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MUSICAL NOTES

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In the world today, there lives a magnificent cellist by the name of Pablo Casals. No other string player has ever enjoyed such professional longevity. At the age of ninety-four, Casals applies himself to the daily routines of practice as conscientiously as a beginning musician.

Casals, born on December 29, 1876 in Vendrall, Spain, now lives in the Santurce district of San Juan, Puerto Rico, in a house by the sea. He is as sturdy as ever, except for his legs bothering him at times, and his skin is still unwrinkled. "Casals, a stubborn being from his earliest days, seems just as obdurate in his resistance to the ordinary erosions of time as he has been in his conception of music or in matters of the conscience," a re-

cent interviewer has said. Casals considers it a privilege to be a musician. He says if he had his life to live over again, he would not change a thing.

It has been nearly seventy-two years since Casals made his debut, with the Lamoureux Orchestra in Paris (November 12, 1899). Since his debut, Casals has had his own orchestra in Barcelona, Spain — the Orquestra Pau Casals whose members were like his children. However, this orchestra disbanded due to the civil wars in Spain under Franco. Musicians who have recently heard Casals play speak "with incredulity of his persistent

(Continued on Page Seven)

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(Continued from Page Five)

delegates at the 1968 GOP Convention were under 30, while 83% were 40 years of age or older. In 42 states, there were no voting delegates under 30.)

The National Democratic Party has tried to rectify this past discrimination by requiring all state parties to actively encourage the participation of young people in all party affairs and to include 18-30 year olds in the National Convention delegation in "reasonable relationship" to their presence in the state population.

However, despite party reforms and despite the 26th Amendment, young people in Michigan and North Dakota will face severe restrictions on their right to participate in the nomination of a presidential candidate in 1972. Under the election laws of both states, National Convention delegates are chosen at state party conventions. State convention delegates are chosen at county conventions. And county delegates are chosen at a party primary. This primary election represents the only opportunity available to all voters for participation in the presidential nominating process — and it has already been held. In both states, the election occurred in late summer of 1970.

As a result, large numbers of Michigan and North Dakota voters will be prevented from taking part in the selection of their party's presidential nominee. These voters include (1) 18-20 year olds who are newly enfranchised by the 26th Amendment, (2) 21-23 year olds who were ineligible to vote in the 1970 primary, and (3) new residents who have moved into the state since 1970. In Michigan alone, the young people who are thus disenfranchised number over 1,000,000.

Bills have been introduced in the Michigan and North Dakota legislatures that call for a new primary in 1972. The North Dakota legislature adjourned without taking action, and Michigan politicians predict that the reform bill has little chance of passing their state's legislature. Consequently, court action is the only remaining alternative.

The Center for Political Reform has prepared lawsuits to be brought in each state by young voters and new residents who are deprived of their voting rights by state law. The suits are based on the 26th Amendment, the right to travel, the right of political association, the Equal Protection Clause, and the 1970 Voting Rights Act. The courts will be asked to enjoin present delegation selection procedures and to require each state to hold a new primary election.

If these court actions are successful, another barricade in the path of young people's voting rights will have been knocked down. If they fail, the youth of Michigan and North Dakota will have good reason to question the legitimacy of the electoral process. It's a shrewd trick to tell someone that he can now vote for President — but that he can have no say in who the candidates are. As "Boss Tweed" used to put it, "I don't care who does the electing, just so long as I do the nominating."

By N.H.L.