



THE VEIL

UNIVERSITY of NEVADA - Las Vegas

"We would all like to think the war there might be successfully concluded in the next calendar year."
John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Paris, France
December 14, 1953

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U.S. STEEL

ORDERED TO CLEAN UP!!!

The Illinois Circuit Court has approved a landmark consent decree requiring United States Steel Corporation to ELIMINATE pollution from its huge Chicago area mills by a combination of recycling and treatment procedures.

The suit which resulted in the clean-up order to one of the largest and oldest industrial facilities in the country originated in 1967 when the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago went to court for an injunction to stop U.S. Steel's dumping of wastes into Lake Michigan and the Calumet River. In 1969 the Attorney General of Illinois joined in the suit on behalf of the people of Illinois.

The January 18, 1971, ruling should result in pollution-free mills by October 31, 1975.

The suit is a landmark in several ways. To begin with, plaintiffs were not bluffed by arguments of technical impossibility. When con-

fronted with the old "technological solutions are not now available" routine, Attorney General William J. Scott brought in Dr. Henry Bramer, a nationally recognized expert on industrial waste control technology.

"Dr. Bramer's vast experience in the fields of steel manufacturing and chemical processing enable him to demonstrate to all parties that the recycle system which has now been adopted by the company was both technically feasible and economically practical," Scott said.

In addition, the U.S. Steel plants involved in the case are among the oldest and largest in the country. Now that it has been shown that these plants can operate without destroying the surrounding environment, there will be little support for other industrialists who use plant size and age as excuses for not cleaning up.

The court-approved clean-up

program, estimated to cost between \$8 and \$12 million, will take place in several steps. By October 31, 1972, U.S. Steel has promised to eliminate discharges of cyanides, phenols and ammonias. The 74 pounds of cyanides, 15 pounds of phenols and 720 pounds of ammonia now being poured daily into the Calumet River will be spread over iron ore storage heaps, absorbed and recycled.

By October 31, 1974, mills on the South side of the U.S. Steel complex will recycle all other pollutants and waste water. North side mills will have waste recycling systems by April 30, 1975, and West side mills by October 31, 1975.

When all equipment is installed, 95 percent of the mill wastes will be contained. The remaining five percent will be treated by the Sanitary District's Calumet sewage treatment plant.



NADER WARNS AGAINST POLLUTION

Story by Julie Jones

Last Tuesday night, Ralph Nader, crusader against consumer fraud and deceit, spoke earnestly to an enthusiastic crowd of 1500 that spilled out of the ballroom on criminal environmental destruction and what the citizenry can do to cure it.

Nader pointed to the large auto corporations, producers of the "infernal internal combustion engine" as those mainly responsible for the environmental pollution of the country.

It took people a long time to wake up to the problem because "the assault is silent" and the cumulative effect of this crime "shows up years later in the form of cancer or emphysema."

The auto industries along with other industries such as consolidated Edison, Standard Oil, and Union Carbide, continue their destruction because the government allows them to do so.

The government, whose "value system is screwed up," believes in the importance of the goods and services and employment corporations provide, so they are allowed to destroy. Not bothering to not destroy is profitable.

"Responsibility must shift from the institutions to those who hold the final strings." The most hopeful remedy, Nader said, is through shareholder questioning and citizen action groups. And the most important thing for citizen action groups to remember is to "take small strides without ever taking

their eyes off the larger stride and to not be discouraged if the first hurdle attempted is not cleared.

Pollution by these industries is "property destruction of unparalleled scope" and "more savage than street crime" yet public reaction to it is not as strong as it is to a "massive wave of pickpocketing."

It was corporate lawyers who wrote the anti-pollution bills that went through Congress and they were "toothless laws" with "double standards." Also, when a major polluter is found out, the case is settled out of court, so the public never knows about it. In these and other ways, large corporations "make a mockery of the democratic system."

The government, who does have the tool to do something about the situation should "make them lose profits in direct proportion to their obstinance" by imposing sanctions, such as specific penalties, bans and suspensions.

The citizenship can make a drastic change.

Currently less than one per cent of the citizenry has developed strategies of action.

He emphasized that we must judge ourselves harshly. We have much leisure time and becoming a professional citizen is a more profitable way of spending it than watching TV.

"We must go to the source or build mor hospitals."

Birch Bayh ;

RETIRE J. EDGAR HOOVER

A kind of oppression in this country is frustrating the American dream of equality, Indiana Senator Birch Bayh told students and faculty last Thursday in the Union's West Lounge.

The leading Democrat told a sparse audience that prejudice and apathy from inside the country and the government have "turned off" millions of citizens who are becoming disgusted with a system which apparently does not work.

Sen. Bayh's lecture, conducted in an informal question-and answer format, was sponsored by the UNLV Faculty Lecture Series Committee.

"Most of our battles today are lost by people who just don't give a damn," he declared. "We must find a way to wake people up before it is too late."

Bayh, first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962, decried the uses of wire tapping and the collection of government personnel files on private citizens. He gave direct criticism on FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

"I feel that Hoover was a great man in his time," Bayh said with a smile. "But today, he should be recognized for his contributions and dutifully retired."

The Senator called the supersonic transport plane a financial flop, and suggested that a system of mass transit would be a much more worthwhile investment to solve some of the problems of the nation's cities.

Nixon's domestic economic polic-

ies. "The present economic plight the country is in is due to a planned, calculated economic game plan on the part of the President."

Projecting perhaps into the not-too-distant future, Bayh continued: "If I was sitting in that oval office, I would try to work out voluntary wage and price controls. If that were not possible, I would enforce use of a mandatory program but I would not let the dollar be continually eroded."

The dollar may have to be devaluated, he said, "if the kind of erosion we've seen continues."

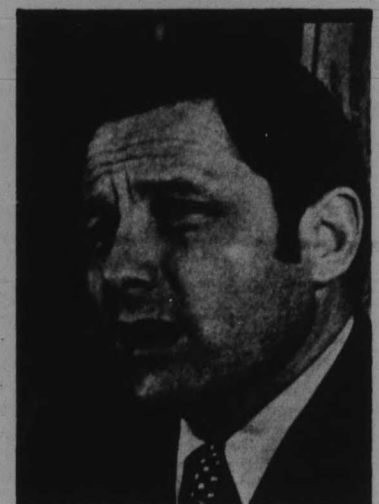
"He (Nixon) has the economy flat on its back, but it hasn't stopped inflation," Bayh warned. "Unless the President uses the power of his office, we will see the greatest inflation yet to come."

On Nixon's proposed revenue-sharing program, Bayh said, "Two out of every three tax dollars de-out of every three tax dollars (devoted to the program) are not new, but the result of old programs that have been terminated."

On step Bayh would have taken to curb unemployment, would have been to adopt the Manpower program of public-service jobs for those unable to find work in the competitive private market. Nixon recently vetoed that proposal.

"The welfare system is self-perpetuating," Bayh had earlier commented. "There exists a 'poverty cycle' of poor education-poor job-poor home."

"The average citizen does not comprehend the appalling condi-



tions many babes are today born into, where malnutrition at an early stage can lead to permanent mental retardation."

Bayh described in detail the advantages of a bill on child care and development which he introduced recently in Congress which would give a basic education, parental and health care to every child in America, no matter how poor.

President Nixon's choices of G. Harold Carswell and Clement Haynsworth as Supreme Court justices "intelligence" and a reaffirmation to black people that the administration was unresponsive to their needs," he stated.

Bayh has been mentioned frequently as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1972. His candidacy has gained wider support in recent weeks with Sen. Edward Kennedy's repeated rejection of a Presidential draft.

SPEAKING OUT

BY EDDE NEIDICH

My initial column was a rousing success, it generated three letters to the Editor. . . The first one said 'right on', the second 'right off' and the third had a Bowie Kuhn ring to it, 'take two and hit to left.'

The furor of the championship fight is over but the controversy rages on. Congratulations to both fighters for a job well done. However the only thing that this fight proved, is that for every match there is a re-match.

The R.J. recently stated that Sallys offers a form of wildlife that isn't found in any other desert in the country.

Is Baby Fat here to stay?

Recently a teacher I know who happens to be left handed was explaining to me all of the discriminating things that happen to lefthanded people. Most of them he himself could overcome, like scissors for right handed people only and a host of other tools. However one of the most irksome and discriminating things that he finds hard to cope with, is the architectural design of placing the toilet paper dispensing roll on the right hand side of the throne in practically all public buildings. I immediately saw his problem and promised to bring his plight to the public. Gather round all ye left-handed sufferers. . . May your reach increase. . .

Can only people with poor backgrounds identify with poor people??

Hotel Association was hosted at a beer and buffet Educational Seminar at the local Budweiser distributor. Food Service Executives Association will host them at a food demonstration and cocktail party on the 17th at the Thunderbird Hotel.

I doubt very much if B. Streisands new music can have anything to do with bringing the generations closer together.

Looking for a future??? Try manufacturing spears, they will be the major weapon of World War Four (IV).

It seems to me that the tinker toy Humanities Bldg. is another example of Humpty Dumpty construction. . . All fall down. . . Nice to know that the Administration will have their offices there.

Courtesy is contagious.

The word out of New York is that 16,5000 teachers jobs are in jeopardy. In California Ph.Ds. and M.A.s are lining up for unemployment benefits. College seniors graduating in June will find it extremely difficult to get a job. . . What does this mean to the young people who are told to stay in school and get a better job. . . At least change that sickening T.V. message. . .

At recent interviews held here by Disneyland, all applicants came away muttering 'Disneyland is a Mickeymouse operation.'

Dublin columnist tells Bernadette Devlin she's not accomplishing anything by telling Americans what's wrong with America. They already know that. It's whats wrong with Ireland they should be hearing about. The fight is not the same. Irish battle is over six partitioned counties. They want a united Ireland, now. . . Say what. . . Bernie--

Good nutrition starts with a balanced breakfast. . .

The book entitle '101 ways to prepare ground-beef' is a best seller at Saga.

Top saying at Tonopah Hall is 'Get a Job'.

With the approach of Passover, the cry of 'let my people go' can be heard round and round the Kremlin. Soviet Jews are crying out for permission to return to Israel. First Pharoh and now Kremlin, we hope for a historical duplication.

My mother now says I can stay single until June. . .

Next time some one asks you why you're all dressed up. Just tell them that its your birthday.

Arecent Ford Foundation report suggested that the root problem for all higher education is the University and its credential-laden faculty. The study recommended new institutions with a mixture of students of all aqs, and practical experience, not classroom lectures as the primary teaching tool.

Why do some teachers take attendance? Is there a confidence hang-up lurking within??

Tonapah Hall is misnamed. . . What would you call it?

Hoover Dam leak halted--Thumbsuckers of UNLV have triumphed again.

Will Rogers said 'he never met a man he didn't like'. . . Ditto and include girls that wear E.L.

Long live Howard Hughes. . . benefactor of the Howard Hughes College of Hotel Administration.

Be back. . . I hope. . .

EDITORIAL

To the Rebel Yell editor:

I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to all connected with the publication of Rada Tatat's contribution to thought pollution on February 16. Most of all, I am struck by a massive disgust when I realize the fact that it is now considered intelligent and erudite to criticize Christianity.

Is is productive to malign an idea because it has been distorted by the machinations of selfish men? The only answer to this question is an unqualified "no"! If it were otherwise, communism would be the epitome of evil, but the opposite is true. Communism, as conceived by Karl Marx, is an innocent, though error-filled system. As a matter of fact, the opposite seems to be generally true. With regards to the "Marxian" economics, Socialism, and others as well as Christianity, it has been the selfishness and the villany of man that has rendered these systems unusable and ineffective.

Rather, it is counter productive to denigrate Christianity. Despite the fact that man has used the church to perpetrate many horrible wrongs, Christ is not wrong; man is wrong. For two thousand years Christ has proclaimed, "...in me ye might have peace..." John 16: 33 KJV.

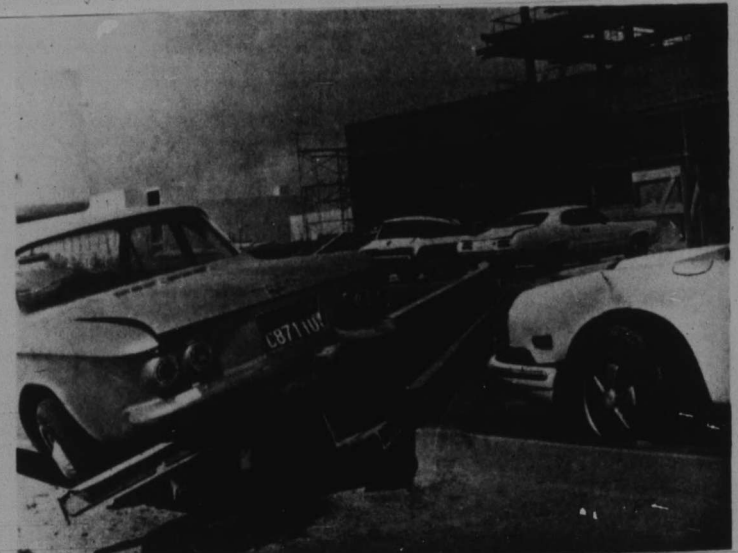
In closing I would like to comment on an inane statement towards the end of this naive (you're welcome) column. "... make them prove themselves especially their doctrine." For the first thousand years the eyewitness accounts in the Bible were generally believed; now it's considered "intellectual" to scoff at the Bible, yet no one has ever disproved so much as one word! Incredible isn't it? There's only one person who can prove it, and when He does, it'll be too LATE!

Sincerely,
Ken Martin

WELFARE MARCH NON-VIOLENT

Once again the welfare people marched on the Strip. Once again there was no trouble. The march was peaceful and non-violent. Even when Sherriff's deputies moven in to arrest people there was no violence. The people moved to the buses and vans waiting for them in a peaceful and orderly fashion, without resisting arrest. I think a valuable lesson is to be learned here. The fact that people can gather in a group to make their views known and do this in a peaceable manner. This is a lesson that all people should pay attention to. We commend both the marchers and the sherriff's department for a job well done.

TIMBER!



For the second time in four months an 'accident' has befallen the under-construction Humanities Building. This time a 13 foot beam fell and wrecked four automobiles parked in front of the Student Union. Luckily no one was injured.

In December steel beams along a 140 foot span buckled and one beam fell. Two workman fell and were injured when the beam upon which they were sitting fell to the ground.

This time, a beam at the top of the building, was apparently 'blown off' by the high winds which were blowing through the valley that day. We can be thankful the event took place on a Saturday and not a weekday when the parking lot is a very busy place.

There are some questions raised by the above incidents. Question, which if they remain unanswered, will keep at least one student on this campus out of that building.

I wish to pose the following questions to the Administration, officials of the Sierra Construction Co., members of the state building inspectors (if they are any) and any other people involved or interested.

What steps, if any, are being taken to investigate the accidents?

Are these accidents the fault of the construction company in any way?

What is being done to insure the safety of the students etc., who will be using the building in the future?

Is the building going to meet state and county building codes when finished?

Are there safety inspections of the construction being conducted in any manner? If not, why not?

In closing we would like to remind the construction company and our own administration of their obligations in this matter. They do owe us a safe building in which we may go to class without the fear of the building collapsing around us. Remember Dr. Zorn, there are some floors in that building that are reserved for you and your staff.

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

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STUDENTS

FACULTY

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S

Do you feel that there are problems between Faculty and Students that could be solved by a Disciplinary Committee? Yes _____ No _____
If so, write in the problem(s) and let us know what YOU think we should be doing. _____

FACULTY

Please check one: Student _____ Faculty _____

Please drop your response in the Box marked "Disciplinary Committee" at the Information Desk on the first floor of the Student Union Building or in the Director's Office. Or, you may send them to the Disciplinary Committee % C.S.U.N., Room 308, Student Union Building.



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'65 VOLKS Beige with matching interior R&H, 4 spd.	\$995
'66 CAMPER White with matching interior, R&H, 4 speed, fully self contained. As is, it's yours for only	\$1195
'67 SEDAN Light blue with matching interior. R&H, 4 speed. Real sharp with a new paint job.	\$1095
'67 KOMBI R&H, 4 speed, azure blue with matching interior, mechanic special. A steal at	\$995
'68 SQUAREBACK Forest Green, R&H, auto. Terrific for Mom and the kids.	\$1095
'68 SEDAN Red with matching interior, R&H, 4 speed, this car is a mechanic's special. 15 other '68 Sedans to choose from.	\$895
'68 KARMANN GHIA Desert Gold with matching interior, R&H, Auto. Stick shift, a great economical run-about. As is.	\$1295
'69 SEDAN Polar white, R&H, 4 speed, sun roof, a real clean machine. 10 Others to Choose from	\$1795
'69 STATION WAGON 9 Passenger, beige w/matching int. R&H, 4 speed, low, low miles, terrific vacation wagon for a growing family.	\$2595

OTHER MAKES	
'62 Galaxie Sta. Wgn, R&H, auto., real good transportation, for only	\$395
'64 OLDS 98 V-8, auto., R&H, a mechanic special for only	\$495
'65 DATSUN Roadster fire engine red w/matching interior, this is a rare find. Priced at only	\$1095
'65 OLDS Cutlass, maroon w/matching interior, R&H, V-8, auto., AIR, PS, an exceptional car at an exceptional price.	\$995
'66 OLDS F-85 V-8, R&H, sea mist green w/matching interior. This car is a real clean runner.	\$895
'67 COUGAR R&H, auto., power steering, V-8, AIR. The price is right.	\$1425
'68 DATSUN Station wagon, R&H, 4 speed, AIR, low miles and one owner. Beige with matching interior.	\$1395
'69 DATSUN Pickup, red with matching interior. R&H, very clean. A real little worker.	\$1595
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WYOMING CONSIDERS WATER PLANNING PROGRAM

Wyoming's 41st State Legislature is considering a Water Planning Program designed by state engineers who feel that a dam or two on the Upper Green River may solve the state's future water needs.

Though at present the state is not exactly sure what those needs will be, it wants to make sure its allocated share of water from the Colorado River system is put to use quickly. Under the interstate agreement of the Colorado River Compact, Wyoming may annually use 7.5 million acre-feet of water. But because it presently needs only 296,100, state officials fear water-hungry states downstream may push to get a bigger portion of Wyoming's share.

The purpose of Green River development is to divert some of Wyoming's share of water from the Colorado River System to the Missouri. It's a use the water or lose it philosophy, a Wyoming water for Wyoming people sort of thing.

The state held public hearings during December to explain some of the ideas officials had in mind. And Green River development boiled down to three suggested dam constructions: Kendall dam on the Upper Green River, the New Fork Narrows dam, and a dam on the Lower Green below already existing Fontenelle dam.

Wyomingites attending the hearings made several things abundantly clear. Before anyone thinks about damming anything, Wyoming residents thought it best to first determine exactly what their future water needs are going to be. And whatever the needs might be, they expressed strong feelings that damming the best stretch of clean flowing water in the state--the Upper Green--would not be the best way to go about fulfilling them.

In 1969 the Upper Green was among the first six rivers to be considered for Wild and Scenic status. It comes slipping through glacial moraine with five percent of Wyoming's total of premium, blue-ribbon classified trout water. A Kendall reservoir would destroy the winter range of 600-700 head of Shiras moose--the largest concentration on the North American continent. It would take the mid-section out of that part of the Upper Green originally designated for the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. And eleven miles of the 26 that would be inundated is on wide-open public land managed by the federal government.

In addition to moose, Upper Green's wildlife includes elk, mule deer, antelope, mountain sheep, bear, coyote, cougar and beaver. Famous western history landmarks are scattered along its banks; it is a major route into the Bridger Wilderness Area; and nearby Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Park guaranteed the Upper Green's recreational potential.

Conservationists feel the New Fork Narrows dam is the one which state officials are most likely to push. Soda ash deposits, called trona, would prove a big problem in construction of a Lower Green dam, because reservoir pressure would threaten the trona industry's underground mines. But a dam on the New Fork would flood about eighteen miles of water considered by many residents to be as fine as the Upper Green's. The same people refer to state game and fish statistics indicating that such a dam would completely destroy the year-round range of 150 moose, and block the migration of some 6,000 antelope.

Throughout the heated December hearings the state maintained it is

not advocating construction of any dam on the Green YET--just a good hard look at the economics of proposed constructions. And throughout the same hearings Green River basin folks have maintained that a good hard look at future water needs is fine, so long as the slipstick statistics aren't going to be met with water from dams in the Upper Green River Basin.

These people stress that underground water supplies haven't been used, and that projected municipal and industrial needs for the Green River Basin in the year 2020 can be amply met without any dam construction on the river at all.

Tom Bell, executive director of the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, attended hearings held in Casper and said "We think further development in the Green River basin should await a total state water plan." As for Wyoming's water loss nightmares, Bell referred to some advice given to the Wyoming Water Development Association by James G. Watt in October 1970. Watt, a U.S. Interior Deputy Secretary in Water and Power Development, told them the "use it or lose it" philosophy could not be followed. "Holding water within the state for some marginal or unbeneficial project, rather than letting it go downstream to a better use, is not advocated."

Bell and other Wyoming residents will be keeping close watch on the 41st State Legislature and its thoughts on Upper Green development. For they don't think it makes good sense to even consider sacrificing the irreplaceable Upper Green for future water needs which aren't yet known; or for the loss of water which state officials can't be sure they need.

GREEK AID DEBATED

Boston--Democracy was born in Greece. Yet today the political climate there is widely considered that of a repressive dictatorship.

For 25 years, the United States has given military assistance to Greece but now, many argue, that assistance should end.

On Tuesday, March 23 at 9 p.m. on Channel 10, "The Advocates" will debate the proposition that military aid to Greece be discontinued.

On the program, Howard Miller will advocate the cessation of such assistance and William Risher will contend that the United States should maintain its present policy.

Greek actress Melina Mercouri, an ardent opponent of the regime,

will appear in a filmed segment to speak against further arms aid to her homeland.

Testifying in person for Advocate Miller will be Elias Demetracopoulos, a leader of the resistance to Military support for Greece. Demetracopoulos, now in exile in this country, was one of Greece's most prominent journalists.

Arguments for the aid program are based largely on Greece's strategic position in the Mediterranean as an anti-communist country surrounded by communist nations. Supporters also note that it is one of the few spots in Southern Europe where American military forces are welcomed.

VA INVESTS \$21.7 BILLION

The Veterans Administration revealed recently the American people have invested an estimated \$21.7 billion to educate 12.4 million veterans under three major G.I. Bills during the past 26 years.

The agency noted that at current B.I. Bill training allowances, it spends about \$6,300 during the 36 months required for a veteran to earn his college degree.

Armed with this degree, a veteran can then expect to earn about \$213,000 more in his lifetime than he could if he were only a high school graduate, according to the Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue estimates it will collect roughly

\$40,000 in taxes on the extra income.

Thus, the Federal Government stands to get back more than six times its original investment of \$6,300.

Last year, participation in all of VA's educational programs peaked at 1,025,000 in November--a 31 per cent increase over the 783,000 trainees on the rolls in November 1969.

Veterans and servicemen become eligible for educational benefits after serving more than 180 days of active duty, any part of it after January 31, 1955, or if discharged for a service-connected disability after any length of service.

TAX FORMS NOT COMPLICATED, REMINDS IRS

The Internal Revenue Service warned Nevada taxpayers recently against "misleading advertisements suggesting new tax laws greatly complicate their 1970 returns."

"The ads placed by some commercial preparers of tax returns depict the Form 1040 as extremely complex to discourage taxpayers from attempting to fill out their own returns," Warren Bates, Nevada IRS District director, said.

Bates said the IRS has improved the form and filing procedures in response to numerous suggestions from taxpayers, lawyers, accountants, and others. The agency has also offered this year to compute the income tax and retirement income credit for up to 30 million taxpayers.

"Having the IRS figure the tax could reduce the largest single type of error made by taxpayers, the selection of the wrong taxable or rate schedule," Bates said. "It would also guard against other common errors such as erroneous social security numbers, missing signatures, and mathematical mistakes, all of which delay refunds."

Changes in the 1970 forms and schedules have resulted in a smaller tax packages for most persons, he said. The basic package sent to 50 million taxpayers contains 24 pages, compared to 32 pages last year. Instructions no longer appear on the backs of the various schedules but are printed in a numbered and indexed booklet located in the center of the tax form package.

"Taxpayers should be careful of guarantees offered by some commercial preparers of returns that indicate they will represent the taxpayer in any subsequent audit," Bates said. "Generally, only attorneys, CPA's and other persons who have demonstrated their accounting qualifications to become enrolled for practice can represent a taxpayer before the IRS."

"Taxpayers should be sure of just what is meant by a 'guarantee' offered by a preparer. They should avoid any person who promises a refund or who suggests the refund be sent to his address.

"A taxpayer should never sign a blank form or one that has been prepared in pencil," Bates said. "He should realize he is responsible for his return even though someone else helped him prepare it."

Bates said if a taxpayer employs a commercial preparer to fill out his return he should select a reputable one. Local accounting, legal and tax practitioner associations can supply the names of qualified people.

To have the IRS compute the tax, persons should send the necessary schedules and W-2's to the Western Service Center, 1160 West 1200 South, Ogden, Utah 84405. Further details on this service appear on the second page of the 1040 instructions, Bates said.

The IRS will compute tax for persons whose income is \$20,000 or less and consists only of wages, salaries, tips, dividends, interest, pensions, and annuities, if they choose to use the standard deduction.



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BILL OF RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

Chicago, Ill., March 14 - The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education proposed yesterday adoption of "Bills of Rights and Responsibilities" for members of American colleges and universities, and suggested new guidelines for campus responses to dissent and disruption.

At a press briefing here on a report to be published by McGraw-Hill in April, Dr. Clark Kerr, the Commission's chairman, said the Commission found that, in recent years, American campuses have been in "the greatest turmoil in all of their history." Dissatisfaction and disaffection that reflect concerns for many current problems in American society and many problems faced by the college persist, and are expected to be present on campuses for the foreseeable future. The Commission's new report is addressed principally to the students, faculties, trustees, and administrators of the nation's campuses, and recommends procedures designed to assure that dissent and protest on campuses be expressed in constructive ways and in accord with the principles of a free society.

Specifically, the report recommends these three steps:

1. Adoption, campus by campus, of "A Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for Members of the Institution." A model bill is suggested.

2. Development by each campus of effective measures for consultation and contingency planning in the event of disruptive emergencies. In particular, the Commission says, "a campus is not and cannot be a sanctuary from the general law, and thus, must relate more consciously and effectively with the police than it did in earlier periods."

3. Creation by each campus of effective judicial procedures: Consideration of using external panels and persons, and of the general courts for certain types of cases is suggested.

One of the difficulties in dealing with "campus unrest", the Commission reports, is that the American public seems to show limited tolerance for mass protest activities, even when they are within the bounds of the law. The Commission report distinguishes between dissent and disruption and proposes that responses to events on a campus be based on this distinction.

DISSENT as: "Individual or organized activity which expresses grievances held against, or changes desired in, society, or a campus, or both. The activity is carried on within the limits of the democratic processes of freedom of speech, assembly, and petition. Dissent may be more generalized than around a single grievance or remedy and may have an ideological base. It often includes proposed solutions as well as complaints."

The Commission's report says

that dissent "lies at the foundation of a university," and that "organized dissent and protest activity within the law, are basic rights which must be protected on the campuses--as they should be for all citizens everywhere."

DISRUPTION is defined by the Commission as: "Activity which is not protected by the First Amendment and which interferes with the rights of others. Whereas dissent relies on persuasion, disruption is based on coercion and sometimes violence." The report says that disruption "is utterly contradictory to the values and purposes of the campus, and to the processes of a democratic society... It must be morally condemned and met promptly by the efforts of the campus and, when necessary, by application of the general law."

Society's reaction to instances of coercion and violence should "be undertaken only with reference to those specific individuals and groups who engage in them," the report says. "A campus as a whole a system as a whole, or higher education as a whole, should not be penalized."

The Commission calls upon the campuses to reform themselves and to develop their own rules and procedures to protect dissent and prevent and control disruption.

To this end, the Commission recommends that members of each campus endeavor to agree on a bill of rights and responsibilities applying equally to faculty, students, administrators, staff and trustees. "Too often, in the past," the Commission says, "faculty members have set rules for the students but not for themselves; or trustees have set rules for the faculty but not for themselves. We believe the time is appropriate for certain rights and responsibilities to be applied equally to all members of a campus."

The Commission's bill treats with rights and responsibilities simultaneously "for one person's rights are only effective as other people recognize them and accept responsibility to guarantee them."

It also establishes the principle that the greater the privileges of members of the institution, the more responsible they should be for maintenance of high standards of conduct and an environment conducive to extending, sharing, and examining knowledge and values. This applies particularly to faculty members with tenure and to trustees.

In its review of emergency situations on campuses, the Commission found that (1) grievance procedures are often too slow or nonexistent; (2) rules governing protest activities have often been unwise or imprecise or both; (3) too many members of the campus have been reluctant to give up "the myth of uninterrupted serenity," and thus too few campuses

have thought through the handling of emergencies; (5) the view that a campus is some kind of sanctuary from the law has been held "for too long by too many;" (6) police relations have been treated on an arms-length basis that encourages improvisation, rather than accepted as an essential part of campus life, as they are elsewhere in the society; (7) and campuses have often failed to consider temporary closure as a last resort in situations of clear danger of violence to persons or property.

The report recommends that in cases of nonviolent disruption, to the extent possible, procedures internal to the campuses be used initially, and that nonviolent actions be met by responses which do not use physical force. But violent actions involving injury to students, faculty members, and private property, should be hauled

immediately by enforcement of the law, using internal and external personnel to the full extent necessary.

The Commission urges that significant actions which could be construed as violations of the general law be handled by the outside courts.

On the campus, the Commission suggests the appointment of ombudsmen to handle complaints made by faculty, students, or administrators informally. If an ombudsman's recommendations are not accepted, the case at issue could go to a campus hearing officer for more formal investigation of the facts before a provisional decision is reached; a member of the campus community could bring charges to the hearing officer. Campuses might also consider appointing "campus attorneys" to prosecute cases of alleged viola-

tions of campus rules.

If solutions recommended by the hearing officer are not accepted by parties to a case, the matter should be referred to some higher tribunal. The Commission suggests that in cases which could result in suspension or dismissal, the tribunal might be composed partially or totally of persons external to the case, preferably with an "external" person as chairman. External persons might be chosen from other schools within an institution with many schools, from another campus of a multicampus institution, from other nearby campuses, or they might be lawyers or judges. "Such a selection process should add objectivity and fairness to the procedures and relieve fellow members of face-to-face groups from the personal difficulties of service in such cases."

CAN YOU BE INDIFFERENT?

photo by Brian Davies



The baby seal in the photo was one of 50,000 killed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of over half a million seals clubbed, speared, shot, gaffed during the 1970 Canadian-Norwegian slaughter in the Atlantic.

Don't believe furriers who would persuade you that Friends of Animals has been "misleading" you, that any slaughter anywhere is done for the benefit of the seals.

I, Alice Herrington, testify that on March 21, 1970—the second day of the Canadian season on seals—I saw the same brutal massacre against which Friends of Animals, of which I am president, has been protesting for years.

As the bubble-domed helicopter flew low over the first day's kill, I saw mother seals nuzzling the skinless corpses of their babies. Standing ten feet away from the killers on the ice floes, twenty miles out in the Gulf, I saw baby seals, clubbed twice, raise their heads as they were sliced open. Other babies were battered as many as fourteen times while the mothers watched in terror and stress.

If You Are One Who Cannot Be Indifferent to the Suffering of Other Creatures

YOU CAN HELP

First—by refusing to garb yourself in the agony of another, by refusing to buy the skins of wildlife.

Second—by causing this advertisement to be inserted in your local newspaper. (A mat will be sent upon your request to Friends of Animals. See coupon.)

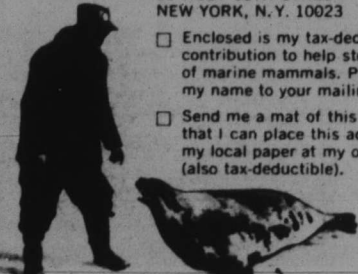
Third—by sending a tax-deductible contribution to Friends of Animals, Inc., a non-profit organization that

intends to pound on the world's conscience until sentient men and women everywhere are made aware of the unnecessary cruelty and destruction being inflicted upon animals. Your contribution will be used to plead for those creatures who cannot speak for themselves but who dumbly implore your pity.

Friends of Animals, Inc.
11 WEST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023

Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution to help stop the slaughter of marine mammals. Please add my name to your mailing list.

Send me a mat of this advertisement so that I can place this advertisement in my local paper at my own expense (also tax-deductible).



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

MASTERING THE DRAFT

Are you making satisfactory academic progress this spring? If not you may be drafted next fall. Continuation of a student's II-S deferment depends upon his 'satisfactorily pursuing a fulltime course of instruction.' Unsatisfactory progress is a legitimate ground for denying a future II-S.

The draft board must decide whether you made satisfactory progress during the academic year before renewing your II-S for the next academic year. Draft boards follow a key regulation that purports to lay down an ironclad definition of satisfactory progress: 'A student shall be deemed to be 'satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction' when, during his academic year (i.e., the 12-month period following the beginning of a course of study), he has earned, as a minimum, credits toward his degree which, when added to any credits earned during prior academic years, represents a proportion of the total number required to earn his degree at least equal to the proportion which the number of academic years completed bears to the normal number of years established by the school to obtain such degree.'

Mercifully, this legalistic formula concluded with its own built-in illustration: 'For example, a student pursuing a four-year course should have earned 25% of the credits required for his baccalaureate degree at the end of his first academic year, 50% at the end of his second academic year, and 75% at the end of his third academic year.'

Suppose, however, that you are several credits shy of 50% at the end of your sophomore year. Can you be denied renewal of your II-S for your upcoming junior year?

A negative response was recently handed down by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (covering Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina). The Court held in *Coleman v. Tolson* that a student might still qualify for a II-S, even though, technically, he has no made satisfactory progress.

Coleman, himself, failed to earn 50% of his credits by the end of his second academic year in a four-year program. He was just seven credit hours short of being a full-fledged junior.

The deficit was not Coleman's fault. Instead, it resulted from a school policy of requiring certain freshman to pursue three semesters, rather than the normal two, before qualifying as sophomores. Consistent with this administrative policy, Coleman was a student in good standing in the eyes of the school. The school so informed Coleman's draft board, stating that he would fulfill all his necessary credits within the two years left before receiving his degree.

But the school's affirmation did not satisfy the draft board. Following the definition of satisfactory progress to the letter, the board reclassified Coleman I-A at the start of this third academic year and ordered him to report for induction. Finally, when Coleman's case reached court, the Fourth Circuit ordered the draft board to classify his II-S.

'Whether a student is 'satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction,' the Court declared, 'is a question of fact. In resolving that question the source of information and evidence is obviously the college administration. So long as a college certifies that a registrant is expected to graduate on time, and it appears reasonable probably that he can do so, he should be entitled to retain his II-S classification. When a college cannot certify that the registrant is expected to graduate on time, certainly a local board would have a basis in fact for terminating the deferment.'

This judicial interpretation of satisfactory progress is both loose and reasonable. It is loose because it departs from the strict letter of the regulations which Coleman's board blindly followed. The court's departure is reasonable, however, because it looks toward the ultimate goal of graduation rather than the ups and downs of annual achievement.

The Fourth Circuit by no means mandated that a draft board's determination of satisfactory progress must always be controlled by the school's certification. Quite to the contrary, the Court was careful to point out: 'Even where the college certifies that the registrant is expected to graduate on time, in a given case a local board may nevertheless conclude otherwise, e.g., where the registrant is not passing the assigned work and has fallen further behind, there may be a basis in fact for discontinuing deferment.'

The precedent set by the Fourth Circuit may help many of you in the next few academic years. Remember, even if the II-S deferment is abolished on June 30, those of you who were enrolled in college on or before April 22, 1972 will continue to remain eligible for the II-S under the rules that presently prevail. Therefore, the interpretation of current rules remains relevant for the future.

We welcome your questions and comments. Please send them to 'Mastering the Draft,' Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

NEW LIBRARY HOURS FOR SUNDAY

1 PM - 9 PM BEGINNING MARCH 21

ON A TRIAL BASIS

ADAMS STATE CHOIR PERFORMS

The 55-voice Adams State Choir of Alamosa, Colorado, directed by Randolph F. Jones, will appear in the Student Union Ballroom at 8:00 p.m. on Sunday, March 28th.

The choir, sponsored locally by The Student Union Board, will sing works by Johann Christoph Bach, J.S. Bach, Brahms, Poulenc, Brubeck, Zimmerman, Bassett, and others. Three longer compositions which will be included in the program are "The Spirit Also Helpeth Us" by J.S. Bach, "Make Me, O Lord God, Pure in Heart" by Brahms, and the Poulenc "Mass in G Major". Several contemporary compositions, including Leslie Bassett's "Collect" for electronic tape and choir and Dave Brubeck's "How Glorious is Thy Name" from his new cantata "The Gates of Justice" will be sung. Varied settings of familiar folk songs will conclude the concert.

The Adams State Choir tours extensively each year, adding 20 European concerts on a month-long tour during Christmas of 1969 to its already impressive list of performances throughout the United States. During the past six years, the choir has sung 150 concerts in 22 states and eight foreign countries.

Adams State College is located at the "Top of the Nation" in the San Luis Valley high in Colorado's Rocky Mountains. It is one of the rapidly growing colleges of the Southwest with an enrollment of 3,000 students. The Music Department is one of the strongest divisions at the college and maintains a well-developed program in vocal and instrumental music. The college offers both undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

DEAN MARSHAL JOINS ADVISORY GROUP

The dean of the College of Allied Health Professions at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas was recently elected to the Regional Advisory Group of the Mountain States Medical Program.

Dwight A. Marshall joins the 26-member panel which represents Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming as well as Nevada.

Earlier this month, the panel met in Denver to discuss future implementations of programs designed to help improve patient care at the community level.

The four-state RMP is affiliated with the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Dean Marshall was a member of the Nevada Advisory Section prior to his election to the regional post.

ADAMS STATE CHOIR



RANDOLPH JONES CONDUCTOR



EUROPEAN TOUR 1970
PRESS REVIEWS
IL GIORNO - "... such true and very great virtuosity in intonation was shown that they may boldly be considered as the best."
MILAN, ITALY
ABENDLATT - "The Adams State Choir surpassed all of the usual discipline and perfection of the American college choirs."
HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY
LA FLAMBE - "The pure ensemble and the polish of each rendition brought each performance to a final perfect state."
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Student Union Ballroom
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Sunday, March 28, 1971 - 8:15 p. m.
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS and FACULTY - FREE
OTHER ADULTS: \$1.00 - OTHER STUDENTS: 50c

KUNDA
LIONS
YOGA
at unlv
student
union
6am week-
6pm days
chanting
watching
at sunup

BAN DDT

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has tightened the squeeze to ban DDT by ordering William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the new Environmental Protection Agency, to issue cancellation notices on all of its remaining uses.

The January 7 court decision also ordered Ruckelshaus to further exercise the new agency's pesticide regulatory authority which it assumed from Agriculture and decide if DDT is enough of an "imminent hazard" to public health to ban all interstate shipments.

The court made it clear that the public does indeed have a say in determining what pesticides are safe or not safe to use—decisions that the Agriculture Department and pesticide manufacturers conveniently made in the past. Judge

David Bazelon, part of the three-judge panel which arrived at the decision, added that though courts previously "treated administrative policy decisions with great deference," they no longer will "bow to the mysteries of administrative expertise."

The decision is the result of a suit filed against the Agriculture Department and its Secretary, Clifford Hardin, by the Environmental Defense Fund, the Sierra Club, the West Michigan Environmental Action Council and the National Audubon Society in October 1969. Conservationists are hoping that Ruckelshaus will yield to the overwhelming evidence documenting DDT's tragic effects on fish and wildlife and take the kind of constructive action which Agriculture stubbornly resisted.

RACE RELATIONS STUDIED BY CLEVELAND COLLEGE

Cleveland, Ohio (I.P.) The Planning Committee on Intergroup Relations at Case Western Reserve University, composed of representatives of all segments of the university community, has begun its task of dealing with concerns expressed about race relations specifically, and intergroup relations generally.

The committee, which is advisory to the president, was formed last summer by President Robert W. Morse and Provost Herman D. Stein in communication with black faculty, students and staff, and an ad hoc Committee on Racism.

Since then, the committee, with which Provost Stein regularly meets, has identified specific areas to be investigated.

The committee has subcommittees or task forces, representing

six major problem areas, each charged with preparing reports for consideration at general meetings.

The subcommittees, which have all been at work, are: orientation and supportive services; relations between University Circle Police and the student population; academic problems of black students; employment; relations between the University and the community at large; and sensitivity to intergroup relations within the University.

Dean Louis A. Toepfer, acting president of the University since October, has endorsed the committee and reaffirmed its charge. "I look forward to being able to rely upon the advice of this group in dealing with many problems of the University community," he noted. "Their work should benefit every member of that community."

MINNESOTA TASK FORCE FORMED TO INVESTIGATE SURVEILLANCE

Minneapolis, Minn. (I.P.) University of Minnesota President Malcolm Moos recently appointed a task force to investigate the nature and extent of all kinds of surveillance on campus.

The University Senate recommended that such a task force be formed to investigate allegations made on a national television program that military files had been kept on several University faculty and students. The Senate resolution called any such surveillance

activities a threat to academic freedom which must be dealt with.

A recent report by a former military intelligence agent, now a University student, that University police had aided his surveillance work, intensified requests for an investigation.

The task force will investigate all kinds of surveillance of campus, determine where information is stored and recommend procedures to prevent such activities in the future.

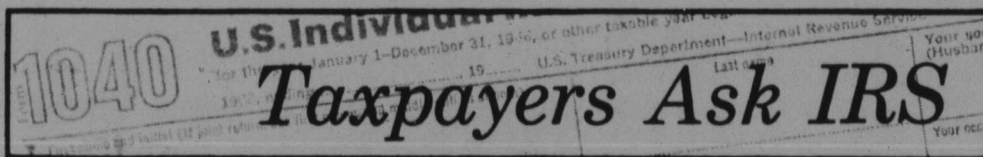
HILLEL HOLDS MEETING

HILLEL, the Jewish student organization held its second meeting of the semester on March 11, 1971. After a business meeting, Rabbi Aaron Gold of Temple Beth Shalom spoke on the Jew in America. He described the present position that the Jew finds himself in America and then answered questions from the students gathered. Questions were provocative and included many about the Jewish Defense League. This group has captured

the sentiments of students. Their slogan of "Never Again" is the cry of American Jewish youth. This topic will be the basis for another round-table discussion in the future.

The next meeting of HILLEL, UNLV will be held on March 25, 1971 at Temple Beth Shalom, 1600 E. Oakley.

All Jewish students and Faculty are invited to attend.



This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q) This year I will be itemizing my deductions for the first time. What are some of the taxes that I may deduct?

A) Generally, you may deduct real estate taxes, State and local gasoline taxes, general sales taxes, State and local income taxes, and personal property taxes.

There are a number of taxes not deductible. Among these are Federal income, estate and gift taxes, as well as alcohol, tobacco and other excise taxes. You should check the instructions that came with your Form 1040 to make sure you deduct the proper taxes.

Q) I sold my house last year. Do I have to report this on my tax return?

A) You should report any profit you made on the sale of the house as a capital gain. However, if within a year you purchased another house costing at least as much as the "adjusted sales price" of the one you sold, then tax on the gain is postponed.

Tax on gains from home sales may be eliminated entirely for those who are 65 years of age and who meet certain conditions. For details on this and other aspects of home sales, send a post card to your local IRS office and ask for Publication 523, Tax Information on Selling Your Home. This booklet is free.

Q) Are conservation expenses deductible for a farmer?

A) Yes, farmers may deduct certain soil and water conservation expenses, that would otherwise have to be capitalized. However, if the land is sold within ten years special rules apply in calculating any gain.

Q) Where do I send my return?

A) Send it to the IRS regional service center for your area. The addresses are listed in the tax form instructions. An envelope addressed to the center was included in the tax form package.

Q) Where can I get a copy of the form on moving expenses?

A) This form is available at local IRS offices. Ask for Form 3903.

Q) I have all the information I need to file my return except for my W-2. Can I file without it?

A) Every effort should be made to secure your W-2 statements, in time to file a correct return before April 15. If you are unable to secure all W-2 statements, fill out your return based upon the best information available. An amended return can be filed when corrected information is secured.

Q) Are gambling losses deductible?

A) Gambling losses can only be used to offset gambling winnings if deductions are itemized. The law does not permit a taxpayer to use these losses to reduce his other income.

Q) Are you going to send out estimated tax forms this year?

A) Yes, estimated tax forms will be mailed in February to all those who filed an estimated return for 1970. Forms will also be sent to those who should have filed an estimate last year but didn't.

Q) Why did my tax withholding change?

A) There are a number of reasons, some of them increased withholding while others decreased withholding.

Withholding rates for social security tax increased from 4.8 to 5.2 percent effective January 1. This would increase withholding for all taxpayers covered by Social Security.

Income tax withholding rates were lowered beginning in January for single persons and those with low incomes. These changes result from the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

Q) Is it true that there is a penalty for filing your income tax return late?

A) Yes, a penalty of five percent of the taxes due and unpaid on the date the return was required to be filed will be imposed for each month, or part of a month, the return is late. The total delinquent filing penalty is limited to 25 percent.

Under unusual circumstances, a taxpayer may be granted an extension of time to file a return. Extensions are not granted as a matter of course, and reasons for your request must be substantial. Your request for an extension must be made before the due date of the return.

Q) Does it make any difference if I use a red, white and blue or a black and white Form 1040 for my Federal income tax?

A) No difference at all. Actually the tax packages mailed to taxpayers contained the red, white and blue Form 1040 while the 1040's available at banks, post offices, and some office buildings are black and white. The IRS, however, urges taxpayers to use the multi-colored form whenever possible, since the red lettering on the form highlights areas where errors are most commonly made.

Be sure to use the peel off label that came on the tax package you received in the mail. Using the preaddressed label will speed any refund due and eliminate possible errors. Simply peel off the label from the front of the tax package and affix it to the Form 1040 you send to the IRS.

Q) Can I make the arithmetic a bit easier on my tax return by rounding off some of the figures?

A) Yes, you can. Money items appearing on your tax return may be rounded off to whole dollars. This means that amounts under 50 cents are eliminated and amounts from 50 to 99 cents are increased to the next dollar.

Q) How do you decide which tax package to send people?

A) These decisions are based on last year's returns. Each taxpayer is sent a package containing schedules he used to prepare his 1969 return.

VETERANS BENEFITS EXEMPT

Veterans benefits are generally exempt from taxation and need not be reported as income on income Director of VA's Southern California Regional Office, noted recently.

Elliott said the only reportable item is interest earned on GI insurance dividends left on deposit or credit with the VA, since this is considered earned income and not a veterans benefit.

GI insurance dividends themselves are not taxable, Elliott said, nor are proceeds from GI insurance policies.

Other major tax-exempt benefits are compensation and pension, GI Bill and other educational assistance, subsistence payments to vocational rehabilitation trainees, and grants for homes or autos to severely disabled veterans.

Graduating this year?

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Interviews on campus

29 March 1971

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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U S TO MECHANICAL

A radically new American foreign-military policy to police the world is emerging from the White House and Pentagon. It boils down to replacing men with machines, while maintaining our Cold War stance, treaty commitments to 43 nations, and secret agreements with others. If crises arise, as the fall of a friendly regime or expansion by Russia or China, tactical nuclear weapons, at least, would be used.

Former Defense Department expert Earl C. Ravenal writes in *Foreign Affairs*: "Essentially we are to support the same level of potential involvement with smaller conventional forces. The specter of intervention will remain, but the risk of defeat or stalemate will be greater, or the nuclear threshold lower." He says the Administration would be "forced residually to rely on nuclear deterrence," and calls the system "expensive but unbalanced, unready and irrelevant to our security."

There is no price tag, but military spending is due to increase. In the 1960's, the U.S. spent more than \$600 billion on the military, or between 7.7 and 9.8% of the gross national product.

Failure to win victory either politically or on the battlefield has prompted the Administration to look at tactical nuclear weapons. Mr. Nixon has returned to the domino theory on S.E. Asia, as his reason for pressing on to victory. In December, 1953, Vice President Nixon in a TV address said if Vietnam fell, all of Southeast Asia would drop into communist hands, and we would be deprived of vital tin, tungsten and rubber, and Japan forced to adopt its economy to the communists. Recently, a mammoth oil boom has developed in the seas off Southeast Asia. *Ocean Industry*, a trade magazine, says in its December issue, "This shapes up as the beginning of a boom (blue-chip type). ... In one year, offshore rug activity in S.E. Asia has increased from five to eight, an increasing number of companies are vying for participation in offshore acreage and more leases are being awarded."

An apparent belief by the Administration that the Indochina war can be continued and world commitments kept, if a minimum of American troops are used.

One stage of the new plan is "Vietnamization" of the world, substituting machines for men, particularly in Asia, and gradually throughout the world. This means turning over to allies the latest sophisticated weapons. Ravenal writes: "The case has been stated with unprecedented urgency by Defense Secretary Laird in preparation for vastly increased Military Assistance Program (MAP) budget requests for 1972 and succeeding fiscal years. Laird has characterized MAP as 'the essential ingredient of our policy if we are to honor our obligations, support our allies and yet reduce the likelihood of having to commit American ground combat units'." Of this view, Ravenal states: "Early experience, however, indicates that U.S. ground forces... must be politically ransomed by disproportionate grants, more conspicuous deployments and more fervent and explicit confirmations of our commitment... It does not enhance our security or relieve us from involvement. The basic question is whether the Nixon Doctrine is an honest policy that will fully fund the worldwide and Asian commitments it proposes to maintain, or whether it conceals a drift toward nuclear defense or an acceptance of a greater risk of local defeat."

"Mechanized murder," as the Harvard *Crimson* calls it, or vastly superior fire power from the air and sea will be used to throw back revolutions and "wars of liberation." Indochina has been the testing ground; in Vietnam enough food for a million persons was destroyed, a third of Laos lives in caves, and one-tenth of Cambodians are without homes.

This technique has two problems: after five years of test it has produced only a stalemate and "has tied down America's air apparatus so extensively that the U.S. military would be hard pressed to mount a comparable offensive if confronted with other wars of national liberation," the *Crimson* points out. Secretary Laird admitted this in effect at his year-end press conference. He said, "I believe our conventional deterrent must be improved," and particularly that of the Air Force.

Thus a new strategy is needed to bring "wars of liberation" to a quick end without the painful blood-letting of U.S. lives. "As the next logical step in the escalation process, America will begin to test and use tactical nuclear weapons in S.E. Asia," says the *Crimson*. "Tactical nuclear bombs, if developed and mass-produced, would 'rationalize' and strengthen America's war machine to an unprecedented degree. And they would enable that machine to undertake almost limitless counter-insurgency activity, should the need arise... As (C.L.) Sulzberger adroitly notes (in the *Times*), tactical nuclear bombs in the hands of the American military would 'make up for the deficiency in conventional forces its own political system refused to provide.' No more dickering with popular opinion here. With these weapons, an entire air war could be carried out and concluded—as the 'conventional' air war in Laos has—without public knowledge. It is true that widespread anti-war protest virtually stopped with the decline in American casualties and the beginnings of mechanized war... Even if the weapons should fall or backfire, they are all in the nature of the 'experiment'."

The third phase is a heavy superiority of nuclear power. *Le Monde* writes, "Washington is abandoning the graduated response" concept introduced in the Kennedy Administration... and returning to the more economic 'massive retaliation.' The *Times* believes the Administration may go a step further, to a first-strike ability. 'If confirmed, the change would help explain why the Administration is pressing ahead with a vast expansion of MIRV multiple warheads instead of seeking to ban them' in the SALT talks.

Up to now, U.S. nuclear strategy has been to position enough missiles to survive an enemy strike and retaliate and destroy his cities. But General John D. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, is pressing for a first-strike missile, one which could destroy an enemy's land-based missiles as well as his cities. In a speech to the Air Force Association, General Ryan hinted the new Minuteman III missile may be that weapon. The *Times* warns this 'may appear to the Russians to be large and sufficient enough for an American first strike against them. And even short of that, Moscow would want to increase its counter-force capability to match that of the U.S., starting another action-reaction build up in the arms race.'

A Senate study says this could lead Russia and China 'to break out of the nuclear ring that has been thrown around them' and bring on 'an international crisis comparable to that of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.' The chairman of the study, Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), former Air Force Secretary, said: 'People have a right to ask why we get so upset about the Soviets putting something... in a country 150 miles away (at Cienfuegos, Cuba) while at the same time we are putting nuclear weapons in third countries much closer to the Soviet Union... The placement of nuclear weapons in a foreign country automatically creates—in itself constitutes—a new relationship between that country and the U.S.'

It can also lead to such an episode as occurred in Greece in April, 1967 when the military junta took control. 'The leaders of the coup activated a NATO contingency plan called Prometheus, and for a period of time the American nuclear warhead site was surrounded by their soldiers,' says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Another possibility, reports *Le Monde*, is the U.S. construction of 'long range, rocket-launching super-submarines.'

If the SALT fail and we drift into a nuclear exchange, physicist Bernard T. Feld writes in the *Times*, 200 to 1000 nuclear bombs would fall on each country and 'would kill at least one-third of the population and destroy two-thirds of the industrial capacity of either nation.' The radio-activity of such an exchange, heightened by the ABM nuclear explosions, would leave 'a heritage to humanity—what would be left of it—of crippled human beings in a sick world. This could happen even if the SALT negotiations succeed in limiting strategic nuclear systems at current levels. But if they fail, then we are surely in for another round of the nuclear arms race... If that happens, man will be setting the stage for the ultimate catastrophe.'

The White House has decided to keep U.S. combat troops in Indochina indefinitely and be ready to reinforce them. In addition, U.S. planes will bomb specific targets in North Vietnam. The Pentagon announced January 7 that 'more than a hundred thousand combat troops will remain in security roles,' says UPI. They can be sent into combat at the decision of the U.S. Command. The announcement seems to indicate the Administration had dropped Vietnamization as unworkable.

Other evidence is:

A briefing for selected reporters 'White House officials cautioned that a 30% rise in North Vietnamese infiltration southwards is underway that appears to foreshadow 'an attempt to launch an offensive' in Cambodia or South Vietnam... North Vietnamese infiltration was described as 'the highest it has been in two years...,' says the *Washington Post*. The briefer probable was Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's chief military-foreign policy advisor.

The U.S. Command in Saigon is taking a dark view. A *New York Times* dispatch quotes 'an American official' as saying 1971 will be a 'more crucial' year than 1970, and cites concern about the Cambodian Army, Saigon regime, and enemy reinforcements.

In the last few days, both the Saigon military and Washington have discovered the deteriorating situation in Cambodia. The enemy controls most of the north, it prevents needed supplies from coming up the highway to Phnom Penh and sank a tanker on the Mekong River, the army is running out of gasoline and ammunition and has about 4 weeks' supply left, and the enemy is strongly reinforced.

Cambodia has been a recurring worry of the Administration ever since the invasion. Richard A. Falk, Princeton's international law authority, points out: 'Last May and June President Nixon made repeated assurances that after June 30 American armed intervention in Cambodia would cease; now months later with no explanation it becomes evident that the U.S. regularly bombs Cambodian territory and routinely makes large-scale air strikes in support of Cambodian military operations. Such covert war-making seems to us illegal under international law, as well as representing an unconstitutional assertion of power by the President.'

THE VIET NAM WAR

The U.S. command admits that the massive air pounding of the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos has not seriously halted enemy supplies. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, is talking of a South Vietnamese invasion of Laos as a 'possible course of action' to seize the trail area, reports the Times. This would be a major operation, requiring both large numbers of ground forces and U.S. air support, and would weaken the front in Cambodia.

Both the White House and Pentagon quickly challenged Secretary of Defense Laird's statement in Paris that by mid-summer the U.S. would end its 'combat responsibility' in Vietnam. The White House said this responsibility would be reduced, but that 'we are not prepared to say' specifically when they would end,' states the Times. Laird has been pushing behind the scenes for a pull-out of combat troops and apparently thought he won the case when he left Washington. The White House seems to have had second thoughts.

The Pentagon, in correcting the Secretary, said combat troops would remain to protect their bases. This indicates a long term occupation. (In his farewell speech to the Senate, Charles E. Goodell said, 'There is a fundamental flaw in the Administration's policy: the permanent reliance upon U.S. military power in Indochina...') An argument for retaining combat troops is--they are needed to protect the withdrawal of our troops, presumable over a long period. However, a former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, retired General David M. Shoup, ex commandant of the Marine Corps, states: 'If the object is simply to get our military personnel physically out of Vietnam, by using all the ships and planes available in a shuttle service, they can be withdrawn in 10 to 15 days, depending on the amount of prior preparation. This is not to say they would be returned to the states, but they could be shifted to the Philippines in that time.'

TROOPS PULLED, HEADQUARTERS KEPT

Secretary Laird himself suggested a long term U.S. military commitment to Indochina. He said that 'U.S. forces would continue to fulfill logistics, air support, artillery and 'security' roles in Southeast Asia,' reports the Washington Post.

In the closing days of the Senate, a member of the Armed Services Committee, Stephen Young (D-Onio) said: 'It is noteworthy that although President Nixon and other top officials in the Pentagon are prone to point out that approximately 175,000 or more troops have been withdrawn from Vietnam, not one headquarters unit has been pulled out.' (He was referring to the Army; the Marines pulled out headquarters units following an intra-service battle for command power.) Young pointed out, the Vietnam situation is much like that in Europe where command units are scattered over the map. The excuse has been that a crisis would demand quickly filling units to strength, and a command structure was needed.

BUDDHIST PEACE PLAN

A Los Angeles Times dispatch from Saigon reports on both Buddhist and Catholic peace services, and the release of doves by General Duong Van ('Big') Minh, the principal political rival of President Thieu.

The Buddhists offered a peace plan: An extended Tet cease-fire to be followed by an unconditional and permanent cease-fire, political negotiations 'acceptable to all the belligerent parties in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos,' withdrawal of all foreign troops under international inspection, an appeal to the 'war makers' in Saigon and Hanoi to put aside personal and ideological ambitions, a 'clean' government in Saigon which would not exercise 'dictatorial or militaristic powers,' and an appeal to the U.S. to 'give back to the South Vietnamese people their sovereignty.' The Catholic bishop of Saigon also called for a cease-fire.

CHINESE INTERVENTION LOOMS

China will supply troops in the Indochina war and Russia sophisticated arms as the SAM 2 and SAM 3 missile, according to a knowledgeable diplomatic source. The decisions were made after the invasion of Laos, apparently in mid-February.

According to the report, Hanoi held off asking Moscow or Peking for help that would escalate the war for two reasons: it prized its independence and ability to fight the giant alone, and believed Mr. Nixon might negotiate a settlement it could live with.

The Laos action and the President's hard line press conference Feb. 17 apparently convinced Hanoi the U.S. will stay in Indochina and fight to win. This coincided with a fear by China of U.S. encirclement. China, it is said, will send troops if any one of three events occur:

1. The South Vietnamese cut the Ho Chi Minh trail, and strip Chinese supply routes through Laos into Cambodia, North Vietnam and Thailand.
2. There is an invasion of North Vietnam. The NLF delegate to the Paris peace talks told a British college audience 'a great concentration of U.S. and Saigon troops had massed just south of the 17th

parallel' and 'thousands of U.S. Marines disembarked from the 7th fleet into the coast regions in preparation for an invasion,' states the London Star.

3. Thailand enters the war with a drive east across Vietnam. China would see this as part of an American plan to tighten the noose around her.

A Reuters dispatch claims China's Marshal Yeh Chienying, 'vice chairman of China's Pentagon--the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee--and a former commander of China's important southern region, returned to Peking after a secret visit to North Vietnam.' A Hanoi broadcast claims premier Chou En Lai also visited Hanoi.

The Japanese Kyodo news service says: 'The ambassador from an unidentified East European country was quoted as saying he was 'confident' that China would send 'volunteers' to Laos to fight in the not distant future. According to Japanese Embassy sources, the ambassador made the statement at an informal meeting with the Japanese ambassador to Indonesia.'

Within China, Korean War heroes are giving pep talks against the 'paper tiger' of 'U.S. imperialism.'

The SAM 2 and 3 missiles would radically alter the air war and bring heavy losses to our helicopters and B-52 bombers.

The White House is aware of this report but regards it as a 'bluff.' An Indian newspaper, the Madras Hindu, points out that 'the American government expressed similar skepticism about Chinese involvement in Korea before Peking sent in half a million 'volunteers' to push the Americans back.'

The New York Daily News in a Saigon dispatch comments that U.S. officials failed to 'believe the North Vietnamese would 'stand and fight' a bloody battle of attrition to defend the Ho Chi Minh trail against South Vietnamese raiders in Laos.' Instead, they thought 'that the bulk of the 60,000 North Vietnamese defending the trail would 'melt' into the rugged, jungle, covered mountains leaving behind only small units to fight a rear guard action... Clearly the enemy's willingness to 'stand and fight' and his ability to do so have been underestimated by U.S. planners.'

SOUTH VIET LAOTIAN DRIVE

'The winner (in Laos)--if there is a winner--will not take all. But he will take a great deal. . . By sending the best it has into Laos, the Saigon government certainly has enhanced its chances of success. At the same time, however, failure has become something desperately to be avoided.' This Christian Science Monitor report from Washington suggest the Administration has decided it cannot let the drive fail.

A LeMonde dispatch from Saigon tells why. A defeat in Laos could defeat President Thieu, demoralize the South Vietnam army, rouse recrimination against the U.S. for leading ARVN into a trap, and flame the anti-war movement in Saigon.

The Washington Post says the fall of 'Hotel Two' was 'a serious defeat for the South Vietnamese army... The fear frequently expressed in Saigon is that South Vietnamese troops in Laos will be cut off and annihilated like the French at Dienbienphu.' The New York Times says the drive into Cambodia 'appears to be in a state of confusion and uncertainty. . . The South Vietnamese momentum has dissipated.'

President Nixon at his March 4 press conference said the Laos drive 'has very seriously damaged the enemy's ability to wage effective action against our remaining forces in Vietnam. . . On the same day, Vice President Ky at Khesanh said 'that unless South Vietnamese forces in Laos received increased American air support, they would be 'in a difficult situation,' reports the Times. He called for increased U.S. 'firepower and logistical support' and 'bombing of North Vietnam' as 'a necessity' to support ARVN.

A Monitor report from Saigon speaks of 'the worst week of casualties for Saigon's Army since the 1968 Tet offensive' and the need to 'bolster morale on the home front.'

The New York Daily News suggest that General Abrams, the U.S. commander, put too much faith in 'overwhelming U.S. air power.' However, 'unexpectedly heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire has taken a heavy toll of U.S. helicopters. . . and have seriously limited their ability to support and re-supply men on the ground.' (On March 3, enemy fire shot down 7 U.S. helicopters, according to the official report. A colonel on the scene put the figure at 31.)

A report from the enemy side by Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett claims U.S. planes and helicopters were hit by AA batteries hidden in caves. 'Losses are so heavy that pilots are now refusing to fly missions. A helicopter unit commander was interviewed on British television. . . stating that pilots refusing to fly were being put on perimeter defense' duties.' The New York Times quotes a U.S. helicopter pilot: 'This is supposed to be a South Vietnamese show but we're getting our tails shot off and I would like to know why.'

Burchett also claims the enemy captured 'more weapons, munitions and other supplies' on the battle field 'than could have come down the trail in a couple of months.'

CSUN ELECTIONS

The following offices are available:

PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENT

TREASURER

SENIOR SENATOR

JUNIOR SENATOR

SOPHOMORE SENATOR

*This year's Student Government Primary Elections will be held on
April 21 & 22.*

CALENDAR

March 24

Filing for Offices begins.

March 29

Open campaigning begins.

April 12

**Last date to file for the offices of President,
Vice-President, and Treasurer.**

April 21 & 22

Primary Elections.

May 5 & 6

General Elections.

***Forms are available for anyone wishing to run for an office in the
Student Government Office in room 308 of the Student Union Building.***

HOTEL ADMINISTRATION OBTAINS MENUS

A colorful and historic collection of nearly 2,000 menus from Europe, the United States and Canada was recently acquired by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The acquisition means that the College of Hotel Administration at UNLV owns one of the largest displays of historic hostelry documents in Western centers of higher education.

The collection was purchased for the University by Dr. S.R. Shapiro of New York, and the Nevada Resort Association.

The menus were gathered by the late Henry J. Bohn, a pioneer in hotel and restaurant trade publications, and were obtained from his daughter, Mrs. A.C. Knutson of Chicago.

The display also contains more than 600 menus assembled by Henry Bettoni, manager of the Savoy Hotel in London around the turn of the century.

The Bettoni collection was exhibited at various European food and hotel expositions prior to Bohn's acquisition of it. It includes the menu of the Coronation Dinner of Edward VII of England in 1902.

The collection dates back to 1874 and includes hundreds of important dinner menus from around the turn of the century into the late 1920s. They come from nearly every part of the country, but are primarily centered in the Midwest.

Along with the menus, the UNLV Library acquired Bohn's personal bound set of "Hotel World" magazine from 1876 until his death.

Charles Levinson, assistant professor of hotel administration and curator of the collection, said that the value of the collection to the university is multi-faceted.

"There are very few publications in the field of food management history, so the Bohn collection serves as an invaluable source document," Levinson said.

"It also serves as a teaching aid in courses on menu design and

preparation as well as an excellent promotional tool for the College of Hotel Administration," he said.

Jerome Vallen, director of the College, said the collection will be displayed at various hotel and restaurant expositions around the country to build the national reputation of the University.

"It will also be made available to any restaurant or hotel in Las Vegas that wishes to make use of the collection for promotional purposes," Vallen said, and could be used by restaurants for recipes or menu design."

Levinson said the annual wine seminar to be held during the summer session will also study the menus to connect famous wines with present-day products.

Vallen and Levinson combined in requesting menus, historical or contemporary, from any party wishing to donate them to the school. These gifts are tax deductible as charitable contributions.

Bohn was the editor and publisher of "Hotel World," the first

and most authoritative of the field's publications. He acquired the business in 1879 and was still associated with the company as editor emeritus when he died. Clissold Publications has since bought the rights and continues uninterrupted publication of the magazine as "Hotel and Motel Management."

In addition to his editing and publishing chores, Bohn conducted surveys for hotel chains and was a consultant for all the major hotels of the era.

Mrs. Knutson said that her father was invited to nearly every major hotel opening during his career and was often the keynote speaker at the event.

Bohn was instrumental in the organization of the Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit Association, a non-profit group which provides insurance and pensions to hotel employees and their families.

Of his five children, Bohn's only son--Jay--and Mrs. Knutson and one of her sisters were active in the publishing trade with their father.

ACTION AGAINST TRASH

People do a lot of talking and that's where a lot of ecological action is at - the "talk" stage. Well, we the members of S.A.N.D. (Students Advocating No Dumping) are not content with just sitting on our laurels and discussing cleaning up our city. We are currently engaged in the process of contacting newspapers, public departments, etc. to get something done about the filthy, junk-infested "dirty desert" right here in our city. Each city department is so bound up by administration, that nobody wants to do anything. Well, by the time we are done, by political pressuring, if necessary, we hope to get some city or county agencies going on this problem. There are areas such as by the corner of Tropicana and Wilbur and numerous others where spring-popping sofas and old car chassis's, etc. have been staring at the resident's for months and longer. We have to start cleaning up our world right here in Las Vegas! Listen for more of S.A.N.D.'s activities.

SPRING VACATION IS BIG SURF

The world's only inland surfing facility is beginning its 1971 season with a "LEARN TO SURF WEEK" from April 3-13. Imagine learning to surf and still being 378 miles from the nearest ocean! Big Surf's trained instructors will be giving FREE Group Surf Instructions daily. If you're an expert surfer, you'll find our waves to be just as challenging as the ocean. If you're not the surfing type, come anyway because there's always the fun of body surfing, rafting and of course everybody enjoys ocean swimming. Want to catch some good rays? There's no better place than sunny Arizona and Big Surf. Our Polynesian atmosphere and warm sun will make you feel like you are on a Southsea Holiday.

Bring your own surfboards and rafts or if you don't have one they are always available at our Beach Rental Shop. If you want a break from the beach, you will find our Surf, Swim and Leather Shops to have just the item for you. You'll enjoy the tasty convenience of our Food Service and find our Wipe Out Taverns to be very refreshing or just sitting under our shade structures and watching can also be enjoyable. For your entertainment there will be live music every afternoon from 1 p.m. til 4 p.m.

The campus of Arizona State University can be seen from our beaches so you can be assured there are many places nearby that can give you an evening of entertainment after a Fun Day at Big Surf. Scottsdale, which is renowned for its night life, is just minutes away and downtown Phoenix is just 10 miles to the west.

For additional information concerning travel, hotel or package arrangements please write or phone: APACHE TRAVEL AGENCY 64 East Broadway Tempe, Arizona 85281.



LITTLE BIG MAN

BENEFIT PREMIER

MARCH 31

UNLV FILM FESTIVAL FUND
Sponsored by CSUN, Cinerama Theater



Tickets on sale in CSUN Office or you may use the coupon below.

UNLV BENEFIT PREMIERE TICKET RESERVATION FORM

March 31, 1971 Reception 8:00 p.m. Film Presentation 8:30 p.m.

Please send me _____ Orchestra tickets @ \$5.00 each.
_____ Loge tickets @ \$10.00 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$

Please make checks payable to CSUN Film Festival.

Send to: UNLV-CSUN Office
Room 308
4505 Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Zip _____

SMITH AND HOBART

COLLEGES

OVERHAUL

CURRICULUM;

ABOLISH

CLASS SYSTEM

Geneva, N. Y. (L.P.) Graduation in three, four or five years; no more sophomores, juniors, or seniors; a freshman class divided up among the faculty with four or five to each faculty member for tutorials and advising; emphasis on preparation for independent learning.

This is the essence of a bold overhaul of the curriculum of Hobart and William Smith Colleges just approved by the faculty and scheduled to be phased in at the beginning of the fall term next September.

In announcing this culmination of a series of curriculum review studies carried on for ten years, Dr. Allan A. Kuusisto, president of the colleges, pointed out:

"This is a program in which students may be graduated at their own pace in three, four or five years. It discards the concept that a liberal education consists of satisfactory completion of a fixed number of courses. It puts a qualitative measure in place of the quantitative measure."

Requirements for the B.A. now will be successful completion of a major; successful completion of the freshman tutorial; admission to and completion of the Baccalaureate Year, including a Baccalaureate Essay and a Baccalaureate Colloquia.

The new curriculum will have three sequential periods. First will be the Freshman Year, then the Middle Years, of one to three years, and finally the Baccalaureate Year.

The Curriculum Commission's report as approved pointed out, "The Freshman Year is of paramount importance in any curricu-

lum, but it is especially important in one with no rigid requirements." In the new program, each student will take several introductory courses, plus the Freshman Tutorial and perhaps one or two bidisciplinary lecture courses.

In the new Freshman Tutorial, four or five students, will work closely with a single faculty member through the year on subjects derived from the interests of the group.

The bidisciplinary courses, another new element, will be introductory in nature and open to all students except those in the final year. Faculty members will develop these courses from different courses from different areas: (Examples: Power-physics and economics; The Nature of Man-religion and biology).

In the Middle Years, spending anywhere from one to three years, the student will work toward competency in his major field, explore his other academic interests, and prepare for and write his Baccalaureate Essay. He may also, during this period, take a year abroad, or engage in other off-campus study.

The degree will be awarded upon successful completion of the Baccalaureate Year, not on the basis of the total number of courses taken.

The student must qualify for admission to the Baccalaureate Year by meeting certain performance criteria to establish that he is prepared for it. The essay is to deal with a topic or problem related to two or more academic subject areas.

It is to be attempted by the student in his first upperclass year, and repeated the following year if necessary.

In the Baccalaureate Year, the student completes his undergraduate education; it is the final year of residence at Hobart and William Smith. On qualifying for the year, the student plans a program of study for the fall, winter and spring terms that include the Baccalaureate Colloquium with its reading course, and additional courses in the major and electives.

The new curriculum will require redistribution of student and faculty time. For students, one fifth of a normal four year program will be spent in the new educational forms and four fifths of their program will be spent in the major and elective courses. Faculty members will invest up to one third of their time in the new educational forms.

Study and assessment of the new program will be reviewed in May, 1972. Introduction of the Baccalaureate Colloquium will take place in the academic year of 1972-73 with full operation of nine or ten bidisciplinary courses. Further study and assessment will follow in 1973 with a report to the faculty and students at the end of May, 1975.

Dr. John R.O. McKean, Dean of Hobart, commented that the conclusions for a diversity of education, while arrived at separately by the Curriculum Commission, paralleled a report of a study group of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In a wide-ranging proposal, the Academy group said knowledge acquired off the campus should be given greatly increased recognition by colleges and employers alike. It urged greater leeway in studies and varying the length of time for degrees.

KENT STATE

The campus score: 4 students dead, 11 wounded. Now Pulitzer Prize winner James Michener reconstructs, hour by hour, the events that led to the bloody climax. He answers such questions as: Were outside agitators involved in the riot? Was it necessary to call in the Guard? Here is what truly happened — and why. Including portraits of key people who have remained obscure — until now. Condensed from Michener's forthcoming book. One of 41 articles & features in the March **READER'S DIGEST**



WAIT TEN WEEKS FOR INCOME TAX RETURN

Wondering why you haven't received your federal income tax refund?

"Taxpayers who are entitled to one should wait ten weeks after filing before writing the Internal Revenue Service," Warren Bates, Nevada IRS director, said recently. "By then they should have either a check or a letter explaining the delay."

"Because the Western Service Center, which serves Nevada taxpayers, handles millions of tax returns every filing season, it is practically impossible to locate a particular return to answer any questions until processing cycles are complete," Bates said.

Taxpayers who need to write should indicate in their letters when and where they filed their returns. To speed a reply they should state their names, addresses, and Social Security numbers.

Bates said 49,682 taxpayers in Nevada had received refunds totaling more than \$14,853,500 by March 5.

However, about two per cent of Nevada's early filers have delayed their returns by making a variety of errors or failing to follow the instructions included with the tax forms.

"The taxpayer's job is much simpler this year," Bates said. "The standard 1040 package is 25 per cent shorter and it takes most people less time to complete, the

instructions are on separate sheets rather than the reverse side of the forms, and the tables are easier to read. But no matter how much we simplify the forms there are certain careless errors taxpayers continue to make."

Bates said he filled out his own return last weekend, and when he sealed it in an envelope to be mailed, noticed the question on the flap, "Did you remember to sign your return?" He caught his mistake just in time.

A common error which cause taxpayers to overpay or be billed for additional taxes is using the wrong tax table. There are several columns in the tax tables—ones for single heads of households, for single persons who are not heads of households, married couples filing jointly, and married couples filing separate returns using either the low-income allowance or the percentage standard deduction.

"Taxpayers should be careful to select the column that applies to them. The tax tables already include exemptions for dependents and the 10 per cent deduction, but many people don't realize this and claim them twice."

Other frequent errors are failure to include the correct Social Security number, errors in arithmetic, and failure to sign the return.

"Many taxpayers will also receive their refunds later than expected this year because they neglected to attach the necessary W-2 wage and tax statements to their returns," Bates said.

"March is a good time to file tax returns," he said. "Refund checks are less likely to be delayed when the tax returns are sent in before the deadline."

"This also reduces government processing costs by enabling the IRS to spread the workloads more evenly."

Bates advised taxpayers to use the pre-addressed name label sent to them with their Form 1040's to expedite handling. He said returns should be sent directly to the Western Service Center for processing.

The IRS will compute tax for persons whose income is \$20,000 or less and consists only of wages, salaries, tips, dividends, interest, pensions, and annuities, if they choose to use the standard deduction.

Persons wishing to have the IRS figure their tax should send the necessary schedules and W-2's to the Western Service Center, 1160 West 1200 South, Ogden, Utah 84405. Further details on this service appear on the second page of the 1040 instructions, Bates said.

TRACK TEAM OPENS SEASON

The UNLV Rebel Track team has participated in two outdoor track meets so far this season and although we haven't exactly been burning up the Valley High School track, we have had some outstanding individual performances.

Our first meet was against LaVerne College and Palomar J.C. In this meet Blain Clarke set a new school record in the 2 mile run, the time being 10:20.3. The very next weekend Clarke again broke the record. Running against the University of Nevada, Reno and Glendale Community College

of Arizona, Clarke broke his own record that he had set the previous weekend by 22 seconds. The school record now stands at 9:58. At the Reno-Glendale meet another record breaking performance was turned in by Harold "Rocky" Harshman in the shot put. "The Rock" put the shot 49'2 1/4" easily passing the old UNLV record of 48'0".

Other stalwart performances turned in during the last two weeks include the work of two hurdlers who have gone undefeated so far this season. Bill Jones has turned

back all opposition in the 440 yd. intermediate high hurdles and Norman Millet has repeatedly outdistanced the field in the 120 yd. high hurdles.

What must be considered the hard luck story of the young season concerns the javelin throwing Barry Hammond. Hammond has been edged out of 1st place 2 weeks in a row. Last weekend he had two throws that easily eclipsed the school record. The trouble was that one landed out of bounds and the other failed to land point first. The next home meet will be

Thursday, March 25. The action will take place at Valley High School at 12:30. Our opponents will be Central Washington State University and Montana State University.

As both correspondent for and member of the track team I would like to invite all of you to come out and support your team. The team needs your support and I think you will really enjoy the afternoon.

Scoring breakdown on the two meets so far this season:

March 6, 1971	
Palomar J.C.	112
UNLV	33
UNLV	90
LaVerne	57
March 14, 1971	
UNR	110
UNLV	34
G. C. C.	77
UNLV	58

by Dave Northam.

REBS WHIP AIR FORCE

Don't say you weren't warned. The Rebels are for real! Your Rebels grounded the Air Force Academy by sweeping a Sunday doubleheader, here at home, and extending their record to 10-0. Rebel ace Dennis Chambers extended his won record to 3-0 with a two-hit shutout over the Falcons. Dennis pitched a super ball game and was given all the support he needed in the first inning by his own roommate, Fred Demick. After two outs in the first, Bill Anthony and Rich Meily both walked, then Fred belted his second home run of the year to give the Rebels a game winning 3-0 lead. That was all Dennis needed as he proceeded to allow the Falcons just two hits while striking out 5 Cadets. The Rebels added runs in the 3rd and 4th innings with Meily's run scoring out and Loren Davis' RBI producing single, respectively.

After dumping the Falcons 5-0 in the first game, the Rebels completed the sweep with a 6-3 victory

in the second game. The second game really wasn't close either though as the Falcons' runs were all unearned. They scored all their runs in the 5th inning with the help of a 3-base throwing error by 3rd baseman Loren Davis. This proved to be starter John Christian's downfall. John had pitched 4 2/3 innings of good baseball. He had struckout 10 Falcons, which isn't unusual as Big John throws smoke up there, but the 3 runs made it a 4-3 ball game and Coach Doering thought it was time for a change. Out came John and in came the Rebels' Freshman sensation Herb Pryor. Herbie struckout the next Falcon thus ending all hopes for a Falcon upset. Pryor breezed through the last two innings and thus posted his second victory against no defeats. The Rebels scored in the 2nd inning when Meily scored on Mike Lombardi's sacrifice fly, in the 3rd on a two - run homer by Bill Anthony, in the 4th on Charley Weir's sacrifice fly, in the 5th on

Loren Davis' run scoring bunt, and closed out the scoring in the 6th with Albert Walker's first home run of the year. The Air Force Academy fielded a fine team, but the Rebels just displayed too much pitching for the Falcon's first outing.

In just ten games, the Rebels have displayed the ability and the desire to bring home a league championship and they will soon get their chance. Today, Tuesday, the Rebels play the University of Montana here at home and then Thursday they depart for the league-opener against St. Mary's on Friday. They play a doubleheader Saturday up there and then return home for a Tuesday game with Gonzaga College. I'm sure everyone likes to see a winner, so lets get out and support this fine Rebel ball club.

by "The Book"

First Game		Second Game	
Air Force (6-1)	UNLV (9-0)	Air Force (6-1)	UNLV (9-0)
ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi
Maggio cf 2 0 1 0	Walker lf 2 1 0 0	Maggio cf 2 0 1 0	Walker lf 2 1 0 0
Walsh ss 3 0 0 0	Weir cf 3 0 0 0	Walsh ss 3 0 0 0	Weir cf 3 0 0 0
Joris p 3 0 0 0	Anthony of 1 0 0 0	Joris p 3 0 0 0	Anthony of 1 0 0 0
Brown c 2 0 0 0	Meily 1 1 0 1	Brown c 2 0 0 0	Meily 1 1 0 1
McDild p 2 0 0 0	Demick 3 1 1 3	McDild p 2 0 0 0	Demick 3 1 1 3
Long lf 3 0 1 0	Contreras 2 1 0 0	Long lf 3 0 1 0	Contreras 2 1 0 0
Hndrk 2b 2 0 0 0	Lombardi 2 0 1 0	Hndrk 2b 2 0 0 0	Lombardi 2 0 1 0
Moses rf 3 0 0 0	Davis 3 0 1 1	Moses rf 3 0 0 0	Davis 3 0 1 1
Saffer 3b 2 0 0 0	Chambers 2 0 0 0	Saffer 3b 2 0 0 0	Chambers 2 0 0 0
Conhr p 0 0 0 0		Conhr p 0 0 0 0	
Corn ph 1 0 0 0		Corn ph 1 0 0 0	
Totals 23 0 2-9	Totals 18 5 3 5	Totals 23 0 2-9	Totals 18 5 3 5

Pitching		Pitching	
ip h r er bb so	ip h r er bb so	ip h r er bb so	ip h r er bb so
E-Demick, Contreras, McDonald, DP-AF 1, LOB-UNLV 3, AF 5, 2B-Lombardi, HR-Demick (1st, 2 on), SB-Davis, Moses, S-Lombardi.	E-Demick, Contreras, McDonald, DP-AF 1, LOB-UNLV 3, AF 5, 2B-Lombardi, HR-Demick (1st, 2 on), SB-Davis, Moses, S-Lombardi.	E-Demick, Contreras, McDonald, DP-AF 1, LOB-UNLV 3, AF 5, 2B-Lombardi, HR-Demick (1st, 2 on), SB-Davis, Moses, S-Lombardi.	E-Demick, Contreras, McDonald, DP-AF 1, LOB-UNLV 3, AF 5, 2B-Lombardi, HR-Demick (1st, 2 on), SB-Davis, Moses, S-Lombardi.

Second Game		First Game	
Air Force (6-1)	UNLV (9-0)	Air Force (6-1)	UNLV (9-0)
ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi	ab r h rbi
Maggio cf 2 1 0 0	Walker lf 3 2 2 1	Maggio cf 2 1 0 0	Walker lf 3 2 2 1
Corn ph 2 0 0 0	Weir cf 3 0 0 1	Corn ph 2 0 0 0	Weir cf 3 0 0 1
Walsh ss 4 0 0 0	Anthony c 3 1 2 2	Walsh ss 4 0 0 0	Anthony c 3 1 2 2
Falk 3b 2 0 0 0	Meily rf 4 1 2 0	Falk 3b 2 0 0 0	Meily rf 4 1 2 0
Jones lf 1 0 0 0	Demick 1b 3 0 2 0	Jones lf 1 0 0 0	Demick 1b 3 0 2 0
Hndrk 2b 3 0 0 0	Contreras 2 1 1 0	Hndrk 2b 3 0 0 0	Contreras 2 1 1 0
Brown c 3 1 1 0	Lombardi 2 0 1 1	Brown c 3 1 1 0	Lombardi 2 0 1 1
Menke rf 1 0 0 0	Davis 3b 2 0 1 1	Menke rf 1 0 0 0	Davis 3b 2 0 1 1
Wdrms p 0 0 0 0	Chrtn p 2 1 1 0	Wdrms p 0 0 0 0	Chrtn p 2 1 1 0
Moses rf 2 1 1 0	Pryor p 0 0 0 0	Moses rf 2 1 1 0	Pryor p 0 0 0 0
Long lf 2 0 0 0		Long lf 2 0 0 0	
Havnie p 0 0 0 0		Havnie p 0 0 0 0	
Jacksn ph 1 0 0 0		Jacksn ph 1 0 0 0	
Saffer 3b 0 0 0 0		Saffer 3b 0 0 0 0	
McDild ph 1 0 1 0		McDild ph 1 0 1 0	
Meistr pr 0 0 0 0		Meistr pr 0 0 0 0	
Totals 24 3 3 6	Totals 24 6 11 6	Totals 24 3 3 6	Totals 24 6 11 6

INTRAMURAL TENNIS AND SOFTBALL ENTRIES DUE

Entries for UNLV intramural tennis competition including men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles, are due Wednesday, March 31st. Competition will be held on Saturdays with matches scheduled at 10:00am, or 12:00 noon on the UNLV courts commencing Saturday, April 17th, continuing through Saturday, May 15th. A \$1.00 per player entrance fee must accompany each entry. These fees will be refunded providing a match isn't forfeited. Entrance forms are available in

HPE 201. Entries for UNLV men's and women's intramural softball competition are due Wednesday, March 31st. Competition will be held on Sunday afternoon between 1:00pm. and 5:00pm. through Sunday, May 23rd.

A \$10.00 entrance fee must accompany each entry. These fees will be refunded providing a game isn't forfeited. Entrance forms are available in HPE 102 and are to be returned to Coach Doering in HPE 102 or HPE 201.

LUC 3 IN A ROW RADIO

LUC 3 IN A ROW RADIO

LUC 3 IN A ROW RADIO

YACHTING SUMMER POSITIONS

The American Yachting Association with listings on the East Coast, West Coast, Gulf Area, and the Great Lakes is soliciting for summer crew applicants.

Positions are available for experienced as well as inexperienced male and female college students and graduates. Experience in cooking and child care may be particularly helpful.

Crewing affords one the opportunity to earn reasonable sums while engaged in pleasant outdoor activity.

To apply type a 1 page resume following as closely as possible the form shown below. In April your resume will be edited, printed and sent to approximately 1500-2500 (depending on area) large craft owners.

RESUME FORM—(1) name, address (home and school), phone number, age; (2) relevant work or recreational experience; (3) dates available and area(s); (4) 2 or more students wishing to work together, state name of other parties; (5) other information.

Send your resume with \$6 processing fee to:

American Yachting Association
Suite 503, 8730 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90069
Your resume must be received no later than March 26, 1971.

If you know a girl considering an ABORTION

this message might even save her life!

It is no longer necessary for unfortunate girls to be ruthlessly exploited for profit by quacks and inept butchers. Now they can have perfectly legal abortions under strict hospital care. The new California Therapeutic Abortion Act provides that all services be performed by physicians in accredited hospitals.

Last year it is estimated some 700,000 illegal abortions were performed in the United States. Almost without exception exorbitant prices were charged, hospital facilities were not available and a complete medical staff was not present to cope with emergencies.

Some of those girls died unnecessarily. Others suffered severe infections. Still others will never again be able to bear a child due to incompetent treatment.

The National Abortion Council for Therapeutic Abortions and Family Planning wants to make sure that all girls receive humane and sanitary treatment. **YOU CAN HELP.**

If you know of a pregnant girl who is considering sneaking off to have her abortion in a germ-infected apartment or office tell her to call us. Our counseling service is free.

We recommend only: the most reputable physicians; doctors offering fair and reasonable prices; services which will be completely within the law; services performed at accredited hospitals.

PHYSICIANS WITH A GENUINE AND HUMANE INTEREST

California law explicitly provides that parents' consent is not necessary for minors. There are no residency requirements.

Phone: (213)

464-4177

NATIONAL ABORTION COUNCIL
for Therapeutic Abortions and Family Planning
1717 North Highland Avenue
Hollywood, California 90028

SUPPORT ATHLETICS

YELL SPORTS

EDITOR - Bill Jones

SPORTSWRITERS- Larry Keever, Jim Gallo
Doug Clarke, Mark Prime, Dave Northam

ROVERS TIED WITH FLAMINGO

SOCCKER

PRYOR PITCHES PERFECT GAME AGAINST COLORADO

REBELS NOW 14-1

It was just one of those days as the University of Colorado Buffalos handed the Rebels their first loss of the season 13-3. Coach Doering was caught short in his pitching for the first time this year. Getting great pitching all year, it finally failed the Rebels, but so did the Rebels' strong suit, their hitting. The Rebels only collected six hits this day and those were picked up by three ball-players. Charley Weir collected three singles, Fred Demick singled and doubled, while Les Contreras also doubled to provide all of the Rebels' attack. But this was just the first of five ball games and the Rebels bounced back in a big way.

The second and third games were a double header on last Tuesday, March 17, 1971. This date will go down in the history of UNLV sports as Freshman Herb Pryor hurled a perfect 7 inning game against the Buffalos of Colorado. This was the first perfect game in Rebel history as Herbie picked up his third victory against no defeats. (Read how Herbie did it in next week's edition.) Pryor was given all the runs he needed in the first inning as Bill Anthony smacked a two-run home run. The Rebels scored twice more in the third inning on back-to-back doubles by Anthony and Rich Meily and Meily scoring off Fred Demick's batted ball which went for an error.

Anthony closed out the Rebel scoring in the fifth with his second home run of the game and his third of the season. The final score: Herb Pryor and the Rebels 5, the U. of Colorado Buffalos no runs, no hits, and nobody left on base. Gary Benson started the third game for the Rebels and pitched 4 strong innings, but ran into trouble in the fifth inning after being spotted a 6-1 lead. In the third inning, the Rebels scored 4 times on Anthony's RBI single, a throwing error, and Rich Meily's two-run home run. The Rebels scored two unearned runs in the fourth inning which made the score 6-1. In the Buffalos' half of the fifth the plate started jumping for Benson. His pitches were all right there, but the umpire said they

were missing by an inch. Gary walked three men, gave up two hits, and hit a batter so had to leave with the score 6-4 and runners on first and third. Now who do you think Coach Doering went to in the bullpen? Who else but Mr. Pryor. Herb got the first man to ground in to a force, but the run scored to make it 6-5. This run was credited to Benson thus Pryor's scoreless inning streak was still alive. The next man fanned and Pryor had got out of the inning. In the sixth the Buffa-

los threatened again. With a man on second base and two outs, Pryor yeilded a single to left. The man on second rounded third and was coming to the plate with the tying run, but Albert Walker came up with the ball and threw a perfect strike to Anthony at the plate to get the man sliding home. It was just one of many great defensive plays Pryor had performed behind him. The Rebels broke it open in the bottom of the sixth with a 5 run explosion. Pryor led off the inning with a walk, Charley Weir singled, Anthony walked followed by a third walk to Meily to

score a run. Then Fred Demick put the game out of reach with a grand slam home run over the left field fence. Pryor working with an 11-5 lead, got another great defensive play in the final inning. With one out and runners on first and third, shortstop Les Contreras fielded a grounder over the mound, stepped on second base and fired low to Demick at first who dug it out to complete the double-play. Herb has now pitched 19 innings of scoreless ball. The Rebels displayed that championship look in bouncing back to sweep the twinbill.

The Rovers have but one game to go before the division tie is broken. Due to inclement weather one Sunday during the season, the Rovers are faced with a rematch with a surprising soccer team. During the regular season the Rovers beat this team two out of three times. Both times the Rovers shut the Flamingo Club out. However the Flamingo Club, lead by a host of foreign speaking characters beat the Rovers 8-0. (I'd put them in if I had a Spanish-American Dictionary). This loss was most because the Flamingo Club hadn't won one at all until then. But the outcome of this game will be another story. I see the Rovers beating the tough Flamingo Club by three goals.

The Rover defense in the last three games has allowed only one goal to be scored. The Rovers have beaten every team in the league, except one, the Darts; champions for the last two years. However, the Darts only because of one Vince Hart's head in the last 30

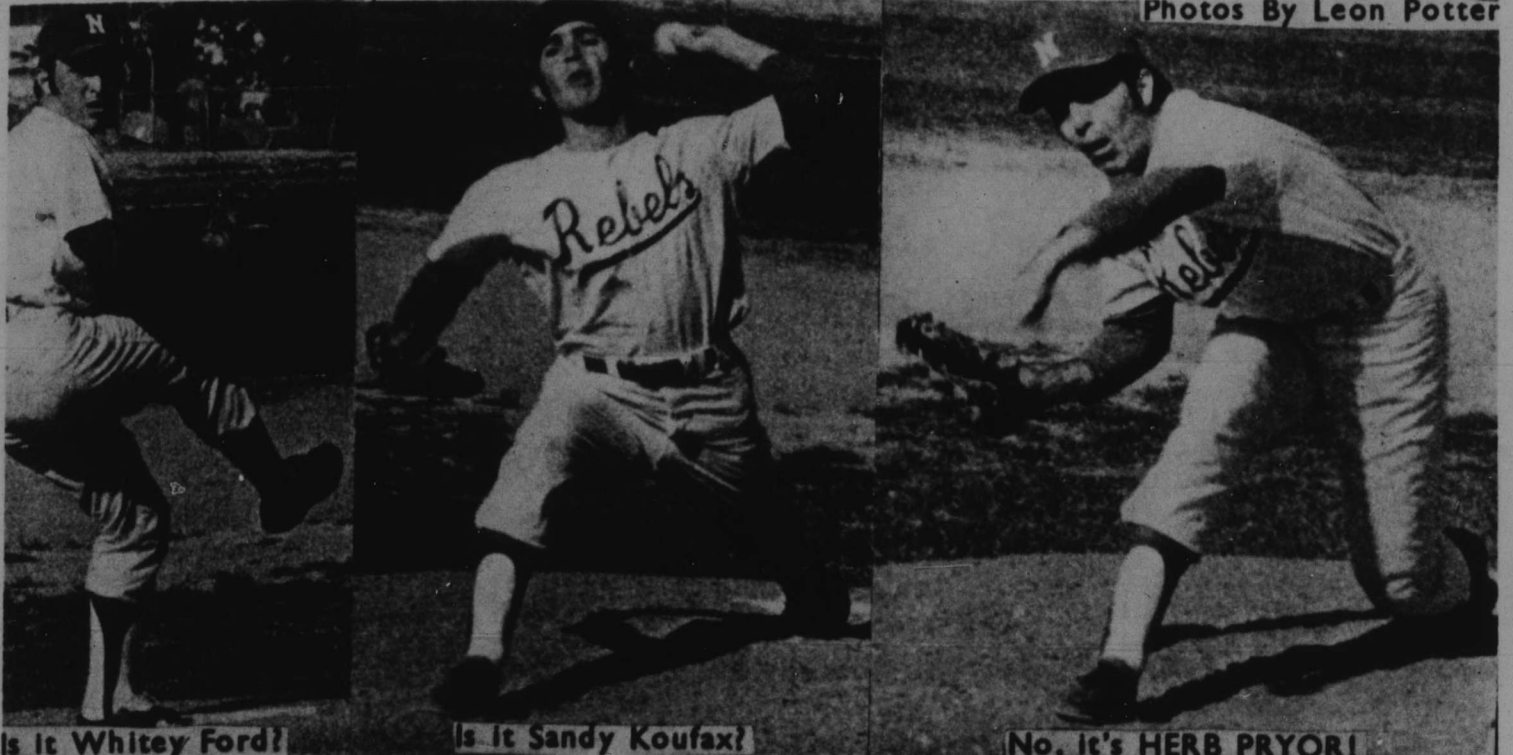
seconds of the game broke a tie between the Rovers and Darts.

The game this Sunday between the UNLV Rovers and the Flamingo Club will be well worth the time. The offense, lead by Barry Moore, Tony Allata, George Crews, and Dale Hays will have a good opportunity to collect some revenge. The coach, Cliff Robertson, has advised the Rover team to play aggressive soccer. Coach Robertson is a resident of Boulder City and has brought the Rovers into this final game with a winning attitude. The coach, a well experienced soccer enthusiast, was nominated in 1952 to play for the British Olympic team. However, he was denied the opportunity because he was born in the Bronx.

Those people who are looking for some excitement, come to the UNLV Rover-Flamingo Soccer Game. All information may be obtained at the Yell office third floor of the Moyer Student Union.

by Doug Clarke

Photos By Leon Potter



HERB PRYOR - Rebel's ace pitcher is caught in sequence demonstrating the skill that achieved a perfect game against Colorado. Herb now has a 3-0 pitching record. Herb is a freshman and just might become one of UNLV's greatest pitchers.

REBELS SPORT NEW DEFENSE

SPRING FOOTBALL STARTS

Changes intended to strengthen the defense were promised before the University of Nevada, Las Vegas started spring football early in March, and those changes have quickly taken place.

David Neff, a three year starter at center; and Ken Mitchell, a regular at offensive guard in 1970, have both become regular members of the defensive unit, and defensive coach Doug Carder is delighted. Neff is now playing defensive tackle, and Mitchell is at linebacker.

With the 235 pound Neff and newcomer Wayne Cleveland at 250 joining the front four, the Rebels will have the best size ever for the 1971 season. To make room for these two, Tommy Rowland is

moving outside to defensive end after starting three years at tackle.

Rowland will probably team up with Bill Booker who started last year at defensive end, and both are expected to play between 230-235 pounds next season.

Mitchell moves to linebacker and joins Bruce Gray as two-thirds of a starting corps, and the coaches think both are great. Right now the third spot is wide open between veterans Joe Gallia and Greg Mitchell, plus JC transfers John Dubois and Bill Swall.

Some new faces are also expected in the offensive line of coach Bill Daniel. Sophomore Harold Lerz has been very impressive at guard, and the same can be said for JC

transfers Bill Hayes at tackle and Dan MacNaughton at tight end. Holdovers are Grant Fawcett at tackle, Ray DeShane at guard, and Benji Ansolabehere at center.

Veteran Dan Morrison is also being counted on heavily at offensive tackle, but he is out of Spring practice because of a shoulder operation.

In the backfield head coach Bill Ireland has switched veterans Mack Gilchrist and Charles Cooper with some happy results. Gilchrist has moved from tailback to fullback, and in a scrimmage last Saturday his blocking was tremendous.

The speedy Cooper has switched the other way, and next Fall he will

be joined by Garey Washington to give UNLV two definite outside threats at tailback. Washington is another casualty to a shoulder operation, but he will be back in September.

Sophomore quarterback Jim Starkes is also showing steady improvement in every phase of his play, and the time being spent with former pro great Eddie LeBaron is becoming quite apparent.

In the defensive backfield a host of veterans promise to give UNLV good depth in the secondary, and coach Roger Barnson is very pleased with the work of lettermen Milton Leonard, Jim Farnham, and Patt Medchill.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 23 Tennis University of Montana UNLV 2:00pm

24 The Fox S.U.B. 8 PM

Cinema X Miss Julie and Happy Anniversary

SS 103 8 PM

Tennis U. of Montana 2 PM

Paula's Birthday

25 Track Central Montana St., Washington St., College of Eastern Utah Valley High School 12:30 PM

Golf Cal Poly Dunes C. C. 1 PM

26 Golf Cal Poly Paradise C. C. 1:30 PM

27 Tennis San Diego City College 11 PM

Spokesmen Club Trip

Golf Cal Poly Dunes C. C. 7 AM

28 Jazz Concert 1-5 PM Ballroom

29 Tennis U. of Cal Riverside 2 PM

30 Tennis U. of Cal Riverside 2 PM

Baseball Gonzaga 2:30 PM

31 Premiere LITTLE BIG MAN

If your club or organization has information you wish published in 'The Yell', please call 736-6111, Ext. 478, or bring the information to room 303 in the Student Union Building.

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 1960 Corvair 4-door, radio, heater, automatic transmission, new battery & tires. \$275.00 Call 737-3849

32 Ford B, 355 Olds Engine, 2-4 barrel carbs, 4 speed stick hydro. Excellent condition, lots of chrome, sell or trade. 553 Canosa, L.V. or call 734-0085.

Mechanic's special, 1963 Rambler convertible needs engine work done \$25. Call 731-2667 or 736-6111 ext. 478 or Room 308 in Student Union. Ask for Jim Bekaert.

'67 Chevrolet Caprice. Fully loaded. Call Dave at 384-2481

Hideaway, minutes from Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. Base of the Black Mountains in a Joshua forest. Clean air, sun, one whole acre. \$10 down and \$15/mo. \$295. Less than 90 minutes from Las Vegas. Call 382-7805 days or write P.O. Box 880, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Persons wishing information on public events scheduled on weekends at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas may now telephone the Campus Student Union for details. The number to call on Saturday and Sunday is 736-7774.

FOR RENT

Room for Rent, Girls preferred Private home; Call 382-8676, Blanche Murphy.

Attention For Rent, Groovey 3 bedroom house near Boulevard Shopping Center, near Maryland Pkwy, Front and Back Yards, pets OK, New drapes, New paint inside, good carpet, First and last month's rent, lease optional. \$250 please call 735-3038, Mr. Landry.

2 bedroom, 2 bath, fully furnished, 2 car garage, fenced yards (front and back), pool, Spanish archways, front veranda, dishwasher, washer and dryer, and close to University. Must have room for 2 dogs, 2 birds and my guppies. Will rent for \$125. Call me at Student Union Bldg. Ext. 478. Will take in a clean straight roommate

LOST

LOST BEFORE CHRISTMAS: FILMS FROM THE UNLV LIBRARY.

Return without question to any library desk or to Room 221 Social Science.

WANTED

WORK

Need x-tra cash? Earn \$4.00 per hour and up selling Fuller Brush Products. Work 10-40 hours a week -- hours are flexible. Call Dave Kachele - student -- 648-0385 or 385-2277.

Considering Alaska? Accurate comprehensive brochure about opportunities in construction, oil, fishing, canneries, and others. \$2.00 cash or money order. Jobs in Alaska, P.O. Box 1565, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

HELP WANTED College student - fight pollution as you work your way through college. Sell SHAKLEE bio degradable non-polluting products to home and industry. Unlimited sales potential. Call Hazel Wagerhoffer - 382-9411 or 878-4731.

PERSONALS

Would anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bob Dains from Pochtello Idaho or Shoshone Please write or call Larry Hmmett 1426 1/2 Ringe Lane Las Vegas 89110. 649-5658

Classified Ads: penny/word call 736-6111 ext. 478 or inquire room 304 Student Union Building.

CAREER PLACEMENT

Seniors and graduate interested in interviewing with any of the following on-campus recruiters should 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 for the month may be found on the bulletin board outside the Placement Office. As a placement file must be set up prior to interviewing, now is the time to do so.

Teachers sign up in Grant 242-C. Hotel majors sign up in SS224. March 25 Montgomery Ward will be interviewing all majors for Management Trainee positions.

March 29 Price Waterhouse will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accountant positions.

March 29 U.S. Coast Guard will have an information table.

March 29 Granite School District, Salt Lake City, will be interviewing Education majors for grades K through 12.

March 30 R.J. Reynolds will be interviewing Business related and Marketing majors for Field Sales positions (salaried).

March 30 Shoreline School District, Seattle, Washington, will be interviewing Education majors for grades K through 12.

March 31 Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Co. will be interviewing Accounting, Business Administration (M.I.S. emphasis) and Engineering majors for Accountant, Programmer and Engineer positions.

April 1 Financial Advisory Clinic will be interviewing all majors for Financial Planning Advisor.

April 13 New York Life Ins. will be interviewing all majors for Apprentice Field Underwriter and Office Manager Trainee.

April 14 First National Bank will be interviewing all Business majors for Officer Trainee positions.

April 15 Internal Revenue Service will be interviewing Accounting majors for IRS Agent, any major with 12 hours of accounting for Special Agent, and all majors for Tax Auditor positions.

April 16 Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will be interviewing all majors for Medical Representative.

SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM - ECONOMICS MAJORS

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, a conservation agency, is requesting nominations for summer intern Economists in Washington D.C. The selection will be made from among senior and graduate economics majors from UNLV and four other universities.

The summer intern program is designed to provide opportunities for some of the nation's students to work in federal agencies and thereby become involved in the operations of government. The interning Economists will be selected from among those students who have submitted their names for consideration prior to Tuesday, March 30, 1971.

Scholastically, applicants must be in the upper third of their class if they are seniors and in the upper half if they are in graduate school. Interested students who qualify should contact the Placement Office in Student Personnel Services, Room 120 of the Campus Student Union, to pick up applications. The weekly salary of the summer interns will be \$133 per week for graduating seniors and \$165 per week for graduates.

- * * * * *
- * University of Nevada
- * 4505 Maryland Parkway
- * Las Vegas, Nevada
- * 89109
- * * * * *

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THE VELL

UNIVERSITY of NEVADA - Las Vegas

Volume 17. Number 7

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 23, 1971

NEW CONSTITUTION PASSES

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be the Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN).

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

All duly registered students at UNLV, upon payment of the CSUN STUDENT BODY FEES SHALL BE MEMBERS.

ARTICLE III: STRUCTURE

1. The government and activities of CSUN shall be carried on through:
 - A. The Executive Officers.
 - B. The general governing body known as the Student Senate.
 - C. Judicial Court.
 - D. Special standing and ad hoc committees.
 - E. Any other organization that may be deemed necessary to properly administer and operate this government.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS AND ELECTION

1. Elected Officers:
 - A. The Executive Officers shall be the President, the Vice President and the Treasurer.
 - B. The legislative officers shall be the Senators.
 - C. No CSUN member may hold more than one elective office.
2. Election of Officers:
 - A. Any member of CSUN shall be allowed to become a candidate for office provided that he or she has at least a 2.0 (C) cumulative GPA.
 - B. Officers shall be elected in the following manner:
 1. Executive Officers:
 - a. A primary election shall be held two weeks prior to the general election in the event that there are more than two candidates running for any one Executive Office.
 - b. If for any elective office there are only two candidates, they shall be elected in a general student election.
 - c. In a primary election, any candidate receiving more than 50% of the votes cast in his or her favor shall be considered the winner of that office.
 - d. If no candidate for any one of the offices received more than 50% of the total votes cast for that office in the primary election the two candidates with the highest total votes shall participate in a general election.
 - e. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the general election shall be the winner.
 - (1) In the event of a tie in either a general or primary election for executive officers, a simple majority vote of the Student Senate then in office shall determine the winner.
 2. Legislative Officers:
 - a. All Senators shall be elected by a plurality vote in a general election.
 - (1) In the event of a tie vote for the election of class senators, a simple majority vote of the Student Senate then in office shall determine the winner.
 - (2) In the event of a tie vote for the election of college senators, a simple majority vote of the Student Senate then in office will determine the winner. For this purpose, a quorum will be 2/3 of the Senators still holding office.
 3. Only members of CSUN may cast a vote in any CSUN election.
 4. Time of Election:
 - a. The general election for Executive Officers: Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Senators shall be held on any two consecutive days of instruction during the second week of instruction in April.
 - b. The general election of College Senators and Freshman Senators shall be held on any two consecutive days of instruction during the second week of instruction in October.
 5. Installation of Officers:
 - a. The Executive Officers: Senior, Junior and Sophomore Senators shall be installed three (3) weeks subsequent to date of election.
 - b. College and Freshman Senators shall be installed at the second meeting of the Senate subsequent to the date of the election, provided that such election has been certified. Otherwise as soon thereafter as certification has been made.

Cont. On Pages 6&7

V.P. PLATFORMS

LLOYD GANGWER

Students prepare yourselves. Prepare to exercise your citizenship. Acknowledge yourselves and help organize a system that will be responsive to the citizen constituency. The citizen constituency being students within the community of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. As citizens students operating in the academic communal atmosphere of this university it is your best interest to become increasingly more concerned with and involved in the systems that are designed to develop and help stimulate the highest degree of educational relevancy for ourselves. We must ask, how can I, as an individual, do anything to help? The key to this question is simple: concern, commitment, and motivation. Concern with our belief in personal convictions; commitment to these convictions; motivation to express, and defend these convictions. Action by the citizens is needed. Student action must be exercised in defense of concern, commitment, and motivation. The community is at the crossroads; the community needs our help; it needs honest, positive citizenship. Only through positive citizenship can the offices of student government be relegated to the position where they rightfully belong. Student offices are only the legal extension of the students' power and that office only disearns that power when we commit ourselves to a personal concern with our ecological community. Our community has contained within it a dilemma. A dilemma which hinges on the lack of concern, commitment and motivation of many.

Unfortunately, this dilemma is also exerting force within student government. The operation of student government and its association with the student population must be revitalized. It must be restored to a condition where it can and will function as was designed. Student government is a political organization created for the students; therefore it is responsible for defending and supporting the students needs and demands. Student government, the buffer zone between the students, the faculty, and the administration, is committed to the student population in as far as people will commit themselves to positive citizenship. I am willing to commit myself to exercising the legal rights of the students, but my motivation must come in part from the concern of each individual within our community.

SHELLEY LEVINE

The office of vice-president is one that I feel has the potential to provide the student body at UNLV with the most vital element necessary in creating an active, successful campus organization - UNITY!

The time has come to increase communication between the students on this campus. Let's seek to improve student relation by seeking out the alienated student, giving the minorities on campus a larger voice in policy and stressing greater participation in student government. We can easily invite more students to help plan rallies, concerts, speaking engagements and other school functions. This will not only supply new and different ideas, but I believe it will also help generate true school spirit and pride in our campus, which until now have been lacking.

Another serious problem at UNLV can be alleviated by planning special rap sessions. Couldn't we build better student-faculty relations by organizing raps with members of the faculty and administration. Also, community relations could be improved by inviting interested and influential city officials to our campus to discuss our special problems.

I am running for this office because I am sincerely interested in our university. I believe by running I am offering the students a preferable alternative in this campaign. I have been active in student affairs by serving the students as a social science senator and as a member of several vital committees on campus, including the Constitution Committee, Reorganization Committee and Inter-collegiate Athletic Committee. I am presently maintaining a 3.7 grade point average and am a member of Phi Lambda Alpha (honor society). Recently I was selected to represent UNLV in the national "outstanding co-ed of the year" contest, which is sponsored annually by school educators across the country.

If you care for effective student government, if you desire a progressive, fresh insight into campus affairs and if you are tired of living in the past I solicit your vote. Allow me to work for you and your interests in student government.

If you care enough to vote - vote Shelley Levine CSUN Vice-President.

LETTER TO ZORN CONCERNS FACULTY'S DESPAIR

Dear President Zorn,

Morale in this department, this college, and, from what I have heard, in many parts of this University has never been lower in the short time you and I have been here. It is difficult to write this to you and probably presumptuous of me, because I am sure you are more aware of the attitude of your faculty than I am. But out of a feeling of helplessness, shared by so many in this department, I can only turn to you, and so I write this letter sadly.

When faculty members grumble, they are normal; when they fight for what they believe is right, it is expected; but when they despair, the University is in trouble, and we are on the brink of despair. I have tried to analyse the situation, and I met Tuesday with the department faculty and graduate assistants (the students in English were also invited) and yesterday with the department Executive Committee. They feel as helpless as a man standing on an earthquake, watching his world fall apart.

This feeling is not just the result of reorganization. No matter how odious that may seem to an individual faculty member, he still thinks that reasonable men, which we are, in a reasonable situation can come together amicably, and ultimately find strength in one another. Rather, the despair arises out of a series of things, a set of stacked dominoes, crashing on top of one another. I shall elaborate.

First, the governor slashed our budget, and we felt the knife as sharply as you, though the gash was not as deep, nor as wide, and we were forced to choose between our own standard of living and desperately needed additional colleagues. We both tightened our belts and said no to brilliant new prospects.

This was followed by Senate Bill 307, and we met to voice our opposition. Almost half of our faculty attended the meeting and sould unanimous opposition, a sentiment shared by the majority of those I know who were unable to attend. Yet the Regents cheerily passed on their approval of the bill, with the local press reporting to us the only opposition coming from Regent Morris, not our own faculty delegation, nor our President. The press may have been in error, but we have so far had no evidence to the contrary.

Then we met on reorganization, and we were told in quite vague terms that any vote of ours was strictly advisory, even though much of what the report contained is academic policy, which the code leaves to the faculty as their prerogative. We were then told that numerous proposals would be contained in a single action, again over the objection of the faculty. The ballot I received looked much like one found behind the iron curtain.

In the midst of all this, we were told a new policy on summer teaching was to be enforced this year, after initial planning had been done in many departments. This edict did not adversely affect this department, but it provided us with more colors in the general pattern of things.

At the same time a new policy concerning graduate assistants on this campus was proposed, even though the Regents found no fault with current policy on this campus. In this department we will have to weaken our freshmen program by going to large lectures and smaller discussion groups which has been universally condemned in academic English societies as less satisfactory than what we have now. Reno will not be so adversely affected because they can use a graduate assistant much longer than we can since they offer a Ph.D and we offer only an M.A.

LETTER

Dear Editor:

I am a student who is extremely concerned with the apathy within this university (not only an apathy towards "outside" activities; but also towards "inside" movements and activities.) A case in point is the Student Senate. Almost everyone who has taken the trouble to vote in an election (which aren't many) or even, just to pick-up and read the "Yell" knows that "all is not well" with our student government.

Often I have heard people complain that our student government does not concern itself with the actual needs and desires of the student body as a whole (I also hold this conviction); however, I have yet to find any of these "concerned students" going to the Senate meetings or actually (in any way what-so-ever) using the resources available to them to find out what the actual problems are and what they can do to help alleviate them. It is to these people that I should like to address this question:

"If you're not concerned enough to even find out why you're not being represented properly, who is?"

We all have the right to have our interests represented in student government. We, also, have the right to be informed as to what is going on in our student government. We acknowledge these rights proudly for here we are indeed "free" ... "Bullshit!" We are far from "free" and what freedoms we do have here, we willingly give up. Because within a right, be it natural, legal, or scholastic, is necessarily the responsibility to exercise that right, for, as has been proven again and again throughout history, any right which is not exercised is (like a useless appendage) eventually lost. For this reason the only possible 'freedom' oies in "duty" (responsibility), and the only way to maintain 'freedom' is to recognize and accept the responsibilities inherent within it. For this reason I should like to place one last question to the "concerned students" of UNLV.

"Who is really to blame for your lack of representation, for your lack of 'freedom'?"

Mike Andrews
P.S. Our Senate meeting are open meetings. Won't you join me in attending them. (Every Thursday at 12:00).

We were accused of not teaching in the freshmen program; yet only one professor in the department has not taught a freshmen course in the last two years, and most professors teach at least one freshmen course each semester, some teach more. I know on this point Dr. Baepler has always defended us, and we appreciate it very much, but in the current climate, his remarks have had little effect.

Now, we are told there is a danger of a university wide imposition of a twelve hour load, and as usual, the largest department on campus is not represented, especially when we have so much at stake. The Modern Language Association has emphatically declared that professors of English and Foreign Language should not be required to teach more than nine hours because of the amount of writing that goes on in our disciplines, and to provide satisfactory time for research both in contributing to and keeping up with the literature.

This is a move that vitally affects our interests; yet I have had trouble getting the members of the department to respond to the committee's call for advice. One professor wrote the committee, then tore up his letter. He told me he felt that at this point his ideas were ineffective in making policy.

That is the despair of which I spoke at the outset of this already too long letter. Despair can lead out in three directions. Professors can quietly leave, as I chose to do in California, or they can simply withdraw into themselves and become mere drones shuttling back and forth to class, or they can mix their despair with a final burst of rage and pull down the pillars of the temple.

In the brief time we have been here, we have worked hard to build a fine department in a fine university. I think we are succeeding admirably. This department is carefully building its reputation not only in this region but also across the nation. New faculty members want to come here because of an esprit in this department that I cannot bear to see destroyed. You need only consult the last accreditation report which backs me up on the former high morale in this college. I fear the report would not be read were we examined today.

That is why I write. Not that you may be able to alter the current course of this stream, but that you are aware of the dams we try to construct. For I have not included here in detail the reversal of two personnel decisions, the abrupt resignation of our dean, and other instances of the past year which lend support to our present low morale.

Somehow, despite the depressing nature of this letter, I feel we can overcome the current attitude. It will take effort on our part, but above all, it will take patience on your part, not just a patience that weathers the storm, but one that calms the troubled waters. With that messianic attribute, I shall close.

I hope you have read this letter with the good grace with which it was written, and accept my renewed pledge to cooperate with you to my utmost in building this University into a great University.

Sincerely yours,

Arlen Collier
Chairman, Department of English

FACULTY — SENATE

Seven undergraduate students and one graduate student became voting members on the Faculty Senate.

The Senate meeting of March 30 voted on the people nominated by President Dick Myers. Some members of the Senate wished to have additional names placed on the ballot for Faculty Senate, but this did not happen.

There were eight people on the ballot in the undergraduate category, and one of them was Dick Myers. It is logical that the President of CSUN should be a voting member on the Faculty Senate. This way he might have some control over legislation passed by the Faculty Senate that would effect the students. However, Dick Myers was not elected.

It was the consensus of certain members of the Student Senate that Dick Myers was not elected because a group of Senators was hostile towards him. The reason for their hostility was Dick's refusal to allow any additional names to be placed on the ballot. Their way of seeking revenge was to deny him election. He is now a non-voting member on the Faculty Senate.

The Faculty Senate is a very powerful body. It has control over curriculum, the application of the University Code, hiring and firing of teachers, and admission standards. There are 27 teachers on it, and now eight students. This is a start in allowing the students a voice in running their lives and their school.

The seven undergraduate students on the Faculty Senate are: Dave Birkenmayer, President of the Hotelmen's Association; Tom Cook, who's interested in the University Senate concept; Joel Driver, Senator; Julie Jones, who's been working on the concept of a University Senate; Chris Kaempfer, Senator, and he has been working for a University Senate; Bruce Miller, who has been active in the Ecology Movement; Jean Miller, Senator.

The graduate student is Mike Mullaly, who has been working with student government.

The eight appointees started working and voting as full members of the Faculty Senate at the meeting on March 31. They will stay in office until June, when the incoming President may make his nominations for new appointees.

GOLF TEAM UNDEFEATED

The golf team last week won three golf matches from Cal Poly, Pomona.

The first match was played on Thursday the 25th at the Dunes golf course. The team was lead by Gary Turner who had 74, as the team beat Cal Poly 32-22. Tom Paul and Mike Kearney also turned in rounds of 76 and 77 respectively.

On Friday the match was held at the Paradise golf course. Playing in winds up to 40 miles an hour, UNLV again came through with a win, this one being closer than the day before (30-24). Gary Turner was the medalist with another 74. Along with Turner, Paul and Kearney turned in rounds of 76 and 77. Paul and Kearney had the closest matches of the day, and came out on top, winning 5 to 1. This gave the team the extra points to edge Cal Poly.

On Saturday, the golf team came through with the highest margin of point difference for the three days with a 35-19 win. For the third day in a row Garry Turner lead the team with a round of 71, one under par for the par 72 dunes golf course. Tom Paul had 75, while Mike Kearney had his third consecutive 77.

This win extended the team record to 8 wins and no losses. The three low averages for the team are Turner with 75.6, Paul 76.3 and Kearney at 77. The total team average is a 79.8 per match.

Next week UNLV golf team will meet Mather Field, AFB, Friday and Saturday at Sahara Nevada, and the Dunes golf courses respectively. These two matches plan to be the toughest for the golf team until after Easter Break when they meet Glendale College.

LARGE SCHOOL FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1971

Major college entry Utah State heads the list of an impressive 1971 football schedule for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The fourth year lineup for the Rebels was announced recently by UNLV Athletic Director Michael Drakulich.

The Redskins from Logan become the first major college team to play the Rebs, and the game represents the type of schedule coach Bill Ireland has been shooting for since UNLV started playing in 1968. Another major college, Miami of Florida, has agreed to a game earlier, but it is on the 1972 schedule.

Besides Utah State, the '71 UNLV schedule includes nine other opponents, including some of the best College Division teams in the country. Three familiar names would be University of North Dakota, Weber State, and New Mexico Highlands.

University of North Dakota had an 8-2 record in 1970, finished 18th in the UPI poll, and lost only to second ranked Montana and third ranked North Dakota State. Weber State and New Mexico Highlands are well known for strong programs which have produced some topflight professional players. This would include Las Vegas' Lee White who played at Weber and then went to the New York Jets.

Besides these four new opponents three other first time schools are appearing on the schedule as Ireland continues to build his young program quickly. These additions are Adams State of the tough Rocky Mountain Conference, and the Rebels opponent in the 1971 season opener; Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, two-time champs in the California Collegiate Athletic Association; and natural rival Northern Arizona, which moved into the

Big Sky Conference last year and carried a national ranking early in the year.

Holdovers on the 1971 schedule include University of Nevada, Reno Cal Lutheran, and Santa Clara. The "Big Game" with UNR enters its third year in 1971, and Cal Lutheran and Santa Clara will also be meeting UNLV for the third time.

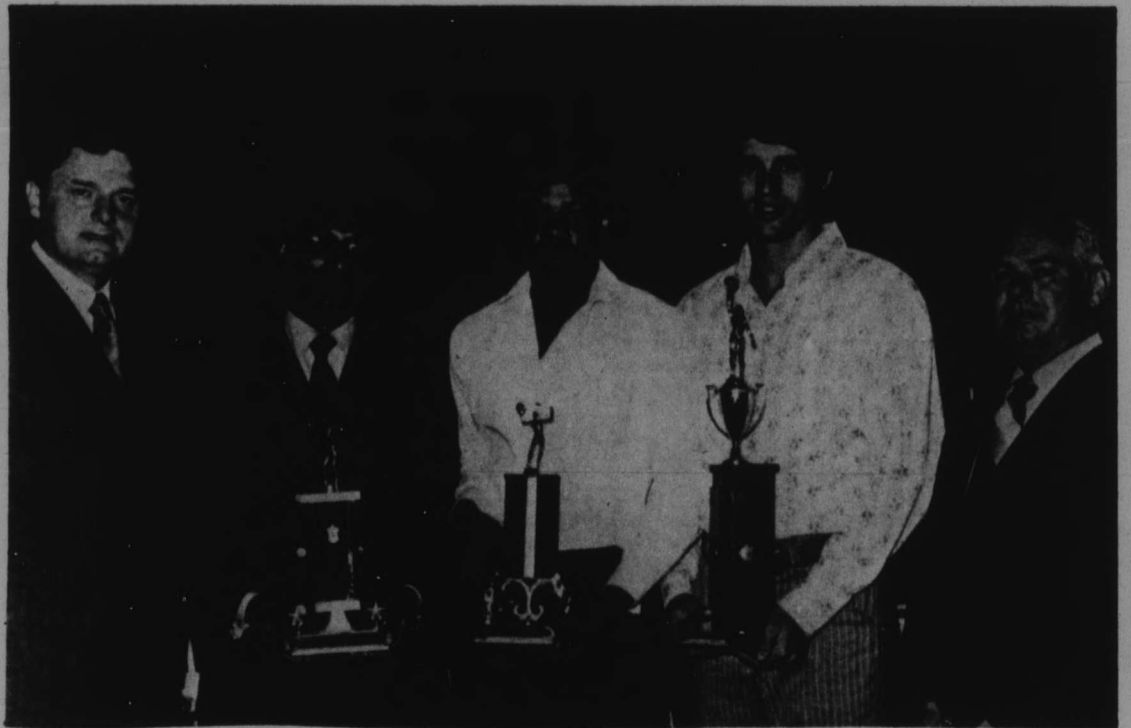
Cal Lutheran holds the distinction of giving the Rebels its first loss in history in the final game of the 1968 season, and the Kingsmen came back in the first game of the 1969 season with another win and only shut out in UNLV's three year's of football.

Santa Clara is 1-1 with the Rebels, and last year received plenty of attention when quarterback Dan Pastorini became a first round draft choice.

A strong feature of the '71 lineup is the seven home games as Ireland definitely tried to build an impressive schedule around the opening of the brand new Las Vegas Valley Stadium with its 16,000 seats and artificial turf. Right now UNLV athletic department officials are hopeful that six of the seven home games can be played in the new facility.

If no serious problems arise the Rebels could open the stadium on October 9 against Santa Clara, and then follow with Weber State (Oct. 23), New Mexico Highlands (Oct. 30), Cal Poly (Nov. 6), U. North Dakota (Nov. 13), and Cal Lutheran (Nov. 26).

Road games on the 1971 schedule include Utah State on Sept. 25, Northern Arizona on Oct. 16, and U. Nevada, Reno on Nov. 20.



1970-71 AWARDS BANQUET- Pictured from left to right are : John Bayer, (head coach); Booker Washington, (Junior- Most Valuable Player); Robert Riley, (Senior- Most Inspirational Player); Mike Whaley, (Sophomore- Athletic Director's Award for Scholarship); Michael Drakulich, (Athletic Director). The banquet was held on the 29th floor of the Landmark Hotel. Guests were treated to delicious Prime Rib.

BASKETBALL AWARDS

The '70, '71 basketball season ended on a festive note with the basketball awards banquet at the Landmark Hotel.

Many prominent citizens were present including Mayor Oran Gragson. The mood was a bit party-like and I must say that I was a bit surprised by the pleasant informality of Mr. and Mrs. Gragson.

Taste-buds were treated to an excellent meal and shortly after the speeches began. President Zorn made the first comments in praise of our increasing exposure as a university through athletics. He also paid tribute to Mike Whal-

ey for being named to the national list of Academic All Americans for carrying a 3.3 grade point average.

After President Zorn, Coach Bayer began extending this thanks to all the help he has received in establishing himself in Las Vegas and in taking the reins as head coach. Special thanks went to Bill Scoble and Mr. Tobler. Coach Bayer thanked Coach Scoble for his many hours of work in familiarizing Bayer with the WCAC. He thanked Mr. Tobler, our trainer, for his endless patience and devoted hours in repairing damaged athletes. Athletes in pain do not make the best of company.

After his thankyou comments, Coach Bayer presented the individual awards. Robert Riley received the award for Most Inspirational because 'Robert always came to play.' The Most Valuable Player award went to Booker Washington because 'When we needed the hoop, Booker was there.'

A new annual award was presented by Mr. Drakulich. The Athletic Director's Award for Scholarship went to Mike Whaley for his 3.3 GPA.

A good time was had by all, and boosters left with visions of great basketball to come.

CAN YOU BE INDIFFERENT?

photo by Brian Davies



**ELECT MIKE MALONE
JUNIOR CLASS SENATOR**

C S U N ELECTIONS

The following offices are available:

PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENT

TREASURER

SENIOR SENATOR

JUNIOR SENATOR

SOPHOMORE SENATOR

*This year's Student Government Primary Elections will be held on
April 21 & 22.*

CALENDAR

March 24

Filing for Offices begins.

March 29

Open campaigning begins.

April 12

**Last date to file for the offices of President,
Vice-President, and Treasurer.**

April 21 & 22

Primary Elections.

May 5 & 6

General Elections.

***Forms are available for anyone wishing to run for an office in the
Student Government Office in room 308 of the Student Union Building.***

"IN PREPARING MY BUDGET FOR THE 1971-72 YEAR I WILL MAIL TO EACH STUDENT A QUESTIONNAIRE TO SEEK THEIR OPINION ON EXPENDITURE"

"I WILL WORK TO INVOLVE AS MANY STUDENTS ON THE CSUN COMMITTEES AND BOARDS BY MAKING THE STUDENTS AWARE OF THE POSITIONS AVAILABLE"

"I WILL PROVIDE EVERY STUDENT A COPY OF THE MONTHLY CSUN FINANCIAL STATEMENT"

I WILL WORK TO CREATE A PROGRAM WITH THE JOURNALISM CLASSES THAT WILL PROVIDE A BETTER QUALITY CSUN PUBLICATIONS AT A REDUCED COST TO THE STUDENTS"

"I WILL MOVE THE CSUN OFFICES FROM THE THIRD FLOOR TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE STUDENT UNION TO INCREASE COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE STUDENTS"



ELECT IVAN BRAIKER CSUN PRESIDENT

TEACHER CORPS INSTITUTED IN LAS VEGAS AREA

The Teacher Corps - a federally-financed program designed to improve the educations of deprived school children - will be implemented in Las Vegas starting this summer, it was announced recently.

The two-year project will be carried out jointly by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Clark County School District.

Dr. Holbert H. Hendrix, professor of education at UNLV and new director of the program, said he received word this week that the U.S. Office of Education had approved the local Teacher Corps proposal for funding.

However, the exact amount of federal dollar support has not yet been announced by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Hendrix stated.

The approval means that Las Vegas will become one of about 35 cities in the nation to be funded by the Teacher Corps this year. Purposes of the program are manifold.

"The project will actively search for ways to better the educational programs for our culturally-deprived students," Dr. Hendrix explained. "Naturally, we must begin by giving special preparation to certain key instructors who will be selected to teach and assist deprived youngsters."

Ultimately, the project will improve teacher education in the University by bringing to bear the combined resources of UNLV, the public schools, the community, the teaching profession and the State Department of Education.

The local program will recruit a core of 40 persons who have bachelor's degrees who will become "students" in the Teacher Corps to learn the intricacies of teaching the deprived. Each must hold a degree in a field other than education and show an aptitude, desire and interest in joining the project.

In addition, eight elementary school teachers will be selected as "team leaders" who will work with other corps members, regular teachers and aides in the education of deprived children as well as with University students in teacher education.

The higher education component of the program will be provided by UNLV, while the Clark County School District will supply the school facilities for the implementation of the project.

Teacher Corps trainees will gain direct educational experiences in schools on Las Vegas' West Side.

This summer, the Corps will get under way at UNLV with a team leaders workshop, followed by a pre-service workshop for corps

students which will begin in July and continue until near the time when Clark County teachers report for the school year on Sept. 1.

Expert consultants from out-of-state and a number of professors from UNLV familiar with the problems of the poor will lend guidance to the project participants.

The school year of 1971-72 will be known as an in-service year when the Corps students will have

their professional education correlated closely with actual observation and participation in an elementary school selected by the District as a field headquarters.

A six-week instructional session will be conducted on the UNLV campus during the summer of 1972.

The final year of 1972-73 will be an intern period for the Corps students who will still be pro-

vided with appropriate supervision and seminar study.

The Teacher Corps project will culminate with the awarding of Master of Education degrees to those persons who successfully complete the program.

Although under no commitment to continue their efforts in poverty areas, the Teacher Corps instructors will be encouraged to assist the culturally-deprived long after their graduation from the program.

POETRY

NEEDED

FOR

CONTEST

The Lyric Foundation for Traditional Poetry Award of \$100 will be made for the best original and unpublished poem of 32 lines or less, written in the traditional manner by an undergraduate student enrolled in any American or Canadian college or university. There will also be a second prize of \$50 and a number of honorable mentions, each in the amount of \$25.

An honorarium of \$100 will be made to the library of the college in which the winner of the first prize is enrolled, provided that library is on the list of subscribers to The Lyric, a magazine of poetry.

Not more than five poems may be entered by a contestant. All entries must be in the English language.

The name and home address of the contestant, as well as the name and address of his college, must appear on each poem. Both Zip Codes should be indicated.

Contestants should retain copies of all poems entered in the competition, as none will be returned.

Poems must be mailed not later than June 1, 1971, to "College Contest," The Lyric, Bremono Bluff, Virginia, 23022.

Winners will be announced in the Fall, 1971, issue of The Lyric.

This award is made in memory of Mrs. Virginia Kent Cummins, Founder of the Lyric Foundation and for several years Editor of The Lyric magazine.

CONSTITUTION

READY

c. The term of all elected officers shall be one (1) year from the date of installation for those elected officers.

1. In the event of a vacancy in the Senate, and subsequent appointment to fill such vacancy, said Senator shall serve to the date of expiration of the office he fills.

6. Election Protest:

a. All protests and/or challenges must be filed in writing with the Elections Board no later than three (3) days subsequent to the last day of the election.

b. No election can be officially certified until a determination of such protests has been made. All elections must be certified and the Elections Board shall have the sole power to certify elections. Election Board decisions may be appealed to the Judicial Court within two (2) days of an Election Board decision.

7. Dismissal or Withdrawal from UNLV.

a. Dismissal or withdrawal from UNLV will cause a person to be immediately removed from any appointed or elected CSUN position.

ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. President:

A. The President shall be the chief administrator of the government and legal head of the organization and therefore responsible for the administration and execution of all acts.

1. The President shall be the only authorized official that may sign contracts for CSUN. All such contracts shall have Senate approval.

B. The President shall be an ex-officio nonvoting member of the Senate.

C. The President may appoint and form any Executive ad hoc committees for the administration of CSUN.

D. The President shall be required to submit a complete operating budget for the administrative offices, CSUN activities committee, CSUN publications, and any other Board or Committee which requires funding from the CSUN Senate within two months after his installation.

E. The President shall appoint the members to Joint Student Faculty Committees. The President shall nominate the members of all CSUN Senate standing and ad hoc committees and appoint the chairman of Moyer Student Union Board, Activities and Election Boards. All nominations and appointments outlined in this paragraph must have Senate approval.

F. The President shall have completed 48 semester hours, the last 24 of which must have been completed at UNLV. The President shall have been enrolled at UNLV the semester prior to election.

G. In case of a vacancy in the position of President, the Vice-President shall assume the office of President.

H. All Presidential appointments shall expire with the expiration of the President's term of office, except where otherwise enumerated in the Constitution.

I. The President shall be empowered to call a special session of the Senate, provided that written or verbal notice is given to each member at least 24 hours prior to that session. A special Senate session shall have an open agenda.

2. Vice-President.

A. The Vice-President shall assume all the duties pertaining to the office of the President in the event that President's office is vacant and all other duties as delegated to him or her by the President.

B. The Vice-President shall preside over the senate and vote only in the event of a tie.

C. The Vice-President is an ex-officio voting member of all executive, Senate standing and ad hoc committees.

D. The Vice-President shall have completed 48 semester hours, the last 24 of which shall be completed at UNLV. The Vice-President shall have been enrolled at UNLV the semester prior to the election.

E. A vacancy in the office of Vice-President shall be filled by the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate.

F. The Vice-President shall appoint a parliamentarian who shall be in attendance at all Senate meetings.

3. Treasurer

A. The treasurer shall be responsible for maintaining a record of CSUN funds and distribution of these monies.

B. The treasurer shall be an ex-officio non-voting member of the Senate.

C. The treasurer shall be the chairman of the senate appropriations committee with full voting privileges.

D. The Treasurer shall furnish the Senate a monthly financial statement on the expenditures and receipt of CSUN funds.

E. The treasurer shall submit to the Senate a year-end audit performed by a Certified Public Accountant.

F. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, the President shall appoint a replacement, subject to the approval of the Student Senate.

G. The Treasurer shall have completed 6 credit hours of accounting, or have 3 hours of accounting completed and three hours in progress during the semester of his election.

ARTICLE VI: FINANCE

1. The President, Vice-President and the Treasurer shall be the only authorized officers empowered to disburse funds. All checks shall require two of the three signatures.

2. The President, Vice-President and the Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount commensurate with the revenues of CSUN.

3. CSUN shall not incur deficit spending, nor shall it be empowered to borrow funds from any source other than the University of Nevada.

ARTICLE VII Legislative Branch

1. The student senate shall consist of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, two senators from each class, and proportionate representatives from each college.

2. The College Senators shall be apportioned as follows:

A. There shall be twenty (20) College Senators.

B. Each College shall receive at least one (1) Senator and the remaining other Senators shall be apportioned according to the percentage of CSUN members enrolled in each college in relation to the total CSUN enrollment at UNLV.

3. In the event of a vacancy in a senate seat, the other senators from the class or college will nominate a replacement to that senate seat. In the event that a senate seat is vacant and there is no other senator to nominate a replacement. The Senate shall approve a nominee or appointment to a vacant senate seat.

4. Powers and Responsibilities:

A. The Senate shall be empowered to enact any legislation that falls under the legal jurisdiction of the CSUN government, to amend and enact CSUN by-laws, to initiate CSUN Constitutional Amendments, and to carry on any other legal business necessary to operate the CSUN government within the framework of

B. The senate will be required to meet at least twice monthly.

C. Senate approval is required for disbursement of all CSUN funds not previously budgeted and approved by the senate.

D. The senate, through the President, shall be required and responsible for publicizing the day, time, place and agenda of all meetings. Such publication shall be made at least 48 hours prior to a senate meeting and shall be done in a manner which will communicate this information to the general student body.

E. The senate, through the President, shall be required and responsible for publicizing to the general student body a record of all senate business. Such publication of a session is to be made prior to the following session.

F. The senate may not approve the following business until the regular senate session following the date of the introduction into the senate of this business.

1. Presidential appointments.

3. The signing of contracts of which CSUN is a party.

4. Enactment of and amendments to by-laws.

5. Approval of budgets and other expenditures.

G. All senate and senate committee meetings shall be open to the general student body, and the senate, through the President shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities for those wishing to attend.

H. The senate shall approve or disapprove all Presidential appointments as innumeration in this Constitution as well as the parliamentarian.

I. The senate shall not pass any ex post facto laws.

J. To enact any legislation, a majority affirmative vote of a quorum of the senate shall be required. To amend or enact a by-law, a 2/3 majority affirmative vote of the total senate membership is required.

K. The senate shall elect a President Pro Tempore who shall fill the office of the Vice President in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice President.

L. The senate shall have the power to form any standing or ad hoc committee.

M. The senate, through the President, shall be required to keep and maintain a notarized copy of the CSUN Constitution and its by-laws, all legislation and the operating policies of all standing committees enumerated in this Constitution on file in the Reserve Section of the UNLV Library, as well as in the CSUN offices. Such records shall be open to the public.

N. The senate shall employ a secretary to maintain required senate records, print agendas, report on senate meeting, and publicize that senate meeting in accordance with this Constitution.

O. Senators are required to attend all senate meetings. Unexcused absences per semester as determined by the officer of the senate shall constitute grounds for removal and over-rule the presiding officer, a 2/3 membership is required.

P. The failure of the President and/or senators to comply with Article V, Section 1, Paragraphs J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, shall nullify any and all actions taken under these sections.

Q. The senate may remove any President or Vice President by a 3/4 vote of the members present.

5. Senators must be a member of their respective college at the time of their election.

6. A quorum shall consist of 3/5 of the total membership.

7. Neither proxy votes nor absentee ballots shall be allowed.

8. Sturgess Rules or Order shall be the governing rules of the senate, except in areas which may conflict with this Constitution.

9. The senate may enact its own internal rules which may conflict with this Constitution.

10. Permanent Standing Committees of the Senate shall be:

A. Moyer Student Union Board.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the Board to obtain, administer and administer operating policies and procedures for the Student Union Building.

2. The Board shall consist of the following:

a. Two voting CSUN senators.

b. Two voting CSUN students from each college.

c. One voting graduate student from each college.

d. One voting UNLV Administrative Representative.

e. One voting UNLV Faculty Representative.

f. One non-voting Alumnae Association Representative.

3. The Student Union Board shall be responsible for the yearly budget to the CSUN Senate. Those portions of the budget pertaining to contractual obligation and/or agreement with the University of Nevada system shall require CSUN senate approval. Those expenditures that are not disclosed to the CSUN senate shall require CSUN senate approval. For the purpose of this section, disbursement of funds shall mean any monies used for the maintenance, capital expenditures, administrative expenditures for the Student Union Building.

4. The Student Union Board shall submit its budget to the CSUN senate for approval.

5. The Student Union Board shall be responsible for the expenditures and revenues to the CSUN senate.

B. CSUN Activities Board.

obtaining, scheduling, administering and publicizing all CSUN sponsored activities, entertainment and social events.

2. The Activities shall consist of the following members:

a. Three CSUN Senators.

b. The Student Union Board Chairman shall represent the Union Board and will be a Board member on the Activities Board.

c. Five CSUN students at large.

d. One graduate student non-voting member.

3. The Activities Board shall be responsible for obtaining a budget for the year's activities and for the expenditures and revenues.

4. The Activities Board must submit its budget to the CSUN senate for approval and an operating policy.

5. The Activities Board may establish a chairman of which shall be an Activities Board member.

C. Elections Board

1. The Elections Committee shall be composed of no more than seven voting members appointed and approved by the senate.

2. The Elections Board shall determine the apportionment of the twenty college senators in October, such apportionment to be supplied by the office of the registrar.

3. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

4. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

5. The Elections Board shall determine the eligibility of all candidates as enumerated in the Constitution.

6. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

7. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

8. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

9. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

10. The Elections Board shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of all CSUN elections under the Constitution.

FOR VOTER APPROVAL

employ a secretary who will maintain the print agendas, record the minutes of each meeting and size that senate business as required by

required to attend all senate meetings. Three times a semester as determined by the presiding officer shall constitute ground for dismissal. To appeal the decision of an officer, a 2/3 vote of the total senate

President and/or senate to act in accordance with Paragraph J, Article VII, Section 4, Paragraph A, shall nullify any and all business enumerated

to remove any Presidential appointment other than the members present.

one member of their respective class or college at

at least 3/5 of the total senate voting member-

absentee ballots are permitted in the Sen-

shall be the Parliamentary Guide for the which may conflict with this constitution, its own internal rules, except where they conflict with the constitution.

committees of the senate.

Board.

responsibility of the Union Board to formulate policies and procedures for the Student Union

consist of the following appointed members, UN senators.

UN students that hold no elected office, graduate student from the GSO.

UNV Administrative Representative.

UNV Faculty Representative.

UN Alumnae Association Representative. The Board shall be required to submit their report. Those portions of the budget that pertain to and/or agreements made by the University of Nevada system will not require senate approval that are not discretionary in nature will require approval. For the purpose of this paragraph, any monies not expressly pertaining to expenditures, administrative salaries and the Union Building.

The Board shall submit an Operating Policy report.

The Board shall submit monthly reports on the CSUN senate.

rd.

registering and publicizing all CSUN sponsored social events.

shall consist of the following appointed

Senators.

Union Board Chairman or his representative on the Board and will be the only Student Union member on the Board.

Students at large.

student non-voting as an advisor. The Board shall be required to submit to the senate the year's activities and a monthly statement.

The Board must submit to the senate for its approval.

The Board may establish sub-committees, the Board shall be an Activities Board member.

The Committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the CSUN President.

The Board shall have the sole power to determine the apportionment of the twenty college senators prior to the election to be based upon figures registered.

The Board shall be responsible for the execution of UN elections under the provisions of this

The Board shall be responsible for the execution of UN elections under the provisions of this

The Board shall have the sole power to determine candidates as enumerated in this Constitution. The Board shall have the sole power to determine the results are considered final. The Board shall have the sole power to determine the results are considered final. The Board shall have the sole power to determine the results are considered final.

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6. The Election Board shall formulate and publish the election rules. Such rules shall be approved by the senate and furnished to every candidate at the time of his or her registration as a candidate.

7. For the purpose of counting or tabulating election results there shall be a majority of the Election Board membership, as well as a member of the UNLV Administration present.

D. Senate Appropriation Committee

1. The senate appropriations committee shall be required to study and suggest changes in all CSUN budgets, appropriation, and those discretionary funds outlined in Article VII, Paragraph A, Subsection 3.

2. The senate appropriation committee shall consist of the following voting members.

a. CSUN Treasurer as chairman.

b. Four CSUN senators.

c. Two members of the CSUN who do not hold any CSUN elected office, nor who serve as a member of the Activities Board.

1. The Chairman of the Activities Board may not serve on the senate appropriation committee.

3. All appropriations of CSUN funds and those funds described in Article VII, Section 10, Paragraph A, Subsection 3 must either be approved or disapproved by the senate appropriation committee before being voted upon by the senate. If appropriations are approved by the senate appropriations committee, then a simple majority vote will constitute senate approval. If the senate appropriation committee disapproves an appropriation, then approval by the senate will require a 2/3 vote of the membership present.

4. The senate appropriation committee shall submit to the senate for its approval an operating policy.

ARTICLE VIII JUDICIAL BRANCH

1. The Judicial power shall reside in one Judicial Court.

2. The Judicial Court shall consist of seven members who shall serve until they resign or are removed, but in no case shall any Justice serve more than four years.

3. A quorum shall consist of 3 student Justices.

4. The positions of justice shall be filled by Presidential appointment and approved by the CSUN senate.

5. Upon request, the Judicial Court may render advisory opinions.

6. Judicial Court shall have:

A. Original Jurisdiction of cases arising under CSUN Constitution.

B. Original jurisdiction of cases arising under the statutes, resolutions and by-laws of the student senate.

C. Appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the Elections Board.

8. The Judicial Court shall be made up of:

A. Five CSUN students who shall hold no other elected office and one of whom shall serve as Chief Justice.

B. Two UNLV Administrative Representatives with a legal background to serve as non-voting legal advisors to the court.

9. A set of rules known as the Judicial Court Rules of Procedure shall be established by the Judicial Court for its own operation. Such rules must be approved by the CSUN senate. Changes within the Rules of Procedure must originate with the Court and be approved by the senate.

10. Due Process of the Judicial Court.

A. All Judicial Court sessions shall be open to CSUN members. The Judicial Court may deliberate in private.

B. All cases must be presented to the Court in writing with a copy furnished to anyone who so requests at his own expense.

C. The Judicial Court shall publicize any cases in writing filed within three days of the time of filing. Such publicizing shall be done in an authorized manner that can be expected to communicate such information to the Student Body.

D. Anyone so desiring may, within seven days of the filing of a case, file an answer, and thus become a party to the case. All answers must be in writing and the Judicial Court must accept all answers filed prior to rendering a decision.

E. The Judicial Court may not render a decision until at least 7 days from the time of filing and must render a decision within 21 days or show sufficient cause for failing to do so. In the case of an election issue, the maximum period is 12 days from the time of filing. All decision must be in writing and publicized as stated in Article IX, Section 10, Paragraph C, and must contain the opinion of the Court's legal advisor.

F. The Judicial Court must publicize the time, date and place of all sessions in the manner stated in Article IX, Section 9, Subsection C. Such publication shall be made at least 48 hours prior to a Court session.

G. The Judicial Court at its own discretion may hear oral arguments pertaining to a case. In the event that oral arguments are entertained, all parties must be given equal time if they desire before the Court renders the decision.

H. The Chief Justice shall be solely responsible for carrying out the provision of Article IX, Section 10, Subsections B, C, D, E, and F.

11. A student Justice shall be required to excuse himself from participation in any case that he has been a party to or has demonstrated some other overt conflict of interest. In the event that three or more student Justices are excused, the President shall appoint Senate approval temporary Justices to preside over the case in question.

12. Any justice Court Justice who does not act in accordance with the provisions of Article IX, Section 11, shall be subject to impeachment. The Chief Justice who does not carry out the provisions of Article IX, Section 11, Subsection H, shall be subject to impeachment.

ARTICLE IX: RENUMERATION OF ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

1. The following salaries will be paid during an official's term in office.

A. The President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall receive a waiver of the Consolidated fee as well as an out of state tuition fee when applicable. They shall each receive a minimum salary of at least \$75.00 a month, but in no case shall either receive a monthly salary greater than that received by the President.

B. The Student Senator shall receive a minimum salary of \$7.50 per month during his term of office. The Senate salaries shall be decreased by an amount proportionate to each senator's monthly attendance record at regular Senate meetings.

C. The editor of the newspaper, magazine or yearbook shall receive a waiver of the Consolidated fee, as well as a monthly salary to be determined by the CSUN Senate.

2. The Senate by a 2/3 vote of the total voting membership may increase salaries. Any Senate approved salary increase shall expire at the end of the official's term of office.

3. The President and Vice-President's salaries are contingent upon said officials holding or being paid for no more than 15 hours of outside employment. These officials may request the Senate to waive this rule and allow a maximum of 40 hours of outside employment. A 2/3 vote of the total voting membership shall be required to waive this rule.

ARTICLE X: IMPEACHMENT

1. Judicial Board members and any elected CSUN officer shall be subject to an impeachment proceeding.

2. Impeachment procedure shall be as follows:

A. Charges may be brought by any member of the Senate.

B. The Senate shall vote as to whether the charges are meritorious.

1. A 2/3 vote of the total membership shall cause the establishment of an impeachment committee to study and recommend action to the Senate. Less than a 2/3 vote shall cause the charges to be dismissed.

(a) This committee shall have one administrative member and two Senators.

2. The Senate shall vote on the recommendations of the committee to impeach. A senate member cannot vote at his own impeachment proceedings. There shall be no double jeopardy.

article xi; recall

1. Upon presentation of a petition of at least 10% of the CSUN membership, and verification of such petition by the Executive Board, it shall be the duty of the Senate to hold a recall election. Elections held in the above manner shall only include the office named in the petition and the term of the incumbent officer shall terminate upon certification of the results of the recall election.

2. Any officer may be recalled by a 2/3 majority vote of the ballots cast at the recall election, provided that the total number of ballots cast amounts to 3/4 of the total votes cast for that office at the time of the officer's initial election.

ARTICLE XII: REFERENDUM

1. A 2/3 affirmative vote of the total Senate membership shall be required for the Senate to refer any proposal to the members of the CSUN for a vote.

2. A simple majority of those voting in a referendum or general election shall be required to pass referendum legislation.

3. A referendum election shall be held within three weeks of Senate approval.

ARTICLE XIII: INITIATIVE

1. Upon presentation of a petition of at least 10% of the CSUN membership to the CSUN President, and upon verification of the signatures by the Elections Board, any proposal requesting specific legislation within the authority of CSUN shall be placed on a ballot for a vote of CSUN members.

2. In order for initiative legislation to pass, each proposal must receive a majority of the votes cast provided that the total number of ballots cast is equal to 25% of the CSUN membership.

3. The initiative ballot must be held within three weeks after receipt of the petition.

4. Legislation enacted by means of initiative petition may only be amended or revoked by a vote of the CSUN members as provided in Article XII, Section 2.

CSUN ELECTION RULES

These rules are in accordance with the CSUN Interim Document.

I. Election Committee

- A. The Chairman of the election committee shall appoint those additional members necessary to successfully carry out the duties of the committee.
- B. All candidates, in order to have their names on the ballot, must have filed a complete election petition by 5 p.m., April 12, 1971, and must be members of CSUN.
- C. The candidate(s) securing the most votes in a general election shall be declared the winner.
- D. In the event of a tie, a vote shall be taken in a Joint Session of the Senate and the Executive Board. A simple majority will determine the winner.
- E. Write-in candidates will be permitted.
- F. If a person receives more than 50% in the primary election, he shall be declared the winner.

II. Candidacy

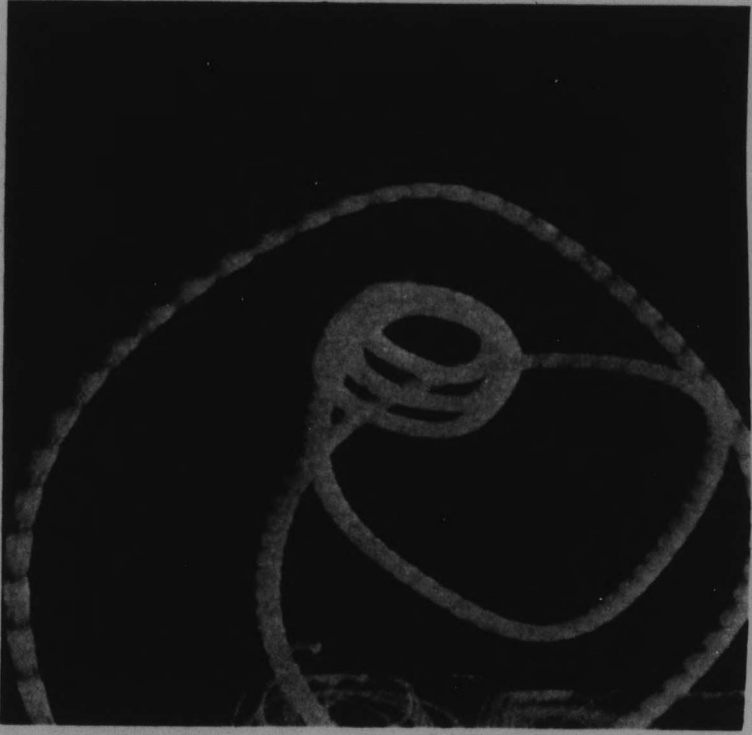
- A. Declarations of Candidacy must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on the posted deadline date.
- B. Individuals who do not file for candidacy may be considered as write-in candidates.

III. Campaigning

- A. Official campaigning will begin one month before the scheduled election date.
- B. On the two days of voting by students, there will be no campaigning permitted within 100 feet of any poll.
- C. Restrictions
 1. No posters or signs will be permitted inside of, or on the exterior surface of the library.
 2. No posters or signs will be permitted on any glass surface, or on any painted or non-painted surface of metal composition within the maintenance categorized of UNLV custodians. This includes:
 - a. Windows
 - b. Doors
 - c. Stairway handrails
- D. All signs, posters, handbills (other than ads in the Yell) must be taken down no later than noon of the day following the close of the elections.

IV. Election Voting Procedure

- A. In order to vote, students must be registered students of UNLV and have paid CSUN (Student Government) fees.
- B. The voter must show some form of identification.
- C. Name must be included in the I.B.M. list of CSUN students.
- D. Voters must initial their name on the I.B.M. list before a ballot will be issued to them prior to voting.
- E. Polls will be open in the Student Union from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.



UFO SIGHTED NEAR TONOPAH HALL

An unidentified flying object was sighted hovering around the south side of Tonopah Hall Saturday night. The sighting was made around midnight.

Spectators of the nocturnal event described the UFO as being saucer-shaped and emitting a phosphorus green glow. Others said it seemed to dart in and out of open windows.

One sleepy-eyed student said it appeared like a "turned on Frisbee", as it soared.

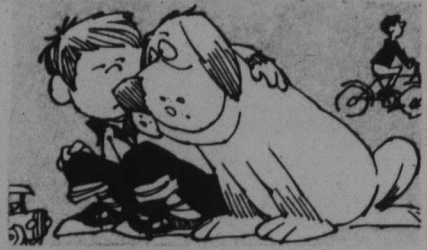
Now really, a turned on Frisbee around Tonopah Hall????

THE YELL APRIL 23, 1977
VOL XI NO 23 LAS VEGAS
CSUN PRESIDENCY
**WATKINS
WINS
PRIMARY**

DATELINE—LAS VEGAS---- DOUG WATKINS
was yesterday unanimously elected PRESIDENT
of C.S.U.N. During his campaign, WATKINS
Honesty, Action, and student Participation. It

AFTER DISCUSSING THE ALTERNATIVES

CONSIDER & VOTE



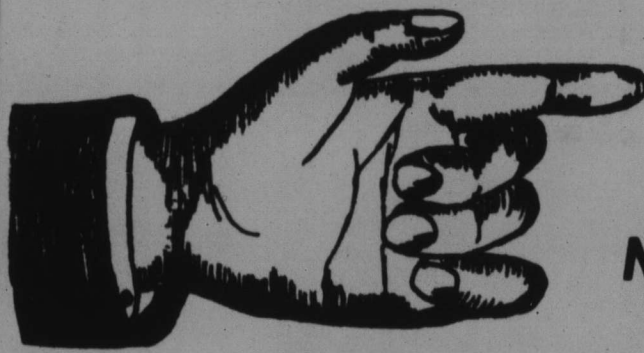
**LLOYD
GANGWER
CSUN
VICE PRESIDENT**

SHELLEY

VP

SAY NO MORE

Just The RIGHT Ticket



**JEFF
MARGOLIN
CSUN V.P.**



ELECT

BOB

BOB

BOB

BOB

BOB

BOB

BOB

BOB ANDERSON

He has provided UNLV this year with the best program of activities (lectures, movies, concerts) in the history of the school.

Action, not words!

PRESIDENT

MORE COSTITUTION

ARTICLE XLV: PUBLICATIONS

1. Newspaper:
 - A. CSUN shall publish a weekly newspaper or show sufficient cause for failure to do so.
 - B. CSUN shall publish a yearbook and/or magazine.
 - C. The editor of the newspaper, yearbook and/or magazine shall be appointed by the President with Senate approval and shall receive a salary as stated in Article IX, Section 1, Paragraph C.

ARTICLE XV: AMENDING PROCESS

1. This Constitution may be amended by a 2/3 affirmative vote of those present by the CSUN Senate, subject to the approval of the majority of the CSUN members voting in a general election provided that at least 25% of the CSUN members vote.
2. This Constitution may also be amended as provided for in Article XIII of this Constitution.
3. Any proposed Constitutional amendment brought before the Senate for a vote shall be given to a special amendment committee for study prior to coming on the Senate floor for that vote.

ARTICLE XVI: ENABLING CLAUSE

1. To enact this Constitution the following is required:
 - A. The CSUN Joint Session must approve it by a majority vote.
 - B. The CSUN membership must approve it by a majority vote. However, if the CSUN membership does not vote affirmatively, the document shall return to the CSUN Senate where it must secure a 2/3 vote of the Senate to be considered ratified.
 - C. The University of Nevada Board of Regents must approve the document.
2. This Constitution supercedes and amends all other existing Constitutions and by-laws of this government.
3. This Constitution shall take effect immediately except in areas of the document where currently serving elected officers would be removed from office. These officers shall fill their normal term of office which is until June, 1971.
4. The election of the Executive, Senior, Junior, and Sophomore officers shall be on April 21 and 22 for the primary election and May 5 and 6 for the general election since this Constitution's election dates are based on the revised University calendar, and this calendar will not take effect until the academic year, 1971-72.

CAMPAIGN ASSEMBLY

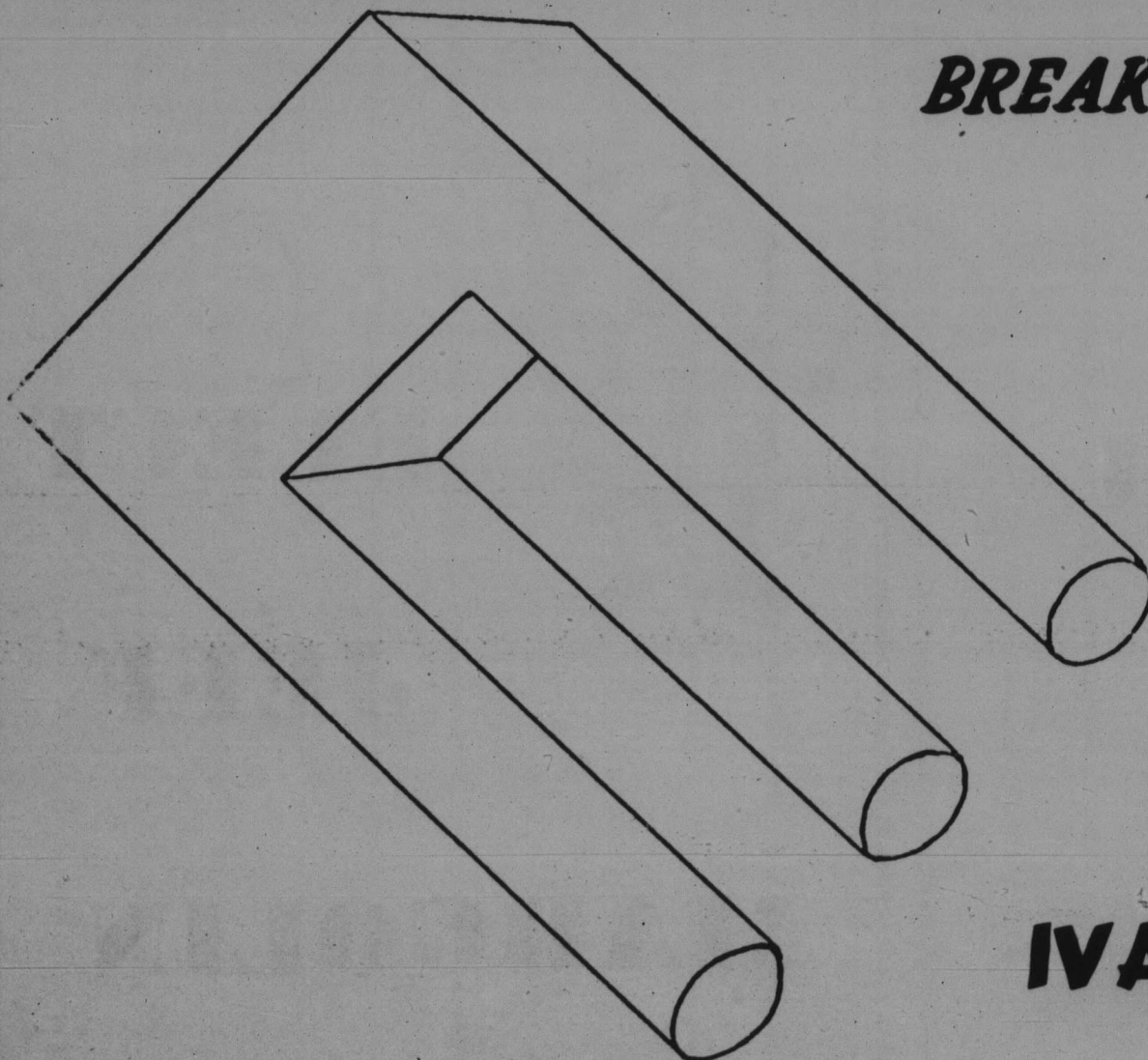
MEET THE CANDIDATES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14

12:00 NOON

WEST LOUNGE

BREAK OLD TRADITIONS



VOTE FOR

IVAN BRAIKER

CSUN PRESIDENT

**BOB
ANDERSON**

**CSUN
PRESIDENT**

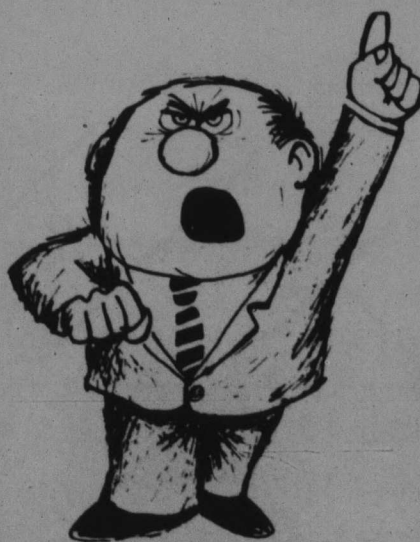


**LLOYD
GANGWER**

FOR

CSUN

VICE PRESIDENT



ELECT

JEFF

MARGOLIN

CSUN V P