end zone. All in all, considering the loss,

the offense and defense performed admirable, but were simply caught off guard by a fired up Highlander team. The Rebs moved 178 yards on the ground and 198 in the air for a composite 376 yards. This compared very favorably to UCR which managed 219 yards in the air only 87 on the ground. Sloppy ball handling was evident in that 3 Rebel fumbles were recorded with two being lost. Rebel accuracy was poor in the air with Kennedy and Starkes going a total of 15 for 35, with three interceptions, for a 42.8%

BALTIMORE BENNY

Benny bombed in his season debut with the pros, scoring only 1 for 5 (20%). Upsets were the order of the day last time, but with the Detroit Lions mauling Chicago 30-14, the Lions now look like the best team in the NFL. Their game with Cleveland Browns coming up Sunday, along with the Jets-Colts clash, look like the best games of the week.

Personalities to watch: Pittsburgh's Terry Bradshaw vs. Houston's Charley Johnson in the Steeler-Oiler game Sunday.

- This week's Pro line:
 Detroit over Cleveland by 9.
 Denver over Atlanta by 8.
 N. Y. Jets over Baltimore by 4
 L. A. Rams over Green Bay by 3
 St. Louis over Phil. Eagles by 6

Other notes: Richie Allen makes the L. A. Dodgers a real threat to win "it" next year in Baseball! Look for the Milwaukee Bucks, with Oscar Robertson and Alcindor to sweep the NBA this season. The Knicks looked Ragged as hell in pre-season.

BOX SCORES

	Rebels	Highlanders
First downs	15	17
Rushing yards	178	219
Passing yards	198	87
Passing	15-35-3	9-16-0
Fumbles-lost	3-2	3-1
Penalties-yards	9-100	11-69
UNLV	7	6
UCR	7	14

UCR—Bob Behrens 31 run (Dana Carter kick)
 UNLV—Steve Buzick 11 run (Vince Hart kick)
 UNLV—Mac Gilchrist 6 run (kick failed)
 UCR—Tyrone Hooks 19 run (Carter kick)
 UCR—Bob Olson 15 pass from Pete Fulton (Carter kick)
 UNLV—Buzick 9 run (pass failed)

HOW REBEL OPPONENTS FARED

NEVADA, RENO 0	CAL ST., L.A. 0
CAL POLY, SLB 35	CAL ST., FULL. 17
IDAHO ST. 24	SANTA CLARA 14
MONTANA ST. 21	SANTA BARBARA 10
OREGON TECH 12	CAL POLY, POMONA 10
OREGON COLL 41	HAWAII 39

INTERMURALS

Men's Intramural Flag Football Results Sunday October 11

Delta Sigma Phi	26	Crimson	18
Kappa Sigma	24	Turkey's	13
Wild Bunch	20	Hotelmen	6
Flock	28	Sigma Chi	14

STANDINGS	Won	Lost
Delta Sigma Phi	1	0
Kappa Sigma	1	0
Wild Bunch	1	0
Flock	1	0
Crimson Tide	0	1
Hotelmen	0	1
Sigma Chi	0	1
Turkeys	0	1

Women's Intramural Volleyball Standings

STANDINGS	Won	Lost
Pems	2	0
Undecided	1	1
Independants	0	2

AKY

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DO YOU QUALIFY?

Have you ever really been experienced?
Well, I have.

—Jimi Hendrix

Jimi Hendrix could get more music out of an electric guitar than anyone else. He was the ultimate rock guitar player.

As a musician he was so good he could keep several melodies going at once. As a technician he got sounds from his instrument that no one else could. As an acrobat he could play guitar behind his back, with his teeth, or even while F-----ing

He was also a singer, composer, showman, sex symbol, and voodoo child. Millions were thrilled by his records and performances. He revolutionized rock music. He was a hero to the Youth of many nations.

But last Friday it all ended in a London hospital. Jim Hendrix was dead at age 24. A victim of junk.

"I can see how poor people, lonely people, someone without hope, might do smack," a brother told me. "But Hendrix had everything. Why Hendrix?"

I didn't have a ready answer but it's been on my mind since. And I think the hollowness of the Youth Culture is largely at fault. Like we haven't done much to break down alienation. We haven't truly become sisters and brothers.

The day after he died, a disc jockey on the radio called him "Brother Jimi Hendrix." But I'd never heard him referred to as "Brother" while he was still alive.

Jimi Hendrix was born and raised in Seattle. But he had to go across the country and, then, across the Atlantic to find acceptance for his music. Racism, cultural stagnation, the normal hassles of breaking into the "music industry" Whatever the reason, Hendrix had to leave the U.S. and go to London before he achieved recognition of his talent.

With drummer Mitch Mitchell and bassist Noel Redding he formed the Jimi Hendrix Experience. They were the first of the super high energy bands—the epitome of acid rock. And the model for countless other bands and guitar players.

I saw the Experience on their first tour of the States. They played a free concert in the Panhandle of Golden Gate Park. Hendrix wasn't that famous yet, but you knew he would be soon.

He was absolutely beautiful! You couldn't just stand there—you had to move. The music had too much power and life in it.

Finally, after a long set, he quit playing. Stage managers started taking down the stage and the generator. But the people didn't quit dancing! We kept it up about an hour after the music stopped.

The next time I saw him it wasn't so good. He played Winterland for Bill Graham. The place was packed and everyone had set themselves down in neat, orderly rows. They were spectators who'd paid their \$3 and were there to be ENTERTAINED.

All the energy was flowing in one direction. It went from Hendrix and the band to the audience, which greedily consumed it. Hendrix obviously felt the drain. He was snotty and condescending. The music was good but he wasn't enjoying himself like he had been in the park.

Hendrix was, by that time, a rock idol. The believers paid homage (money) to bask in his presence. They hoped some of the idol's music, soul, excitement, power, sex, or whatever would rub off on them.

The audience didn't realize they had the power themselves. The power to "recycle" the energy Hendrix was giving them. To tear down the performer/audience walls. To bring the performance together. To get the whole place high.

Sure, you can say the audience was being exploited — by Graham, Hendrix, the managers, business agents, record companies, etc. And it's true. But Hendrix and the band were being bled of a lot more than money. They were the



HENDRIX

refusers.

The band was being cut off from their people, from their culture, from the basis for their music. Their "fans" were leeching their energy, their beauty, their music, everything they gave on stage. They were draining Jimi of all they professed to "love" about him. And they weren't giving him anything of themselves in return. Except maybe some money and some bullshit adulation.

Our revolutionary music, our new art form, is still part of the old show business hype. For this bullshit "star system" to continue, performers and audiences must be kept apart. The performers alone on a pedestal. The audience wishing they could be just like the performer, and BUYING (this is the key) the performer's artifacts. If they ever got together they might find they were all people. And the whole idol/worshipper relationship might crumble.

The people who run the "music industry" (and it's an industry in every sense) know this. A few months back, when Jimi was in Berkeley, some local people asked him to do a Black Panther benefit show. Jimi dug the idea. And his advisors did too—IF they could make a film of Hendrix relating to the radical community. They felt this would even further enhance the value of their

"property"—Jimi Hendrix.

Without the shuck film, the managers weren't interested. And though Jimi wanted to, "contractual obligations" prevented him from doing the benefit. Despite being a big star, he wasn't free to perform how and when he wanted.

This system is so tighttassed that even its privileged classes are put in a box. And no one was meant to live in a box.

With the whole glorification/capitalism trip, you can imagine how often a performer gets used. How many times "old friends" came around for money.

How many times he got laid so people could brag to their friends that they'd balled Jimi Hendrix. Sure, it's nice to get laid, but it's even nicer to get LOVED.

But why did Hendrix take up smack? Traditionally, smack has affected the poor. It's been put into the Black community where poor people are glad to escape the daily degradation of slum life. But more and more we find people of all races and social classes trying to escape through smack. Loneliness, alienation, and despair make smack attractive to increasing numbers of young people. Even the famous. Even the rich. Even Jimi Hendrix.

This wouldn't be the case if our righteous Youth Nation was a reality. But

so far it's only a slogan, only a dream. We're going to have to build it. And we're going to have to put a lot of love and warmth and concern in it.

Altamont should tell us something. Dylan's "retirement" (was he perhaps sick of being drained?) should tell us something. The death of Jimi Hendrix should tell us something. The Woodstock Nation isn't here yet—no matter what Abbie, or Life, or the movie, or the record company say. We aren't together. Not yet.

If we can't tear down the walls that divide us. If we can't start being more open and loving to our sisters and brothers, if we can't relate both to Hendrix and the 12-year-old teenybopper, if we can't stop smack. . . . Then the culture isn't worth much.

MEMORIAL IN LOVE AND REGRET



...
CAN YOU DIG IT

Photo by Lisa Taylor

POWELLS GROUP PASSES LAWS

of House funds and flouting a court order to pay damages to a New York woman he had insulted.

In January of 1969, the Supreme Court over ruled the House and reinstated him in office. However, they avoided the question of his back salary, and the removal of his seniority and committee chairmanship, of Education and Labor.

During his six years as chairman of this committee, it passed over 60 pieces of legislation beginning in the New Frontier and carrying over to the Great Society. According to Mr. Powell, it is difficult to determine what he considers his most important piece of legislation. He favors the Man Power Act and Equal Pay for Equal work (which helped end dis-

crimination against blacks and women) among others. One of his bills included a \$1.25 minimum wage for sharecroppers.

Congressman Powell is very proud of the letters saluting him for the superior job he had done as a committee chairman, presented to him by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. They are hanging in his office behind his chair.

When asked if he would run for office again, Congressman Powell declared that he wouldn't. He wants to return to Bimini to do some deep sea fishing and relaxing, after him many years of public service.



Union budgets and security were topics of discussion at the meeting of Oct. 8.

PEACE PLEA FOUNDED ON POLITICS

pears President Nixon is bending further in this current proposal than he has in any of his previous ones; and it's about time. This has also been one of the first proposals that hasn't been sparked as an answer to student dissidence. However, as this is an election year, part of the motives behind it may be the game of politics.

Foreign leaders as well as members of both parties in Congress look upon his new peace initiative with favor.

Let us hope that this proposal will end our involvement in Vietnam which began in 1954 when we first sent over Americans to aid in troop training.

As President Nixon said in his speech: I believe every American deeply believes in his heart that the proudest legacy the United States can leave during this period when we are the strongest nation in the world is that our power was used to defend freedom, not to destroy it; to preserve the peace, not to break the peace.

It is in that spirit that I make this proposal for a just peace in Vietnam and in Indochina.

POLLUTION LAWS TOUGHENED

Sen. Edmund Muskie's Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution reporting a tougher than expected National Air Quality Standards Act of 1970 caught industry representatives on Capitol Hill by surprise.

The bill is now tied up in the Senate Public Works Committee and one of the most intensive lobbying campaigns ever waged has started. Lobbying are such industrial celebrities as Edward Cole, President of General Motors; John Ricardo President of Chrysler; Lee A. Iacocco, Executive Vice President of Ford; and Roy Chapin, Chairman of the Board of American Motors.

Industrial associations including

the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Manufacturers Association, the National Coal Policy Conference, American Petroleum Institute, Manufacturing Chemists Association, and the National Lead Association are also making their voices heard to Public Works Committee members and other senators.

The results of the industry visits are becoming visible to congressional watchers. The subcommittee's tough bill is being smothered with attention in the Public Works Committee. Delaying tactics may result in the clock running out on the bill so that the Senate could not pass it this session and develop a compromise with the House on their already passed weak measure.

The subcommittee's bill is lacking in some ways, but it is the best

bill produced to date. Of crucial importance is the automobile provision which requires the Secretary of Health Education and Welfare to set auto standards in 1975 which will reduce by 90% emissions from 1970 model year cars.

Other significant sections of the bill include the setting of national emission standards for hazardous substances; strict penalties for failure to comply with the act; monitoring at company expense; federal access to records, company data and right of entry for inspection; citizen suits to force compliance of the act which can be brought against the federal government; court reviews of administrative decisions upon citizen petition; and the right to forbid any federal contracts with those convicted under this act.

31% INCREASE

VETS GO TO SCHOOL

School enrollments among Vietnam veterans increased during fiscal year 1970 by an unprecedented 31 per cent over the previous year, bringing the total number of enrollees in Veterans Administration training programs to 1,211,000.

'If the trend continues,' Administrator of Veterans Affairs Donald E. Johnson predicted, 'more veterans will have trained during the first five years of the current G. I. Bill than during the 13-year span of the Korean Conflict G. I. Bill.'

Growing fastest among the many programs to encourage veterans, their survivors and servicemen on active duty to continue their education or job preparation is on-the-job training. This had a 76 per cent increase over the 1969 enroll-

ment. Some 117,000 veterans enrolled during 1970 in the programs under which veterans who work in approved training decisions received VA allowances while training.

Included in this year's enrollment are 87,100 servicemen on active duty attending colleges and schools below college level--all under the G. I. Bill.

A 29 per cent growth was noted in the number of disabled veterans training under vocational rehabilitation programs, bringing the total to 24,500 veterans in such VA-supervised programs.

There were 52,500 wives, widows and children of permanently and totally disabled or deceased veterans receiving educational assistance. This was a 14 per cent increase over last year.

LOST

Monday, Oct. 5, between 11 and 12 a.m. in the parking lot behind the Social Science Building, someone, thoughtlessly, removed several metal emblems from my 1953 tan Bentley. These emblems have no value to anyone but they do have much value to the car since they commemorate special events in connection with the car.

Please have a heart and return them! If you will put them in a paper bag and turn them in to the Rebel Yell office no questions will be asked. You will have undone the error you have made and earned my great gratitude.

To establish justice,

GORA

- ...joined with the Bhoodan Movement in India;
- ...conducted open, relevant adult education;
- ...has been jailed for nonviolent direct action for Indian independence and domestic civil rights;
- ...worked to eradicate the caste system.

"NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION IN DEMOCRACY"

One of India's most outstanding voices in public education and social reform, a colleague of Gandhi, will speak Sunday, 3-5, at Gudmundsson Hall of the First Congregational Church, 1200 No. 25th (south of Owens). Child care is provided.

THE UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP

"Where People Count and Thinking is Honored"

CSUN CONVENTION

Called for the purpose of:

discussion of purpose, meaning, orientation and relevancy of UNLV nickname, mascot.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 21 WEST LOUNGE STUDENT UNION 12 noon
THURSDAY OCTOBER 22 FIRST FLOOR LOUNGE STUDENT UNION

The CSUN Senate is seeking student opinion on changing the University nickname 'Rebels.'

BIDS FOR WHOS WHO SOLICITED

Nominations for Who's Who among Students for the 1970-71 academic year are currently being accepted by the Office of Student Personnel Services, Room 120, Campus Student Union.

DEADLINE FOR NOMINATION: October 20, 1970.

Students are encouraged to submit their names to the office of Student Personnel Services if they meet the following qualifications:

Must be of regular senior standing in the university this year. (Some outstanding juniors may qualify.) Those selected for Who's Who in the past cannot be considered.

Must have attained a cumulative GPA of at least 2.49.

Must have a record which denotes quality of leadership, integrity of character and a promise of effective, constructive leadership in post-college life.

Applications for WWAS should note the year, offices and chairmanships held. Also listed should be memberships and all activities, organizations, sports, etc.

A committee appointed by the CSUN president, composed of students and faculty, will review all applications and recommend qualified students to the National Association.

1970 YEARBOOKS

ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED

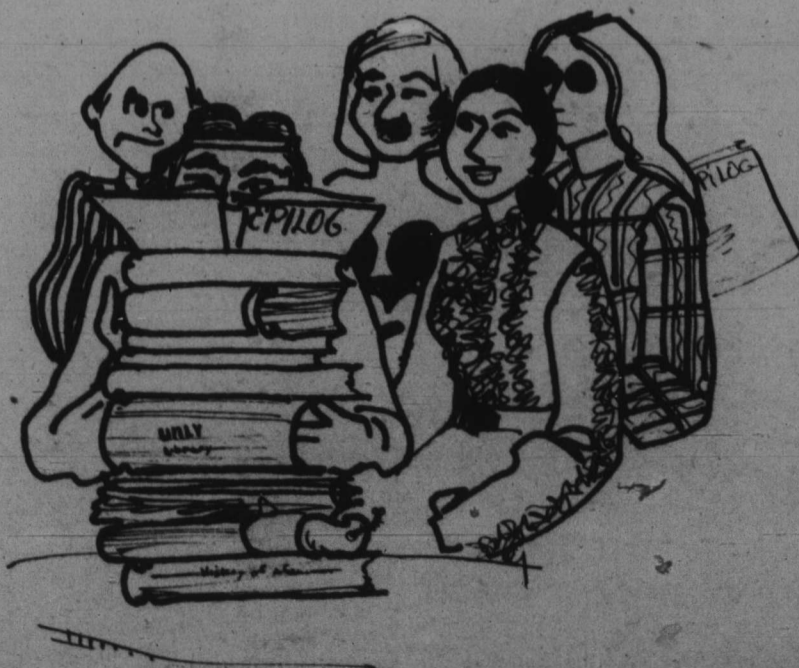
TODAY OCTOBER 16

FROM 1 TO 5 PM



BRING ID CARD TO THE FIRST FLOOR LOUNGE

FREE TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS OF LAST YEAR - BOTH SEMESTERS



**RISE...
DID
IT
AND**