



### Thespians Announce New Theater Plan

The UA drama workshop has been recently reorganized under the direction of Charles Lucas, a graduate of U. C. L. A. and Yale University's school of drama. Lucas has directed several off-Broadway productions, and has done considerable work for all three television networks in the United States, as well as for Mexican television.

The first production in the workshop's program was being cast at press time, and is tentatively planned for presentation during the latter part of February. The play, "How Old is Joan Crawford?" is an original work by Richard Fisher, a former writer for Jack Benny, as well as for the Burns and Allen team. A production of MacBeth is also being planned for later this year.

The drama workshop intends to present original works by students in the creative writing department. The cast will rehearse these plays for a period of about two weeks, and then read them in a stand-up performance. After this try-out, the play can be either re-written, or scheduled to be presented in a major production.

Under the fine arts department, the drama workshop will offer three new courses starting this summer - History of the Theater, History and Application of Design, and Drama Workshop. Sets will be designed for each production by the Art department's class in set designing.

### Non-Smokers Eligible For Essay Contest

The recent report by the Surgeon General of the United States on smoking has caused a stir in many circles. *Time* magazine says that after publishing the report, seven out of ten people stopped reading *Time*. Here in Mexico the consternation caused has been shown in a number of ways including the possible banning of the sale of cigarettes.

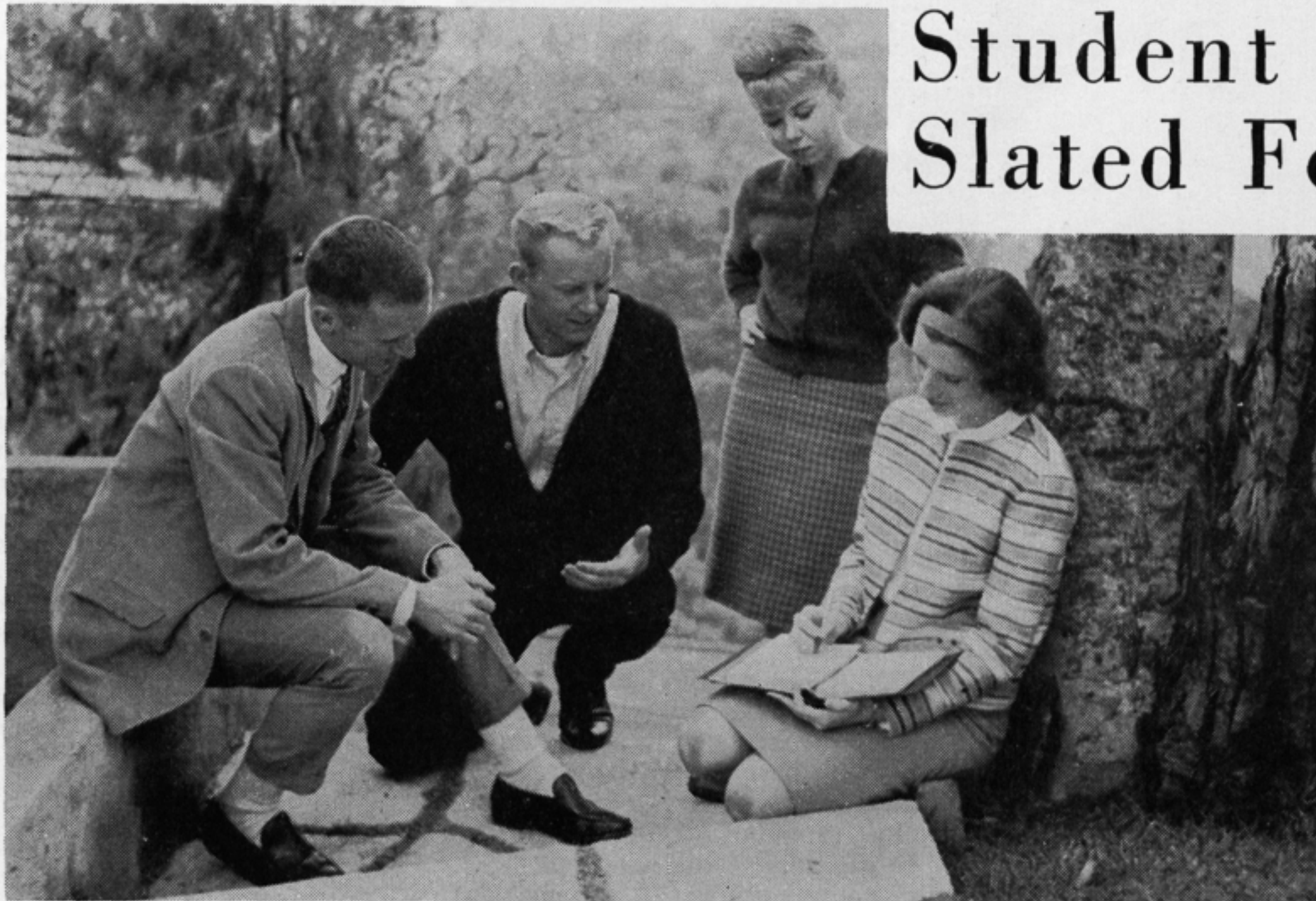
As a direct result of the report and the dangers that it exposed, Dr. Julia Baker, long-time resident of Mexico, has announced a contest for the students of the University. The contest is limited to non-smokers with the hope that the ideas that they express will possibly persuade some people to give up smoking.

The rules of the contest are: Each contestant must submit an essay of at least 1200 words on the subject "Why I Don't Smoke."

Every entry must be typed in standard form and double spaced. Only students of the University who don't smoke are eligible.

All entries must be submitted for judging on or before February 25, to Dr. Lindley's secretary.

The judges for the contest will be picked by Dr. Lindley and Dr. Baker. The prize offered by Dr. Baker is \$50 U. S. Cy. for the winner of the contest.



PLANNING GARIBALDI FIESTA—Are members of the Student Council, Terry McEvoy, Bill Dyer, Corinne Connor, and Susi Forbes. The quarter's traditional all-University function will be held at Tlaquepaque in Garibaldi Plaza, giving students a glimpse of a typical Mexican nightspot.

### Gordon Sweet Visits Campus

Dr. Gordon Sweet, executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities, was a recent visitor on the UA campus in the capacity of educational consultant in connection with the University-wide self study program.

Dr. Sweet's busy schedule included a meeting with the Steering Committee of the University self-study program, as well as a conference with the chairmen of the different committees. Dr. Sweet wound up his visit with an address to the UA faculty and was Dr. Lindley's guest for dinner at the University Club along with several members of the Board of Trustees.

### UA Alumnus Participates In Excavation

Juan Vidarte, 24 year-old University of the Americas graduate, is now working in archeology at the ancient city of Teotihuacan. He is with a group of Mexican government archeologists who have been working to search for and reconstruct a part of the ancient city.

Vidarte was born in Casa Blanca, Morocco, and three years later his family moved to Mexico. He started his studies at Purdue University in physics, but he soon found an interest in archeology and obtained his degree in 1963 at UA.

Vidarte initially started working in the ceramics laboratory at the pyramids, and then found more interest in field work. He advanced to the position of an assistant to the supervisor of an excavation, and is presently supervisor of another excavation.

The present project is involving with the problems of salvage archeology. Vidarte is heading a group which will attempt to save any important archeological finds which will be in the path of the new tourist super highway.

### Presents Play

"The Apparitions," a play written by Coley Taylor as his thesis for his M.A. degree in Creative Writing, will be presented late this month as part of the Latin American Cultural program at Park College, Parkville, Missouri.

Jenkin David, who directed plays at UA last year while on leave of absence from Park College, is producing the play. At UA Taylor is a guest lecturer.

### Clubs Offer Conversation Opportunity

Mexico, as a Spanish-speaking nation, offers students various opportunities for improvement of conversational Spanish. In Mexico City, several Institutes are conducting free programs for the purpose of practicing and improving Spanish and English conversation.

Villa Jones on Chilpancingo 23 offers weekly opportunity for exchange of Spanish conversation, an occasional speaker and a round-table discussion in Spanish on Tuesday evenings from 6:30 to 8:30.

This Spanish-English cultural group is open to anyone desiring more practice in Spanish conversation. The Villa Jones is under the direction of Robert Cuba Jones, a graduate of the University of Chicago.

The Mexican-North American Cultural Institute on Hamburgo 115 offers a larger program for Spanish-English conversational groups. On Tuesday evenings from 6-8, practice in Spanish conversation is conducted. On Thursday evenings, the Institute also offers two sessions from 6-7:30 and 7:30-9:00 for Spanish-speaking people to practice their English. All classes are free of charge.

The Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, jointly sponsored by the United States and Mexican governments, has 9000 students studying English as well as 500 North Americans and Europeans studying Spanish.

## Student Government Fiesta Slated For Garibaldi Square

In keeping with the tradition of presenting at least one major social function each quarter, the Student Council has announced a University-wide Mexican fiesta to be held on Friday, February 21. The usual site of these events is the campus, but because of the difficulties encountered with the weather and with transportation, a downtown location has been selected.

The Student Council is hoping for full support in this new endeavor from the whole student body. For the winter quarter students this is an excellent opportunity to see what a typical Mexican nightspot is like and for the regular students it is a chance to become better acquainted with the large number of transient students on campus.

The fiesta is to be held at a nightspot located in the Plaza Garibaldi. The Plaza, located several blocks from San Juan de Letrán, is famous for the numerous mariachi bands that gather there at night to entertain visitors.

The fiesta is to begin at 3:30 p.m. and continue until 7:30 p.m. There are to be at least one group

of typical mariachis and one group of musicians from the State of Veracruz, the home of La Bamba.

There will be an admission of 10 pesos per single or 15 pesos per couple. Included in the charge will be typical Mexican foods such as tacos, enchiladas, and other foods all of which have been proven sanitary for the faint-hearted. Refreshments of all types will be available at reasonable prices.

The location has been picked because of the atmosphere that is found nowhere else in the world. The *ambiente* or spirit that develops when people gather to eat Mexican food, drink Mexican beverages, and join the mariachis in their lively songs is unique. "The Student Council is hoping that all will take full advantage of this wonderful opportunity," says President Bill Dyer.

The planning committee for the fiesta is composed of Bill Dyer, Student council president; Terry McEvoy, vice-president; Corinne Connor and Steve Daniels, representatives; and Susi Forbes, a special assistant from Kent State University.

### Prof. Studies Under Grant

The Relm Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan has granted Jacqueline Lou Hodgson, assistant professor of economics at the University of the Americas, a fellowship so that she may present at the University of Wisconsin, her doctorate thesis on international economics.

"Partial Terms of Trade: Case Study of India and New Zealand in Refutation of the Prebisch Thesis" is the subject of her thesis. In order to present her dissertation, the University of the Americas has granted Miss Hodgson a three month leave of absence beginning the middle of March.

Miss Hodgson received her B. A. and M. A. in economics at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington.

### Tax Forms Here

Students desiring federal income tax return forms may pick them up at the business office between the hours of 9:00 and 5:00. Monday through Friday.

### Tajan, Golub Show Works

Oil paintings by Tacey Tajan and paintings in oils and plastics by Nancy Golub, undergraduate art students here, are now on display in the University's campus gallery, Saloncito VIII, and will be shown through March 6.

Approximately 35 paintings and a large number of sketches in several mediums make up the exhibition. In addition, there are a half dozen small etchings by Golub.

The larger paintings, eight from each artist, are consistently figurative, using clear outlines, a blurring of detail, and the application of color in an almost abstract manner.

To many, the work of these two artists seem very much a part of the current "Humanist" trend in Mexican painting,

though less like Belkin or Cuevas than the lesser-known Francisco Corzas, or in the most somber work of Golub, of Artemio Sepúlveda. There are clear distinctions, however, between the work of the two.

The paintings of Golub have a heavy, brutal outline, and a strong attempt is made in every work to attain a sense of motion. The faces are sometimes suggestive of the peasants in the work of Millet.

In contrast, Tajan's paintings are serene, often humorous, the outlines thin, and the colors generally subdued.

Some of the works were based originally on the poses taken by models, though many others are the product of pure imagination.



ARTISTS AT WORK—Shown are Tacey Tajan, on the left, and Nancy Golub, UA art students completing paintings for their upcoming exhibit. The works of the girls will be exhibited in the campus gallery, Saloncito VIII, through March 6.

# U.S. Higher Education Facing Academic Crisis

The American academic world is facing a time of crisis. An ever increasing demand for education is placing our colleges and universities in a situation demanding rapid expansion, as well as the creation of new institutions of higher learning. More young men and women leave high school with the intention of securing a higher education than ever before. This situation, however, is not exclusively limited to the United States. Recent reports show that conditions at Paris' Sorbonne have reached the point where only one out of five students is able to squeeze into the crowded lecture halls. Another example is the National University of Mexico, originally built to satisfy the demands of 30,000 students and now accommodating approximately 80,000.

The increased demand for higher education in the United States, and in a great part of the world, has placed prime value on the most important element in education, the teacher. Not only must the physical facilities of education be expanded to satisfy the new demands for learning, but each institution faces the challenge of securing the best faculty possible, a faculty, incidentally, that is being swayed constantly by the private industrial and commercial sectors of our society.

The individual college or university, then, faces two main challenges in its efforts to meet the new demands placed on it. In the first place, an institution must compete against other colleges and universities throughout the country in order to secure the best possible academic material available. Secondly, it must also match the offers of industry and commerce.

The ultimate solution to the problem of securing a superior academic staff must be an increase in the cost of education, which must be borne by the individual student. Under these circumstances, the action taken by the Trustees and Asociados of the University of the Americas comes as no surprise. The 7 percent tuition increase makes it clear that UA will not be content to sit on the sidelines in the battle for more and better education. Similar moves are being made by colleges and universities throughout the United States. At Ohio State University, for example, tuition has gone up 25 percent in the last three years. In another section of the United States, the Board of Regents of the state of Colorado is considering a 40 percent tuition boost for all state supported institutions.

We feel that the move taken by the Trustees and Asociados is only one of the several logical steps that must be taken in order that UA may retain its position of leadership in the field of international education.

## A Student Speaks

# Popular Myths Attacked By Renowned Commentator

By Linda Massey

Lively critic Leo Rosten, in his essay "Myths we Live By," piercingly attacks some of our most cherished beliefs. "Throughout the history of mankind," says Rosten, "men have been accused and despised, even tortured and killed, for daring to question the prevailing myths about truth and falsehood. Yet it is always from someone who questions the obvious—some curious, day-dreaming 'egghead'—that our great discoveries come." After citing some notable "eggheads" (Isaac Newton, Einstein, Freud) who struggled to liberate us from ignorance, Rosten makes an effort to examine some of the more "irritating" myths of our day.

**Facts speak for themselves.** Mr. Rosten blatantly calls this an idiotic myth. "We must arrange, pattern, interpret, and analyze facts before they can become meaningful." In New York City's Borough of Queens, for years it was advertised, "Come To Queens And Live Longer." Queens' death rate had been "proved" to be substantially lower than that of Manhattan. Aha! It was true that fewer people seemed to die in Queens but... Manhattan has more and better hospitals and when people got sick they went to Manhattan hospitals (where sometimes they died). Do facts speak for themselves?

Neurotic behavior can be attributed to an unhappy childhood. "But," says Rosten, "all childhood is unhappy; all childhood is charged with frustration, fear, and uncertainty." Why do some people emerge from childhood enriched and productive, while others remain paralyzed by unresolved dilemmas?

**Every problem has a solution.** Some problems, Mr. Rosten

holds, will never be solved, but can only be "re-shaped and reformed." As an example, he cited the case of Groucho Marx, who once resigned from a country club with the following words: "I don't want to belong to the kind of club which accepts people like me as members." (Irrefutable, no?)

You should always tell the truth. Life would be intolerable, says Leo Rosten, if people went around telling the truth all the time. "Sometimes it's kind NOT to tell the truth." Why are children nursed on this particular myth when faced with its anti-thesis each day of their lives?

**The purpose of life is to be happy.** Here, Mr. Rosten seems to pinpoint an international neurosis. "I know of nothing more demeaning to man than this narcotic pursuit of 'fun'. Where was it written that life can always be easy or completely free of conflict or pain? Those who want the refuge of happiness can find it in tranquilizing pills, or in senility." Today depression is immediately interpreted as a symptom of psychiatric disorder. We are no longer permitted the "dignity of depression" and... it's depressing. "The purpose of life is not to be happy—but to matter... to have it make some difference that you lived at all."

Where did these myths come from? Rosten doesn't say. We suspect that they are pampered and patted, nurtured and nestled smack into the lap of every new generation. It will be hard to discard our very protected myths, says Mr. Rosten. "We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that most of us never really mature; we simply grow taller."

Does this fact speak for itself?

# PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



CHILDREN'S LIBRARY IN AJIJIC

Long before aid to underdeveloped areas throughout the world became official under such names as the Peace Corps, Alianza para el Progreso and others, Americans living abroad have been taking an active interest in those among whom they live, and offering effective aid in an unpublicized manner.

A case in point is the village of Ajijic, on the shores of Lake Chapala, near Guadalajara. This small Indian village has become a home away from home for many American writers and painters, as well as elderly retired couples who have chosen Ajijic for its climate and friendly, uncomplicated living.

In appreciation, and in an effort to widen the horizons of the young Mexican citizens of the future, some years ago these Americans started a combined library and art school. In two spacious rooms with well filled bookcases and the walls lined with paintings produced by the young artists, the village children spend much of their free time reading well-translated American and European juvenile classics and painting under the direction of some of the foreign artists.

## Tim Heah!

# Equestrian Phobia Finds UA Victim

Most of us have our own private and trivial fear. Something so small we can't let on about it, like thunderstorms, or large 'friendly' dogs, or riding with 9 other people in an elevator with '8 persons or 900 Kgs.' printed on the plaque. All we know is that we just have to show our teeth, and choke back the panic in our voices: "Ho, ho, lovely little dog isn't he, ha, ha, er... back doggie... er, DOWN! ha, ha, beautiful pup". Or: "Wow, what a downpour, I guess the storm center is just about overhead, Huh? — Great, I just love this lunder, I mean thightning... er, great, huh?"

**Trying to keep my personal phobia secret** all these years I was wearing me down and, if you don't mind, I'd like to get it off my chest. If I'm introduced to a horse, I become rigid with terror. Horse lovers maintain that you must immediately show them who is boss. Can they explain how this is achieved when there is no doubt in either your or the horse's mind that the larger of the two gives the orders. Even practicing the most exhaustive auto-analysis I cannot find the basis of my problem. At the age of three I was not beaten up by an evil child who looked like a horse, nor did a mad uncle give me a toy one with spikes on it. All I know is that horses and I are poles apart. If you put us together we form an unhappy and unsightly combination in which one of us is likely to get hurt. Prevented from taking a bullwhip, I arm myself with a heavy riding crop - yet it is always the horse which comes out unscathed.

After mustering all my courage I recently straddled a boney nag to ride to an Aztec spring several miles from Ciudad Juárez. It ambled one kilometer along the mountain track and stopped at the edge of a precipice. I nudged it very gently, mainly because I

felt that the cliff might give way, and there was no response. If I nudged it harder I contemplated it giving a little bound... this, as there was a drop of several hundred feet to our left, seemed unsatisfactory, so I whistled. Evidently another mistake, as the whistle must have epitomized all the innate differences between us. It didn't jump, however, but it nonchalantly turned its head and practically bit my ankle off.

**A farming girl** from England recently wrote a book which I thought might be my salvation. It treated the science of befriending horses and cattle. She maintains that breathing through your nostrils down a horse's is the very best sort of 'Hi' in horse language. She promised that after your greeting has been reciprocated, you could leap merrily onto its back and it will obey your every whim. I was always disarmably gullible.

When I first tried nostril-breathing with a horse, the owner thought I was ill, so I gaily explained that I was speaking horse language, and continued with my unsavoury conversation. The beast was replying with about a Force 4, when I might have got my verbs wrong, or said something quite unacceptable; the animal casually shifted its hoof onto my boot. I think I shouted for all of the thirty seconds it took the owner to induce the horse to step elsewhere. The while, it remained with its face a few inches from mine, grinding its green teeth and flapping its lips in the most frightful display of callous amusement I have ever seen in an animal.

**How anyone can 'LOVE'** such shockingly unpredictable creatures is beyond me, nevertheless, I shall continue to struggle with them although I consider them unsafe in the middle and murderously untrustworthy at either end.

TIM BLAIR

## What's Wrong With Caesar?

# Latin America Stabilized By Military Government

By John O'Neill

"Caesar" has traditionally been a dirty word for liberals, North American, Western European, but especially Latin American. For them military rule is by definition "bad" and at best something barely tolerated by civilized men on the basis of promises by the military that power will eventually be restored to civilians.

The anti-Caesar school of thought is very influential, if not dominant, in the Hemisphere's universities and among the professional people produced by them. Subordination of the military to the civilian power is seen as axiomatic: soldiers fight wars, civilian politicians govern and that is that.

All this is very righteous and tidy, not to say chic in intellectual circles. But history is more fickle than Milady when it comes to the fashions of the day. There is strong evidence, I believe, that the concept of civilianism as the universally natural and most desirable form of government is Out, especially in Latin America.

Throughout the post-independence history of the area, military rule has been generally dominant and almost always looks pretty bad from the point of view of today. One can sympathize with the liberal opinion, when looking back over the panorama of *golpes*, counter-*golpes*, plots and *pronunciamentos* that is Latin American history. But the question should be asked: Was military rule invariably the worst alternative? And the answer, of course, is No.

In order to look at the Caesars of Latin America, it is useful to look further backward in time: to Caesar himself. For static liberal minds he is the classic example of the statesman corrupted by power. The virtuous Brutus has survived as the Good Guy of the piece, though a little drastic. Tyrannicide has always had a vague appeal to a certain mentality.

**Who were the men** who stabbed Caesar to death? They were men who had been stranded by history; reactionaries, therefore, who masked a crime done in the interests of a waning ruling class with the trappings of constitution-alism.

What remains a historical fact is that Caesar gave most of the Western and Mediterranean world the best government it has ever had. Had he lived on, it is fairly certain he would have conquered Germany and world history would have been unimaginably different.

To confuse Caesar with some

of the later Roman "barracks emperors" and to lump them under the principle of Caesarism into something homogeneously vile, applying it impartially to strong military or military-oriented rulers since that time is rather unfortunate. It is to go along with the contemporary notion of doctrinaire liberals that all generals in power are "Gorillas."

To read the Hispanic American Report or the New York Times, one would believe that poor little Latin America is caught between militarism and Fidelismo and that it is very sad for the U. S. to have to tolerate military rule and the only real hope is for countries such as Argentina and Peru to become Costa Ricas or Uruguays some day. In the meantime, how uncouth! But maybe that bad boy Fidel will grow up to be a Good Guy again and then the Fidelistas will behave and then there will be 20 (well-behaved) Cubas south of the Rio Grande.

There is something that has been overlooked in this picture and it is something important. The Latin American military men seem to be growing up. Many of them are graduates of U. S. military colleges and have been posted abroad as attaches. They are a different lot from the previous generations of military caudillos, except that they understand power. And this word, so disparaged, is what government after all is about.

We have seen the military in Peru and Argentina seize power and then restore a form of democracy in which they have something to say. The military in Venezuela have gone along with Betancourt up to now and it is obvious that both parties listen to each other. So far, in these countries at least, so good.

But the titanic pressures Latin America is suffering are still there and there also is Fidel to make everything of them that he can. Do not think that the Fidelistas are unaware of their chief enemy. I remember hearing a talk by Raul Castro, when I

(Continued on page 4)

## Dr. Stafford Hurt

The staff of the Collegian extends its heartiest get-well wishes to Dr. Lorna Stafford, the dean of the graduate school. Dr. Stafford fell in the lobby of the Geneve Hotel and broke her arm. She is now recovering at her home at 2090 Las Palmas. The staff hopes to see her back at her desk soon.

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## Prof's Work Exhibited At Downtown Gallery

Toby Joysmith, assistant professor of applied arts at UA is now having a one-man show of his work at the Turok-Wasserman Galleries, Amazonas 17.

Using the motif, "The Pyramid in Relief Construction and Paint," a total of thirty-one works are displayed, two of which, "Childbirth" and "Motherhood," are copies of panels from his powerful and vivid mural in Mexico City's Women's Hospital.

The mural panels utilize all the familiar aspects of Joysmith's work: the ever-present pyramids springing upward between two converging lines, the use of ancient Mexican cultural referents (in this case the squatting Aztec goddess of childbirth), and the combination of bright and dull colors held apart by embedded strips and bits of cloth, with sticks for the steps of the pyramids.

Masonite, an artificial board material, and stretched canvas are both used as surfaces for the constructions, while the "paint" is invariably a homemade but well-calculated mixture of Resistol (an adhesive material of acrylic plastic), powdered pumice stone, ordinary artist's plaster, and pigments in solution. The whole is applied to the canvas or panel while it rests flat on table or floor.

The materials Mr. Joysmith uses fit his purposes remarkably well. He says that his works are not quite paintings, and this is

true, though one glance about his studio is sufficient to show that he is a competent portrait artist as well as a bold innovator and architecturally-minded structuralist in his "constructions." The method used for building up separately colored areas of cloth and plastic approaches bas-relief, and indeed three of the smaller and less impressive constructions do utilize only cut and mounted colored pieces of board. In this extreme, however, a tremendous amount of the charm of texture is lost, and Mr. Joysmith himself admits that this extreme experiment had been a dead end. But the majority of works make the best of two art forms: there is the sculptural "feel" of bas-relief, yet the color and visual texture of painting.

Mr. Joysmith's work very clearly stems from Cezanne, and has been inspired by the art and folklore of ancient Mexico. But what any other influences may have been, it is almost impossible to say. The work is quite unlike that of anyone else. Cubism is evident, but it is a cubism that seems to have been developed directly from Cezanne rather than merely adopted from the Picasso-Braque school of Eliot-like intellectuality. The touch here is more emotional, less rigidly drawn, and seemingly far more affirmative of life. The past is not rejected, as in Picasso-Braque, but used as something on which to stand, to strive upward.



Marilú Pease Photo

REPRESENTING UA SCHOLARS—Members of the most recent Dean's List shown are Gloria Schon, Ann Schiff, Linda Furman, Carol F. Mason, and Geoffrey D. Schwer. The qualifying grade point average for this academic achievement is 3.2.

## Outdoor Art Show Of Student's Work To Be Held On UA Campus

By Glenn Reitze

Over sixty pieces of the sculptural work of Raphael Samuel, an artist now studying at UA, will be shown here starting February 24. The closing date for the exhibition is presently undetermined.

The entire campus will serve as a gallery. Works will be scattered over the lawn, beneath trees, and along the paths with

the intention of turning the University into a natural museum.

Raphael Samuel works in a variety of materials, from sealing wax and papier maché to concrete and metals. Of course, only works in the more resistant substances—primarily concrete spread over bent metal, or plastic heated and dripped over a similar framework—will be shown on campus.

Two very distinct styles of sculpture will be displayed. One is Samuel's "Mexican Folk Art" style: stickfigure constructions dabbled with concrete or coated with plastic. Perhaps the most impressive of all the works of this sort is a seven-foot tall group

lines, usually bending around one another somehow.

Samuel was born in Madras, India, but moved to Trinidad at the age of nine. He began his work in art as a craftsman, working at various times as a shoemaker, a tailor, and finally as a maker of fine jewelry.

He worked on his own, in his spare time. Some of the things he created then were similar to the work he now does, but more of them were along very different lines: tiny, miniature sculptures more like fine porcelain figurines than Greek statues. He produced more than two hundred works that depicted the folk history of Trinidad, and was rewarded by being sent to a sculptural exhibition in Jamaica.

Two and a half years ago, Samuel came to Mexico City to work with this institution. He has had two shows here previous to the coming exhibition. In June of 1963 he sent a work to the Swedish Festival in Geneva, Illinois, and received first prize in sculpture. The work was of papier maché, and was entitled, "El Musico."

Samuel makes his sculptures without previous plans, letting the feel of the materials dictate the shapes which his hands will build.

### Four Pledged By Fraternity

The Delta Mu chapter of Delta Sigma Pi has announced four new pledges as a result of the fraternity's formal rush. They are John Sullivan, Fred Gomez, John O'Brien, and Jim Mac Dougal.

Tours have already been taken through Grant Advertising and El Aguila, a cigarette manufacturing plant, with two more on the agenda for this quarter.

Mixing pleasure with business, two parties and a "lunada" (moonlight picnic) have enabled the pledges and their dates to become better acquainted with the active members, as well as with each other.

President Ron Dorney has presented the book store with a \$25.00 scholarship to be awarded to the student in business or international relations with the highest grade average at the end of this quarter.

Anyone interested in going through Delta Sig's informal rush, should contact Dorney as soon as possible, or leave a note on the fraternity bulletin board, stating his address and phone number.

A total of twenty-two students are on the most recent Dean's List, a high honor for academic achievement, according to Dr. Robert Bidwell, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Heading the list is Charles Joseph Loyacano, who has earned this honor six times, and Frederick Alan Hombach for the fifth time.

Next in line are Astrid A. Klavins, Lois Marie Hunter and Michael Wittig, who have achieved this academic distinction three times.

Making their second appearance on the Dean's List are Linda Hazel Furman, Frances Emma Jackson, Carol F. Mason, Gloria Schon and Geoffrey D. Schwer.

Newcomers to the Dean's List are Carl Eugene Batt, Fletcher Henry Browne, Gordon Scott Christey, Lynne Mylisse Cochran, Linda LaMonte Foster, Mary Ann Fox, Joan Lorraine Giguere, Ray Edward Johnson, Thomas J. McDermott, Barbara Lord Phillips, Anne Schiff, and Alfred Stahl.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the Dean's List at the end of their third quarter. The qualifying grade point average is 3.2 on the work of each of the past two quarters on the basis of at least twelve hours per quarter.

A grade of "A" earns four quality points for each credit hour; a grade of "B", three quality points; a grade of "C", two quality points; a grade of "D", one quality point. The grade point average is the total number of quality points divided by the total number of credit hours.

## All Students Elegible For UA Exhibit

The 15th Annual Student Art Exhibition held by this institution will be displayed in both the North and South Galleries of the Mexican-American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115, from March 12 to April 8.

It is stressed by the art department that the show is open to all students at UA without regard to whether they have taken any course in art here.

Entries for the exhibition may be submitted until Monday, March 10. All works must be ready for hanging, have a copy of the official entry blank attached, and be accompanied by a three peso fee.

Prizes will be awarded in the following categories: (1) paintings in oil, plastics, encaustic, collages, etc.; (2) paintings in watercolor, gouache, etc.; (3) prints of all types, including linoleum and woodcuts, etching, photography, lithography, etc.; and (4) drawings in any medium.

Not more than four works in any one category may be submitted. Detailed information may be obtained in the Art Center office.

### Officers Chosen

Newly elected officers of the Newman Club are Edith Sands, president; Terry McEvoy, vice-president; Susan Jasper, secretary; and Beverly Jasper, treasurer. Mrs. Elizabeth Lopez is adviser. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Pirineos 625. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

## Director Of Housing Office Relates Varied Experiences

By Jim Walsh

Certainly one of the busiest offices at the University is that of the housing department. Mrs. Margaret Martínez de Alva, director, can always be seen at her desk answering the barrage of ringing telephone and smiling, greeting students who have housing problems.

Coordinating living accommodations for new students keeps Mrs. Martínez de Alva busy. She personally inspects each house that is recommended to her and

finds only one or two out of every twenty to be satisfactory.

"The greatest number of houses is needed in the summer and winter quarters and it is a matter of luck whether enough houses can be found," says Mrs. Martínez de Alva. She feels that, on the whole, the students are well behaved. "On a few occasions there have been some problems about keeping housing rules—especially hours."

Born in Trenton, New Jersey, Mrs. Martínez de Alva moved to Tokyo, Japan with her family

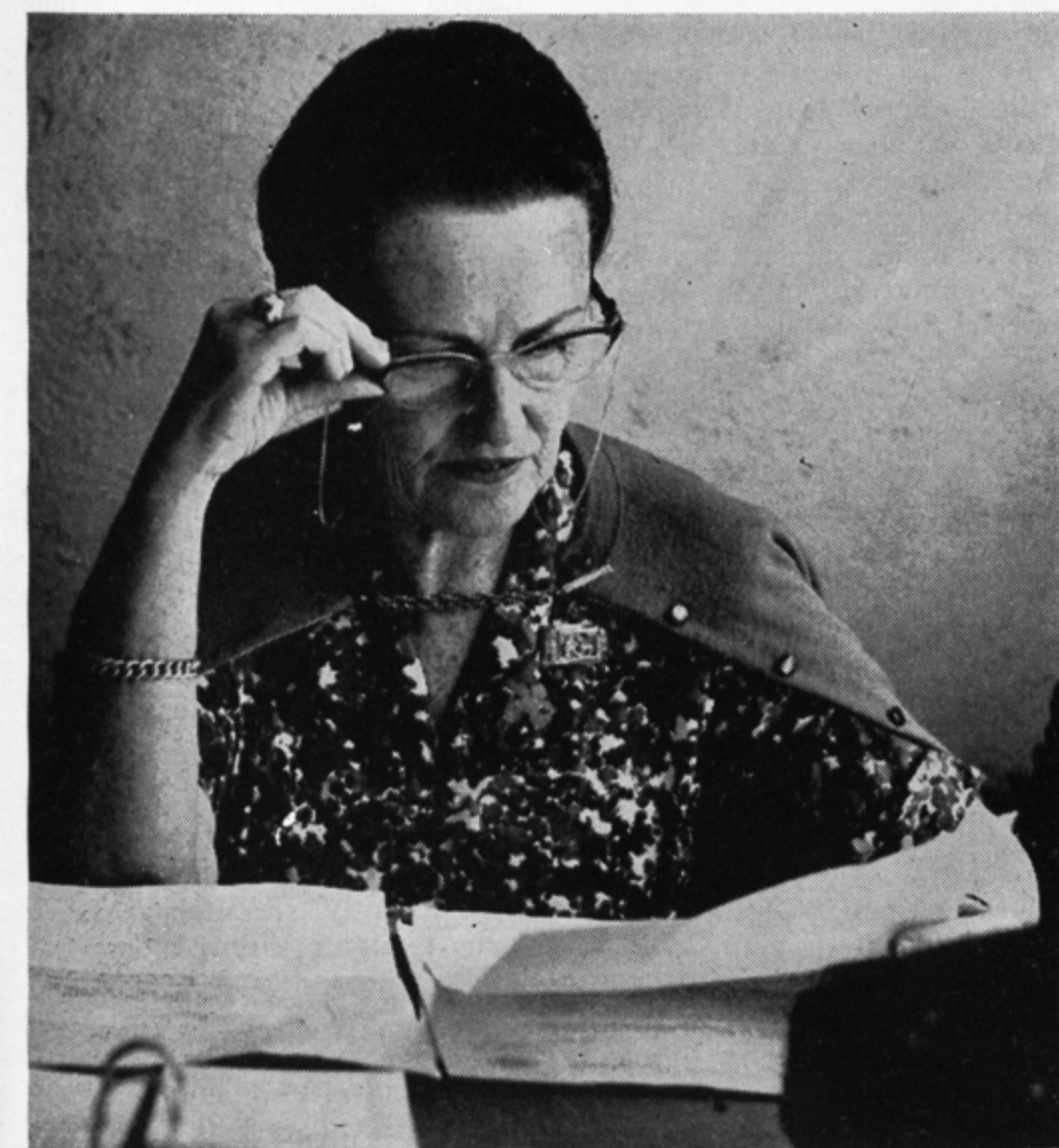
when she was eighteen years old. Recalling her four-year stay in Japan she remembers that the Japanese people were extremely courteous and polite.

"They went out of their way to help us. One time my mother and I were traveling by train and missed our stop. Since we spoke very little Japanese we had a hard time explaining our plight. Finally by the use of gestures we made ourselves understood. A Japanese man traveling on our train got off with us, put us on another one, got on with us, and took us back to the stop we wanted. The amazing thing was that he interrupted his trip to show us safely back to our destination."

While in Japan Mrs. Martínez de Alva met a young Mexican diplomat who was charge d'affaires to China and Japan from Mexico. She was later to travel to Montevideo, Uruguay with her mother to marry the young diplomat.

After her marriage she became a continental traveler. Her husband was counselor to legations in London and other European countries, held various posts in Central and South American countries and became ambassador to Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela. Although he is now in semi-retirement he represented the Mexican government in the United Nations last year and served in South West Africa.

Being the wife of a diplomat was never boring. "While my husband was stationed in Costa Rica we had the president and his cabinet over for dinner. Unfortunately the electric power went off and since everyone in Costa Rica has electric stoves, dinner couldn't be prepared. My only choice was to serve cocktails by candlelight for three hours. When the electricity finally went on, it was a pretty lively party."



Marilú Pease Photo

ALWAYS HELPFUL—Mrs. Margaret Martínez de Alva personally inspects and approves all living accommodations for UA students. Her interesting and cosmopolitan life as wife of a diplomat holds many remembered incidents.



PUTTING THE FINAL TOUCH—Raphael Samuel, UA sculptor from Trinidad, finishes a small work for his outdoor exhibition here that opens February 24.

of statues representing three artists at work. In the simplicity of the lines, a sort of music is suggested.

The contrasting type of works are often equally gaunt, but the lines are invariably smooth. Instead of sombreros and musical instruments, there are no ornaments more bulky than a book. Smooth curves replace angular lines. And in place of popular Mexican folk culture, a simplified, more universal folk culture is suggested.

Very often the theme in these works is that of lovers embracing. Yet there are also tall, tight statues that suggest a remoteness, a quiet pensiveness. A number of these pieces have a serpentine form: twisting merry-go-round-like in loops and swirls. Often, the creatures represented in these twisting lines are swans, sometimes snakes.

Samuel concentrates on form, not detail. The faces of his creations are only circular curves: there are never any features; their senses seem to spring from their bodies, from the sway of the lines. Although all the pieces are figurative, they are sometimes reduced to a few simple

# Smokejumpers Tell Summer Adventures

By Mary Ridenour

Imagine yourself flying over the wilderness of the North-western United States with smoke billowing up from the earth and parachuting to the ground to answer another alarm of "Forest fire."

This is the summer occupation of Roy Korkalo and Douglas Daniels, of Missoula, Montana, transient students at UA this quarter. Smoke jumping has provided them adventure, many unique experiences, the opportunity to travel throughout the Western United States and Alaska, and a means of income for their college educations.

Roy is a junior in microbiology at Montana State University. Doug also a junior, has attended Montana State University and Montana State College. His major is civil engineering and he plans to graduate from Montana State College.

They have known each other several years and attended the same high school. Roy and Doug were both members of the wrestling team in high school and in college. Their common interests are indeed numerous, and traveling should not be excluded.

Last year they spent the school year in Europe exploring the continent's many wonders, and from May until July they lived in Alaska.

When asked how they became interested in working as smokejumpers for the United States Forest Service, they explained

that Missoula, Montana is the head base for smokejumping in the United States, and that it was mentioned to them as a joke that they apply for the job, a dare that has materialized into a marvelous summer career.

To become smokejumpers they worked the summer of 1961 on "district," doing general work gaining fire-fighting experience with the Forest Service. Their second summer they were accepted as smokejumper recruits which entailed an intensive four week training period obtaining knowledge of fire control, first-aid, and actual jumping. Since that time Roy has completed sixty jumps and Doug fifty-two.

Reaching inaccessible areas is the main purpose for smokejumpers, and also in emergency cases where a fire needs to be retarded before the ground crew can reach the location. Occasionally they are called upon to do rescue work when hunters become lost or injured and when local disasters occur.

While parachuting from planes flying at only 1000 feet into rough terrain seems dangerous, there have been no jumpers killed as a direct result of the jumping. When injuries do occur, the main reason is a parachute being collapsed by a tree and the jumper free-falling to the earth. Roy and Doug have had no broken bones, but innumerable sprains and bruises have been the consequence of not being able to pick the flattest and softest area in which to land.

## Hockey On Tap

Students who can ice-skate are invited to join local ice hockey clubs. Those interested may contact the Dean of Men. Only those registered for a full year at UA are eligible.

## Four Teams Vie For First And Second

After four weeks of competition, last quarter's cellar dwellers, the Maestros, have first slot tied up with the Stuka, the fall quarter champions. The Groseros and the Last-placers both claim second place with 9-3 win-loss records, trailing the two leaders by only one game.

Team high game fell to the Groseros (672), and team high series to the Stuka (1899). Claude Lebrun took men's high game (224) and men's high series (542) while Bill Wilkins picked up men's high average (168).

Women's high series (509) and high average (165) went to Josefina Barreira, and women's high game (190) to Gail Derby. In the Men's 220 Club is Lebrun with his 224, and the Women's 190 Club, Gail Derby (190).

### Team Standings

	win	loss
Maestros	10	2
Stuka	10	2
Groseros	9	3
Last-placers	9	3
Pedal y Fibra	8	4
Vipers	7	5
4 F's	6	6
Gutterballs	6	6
Potenciales	5	7
Las Altas	3	9
Flatfeet	2	10
Splitz	1	11

# Federal District All-Stars Down Cagers By Small Margin

Playing their first major game since the United States tour, the Aztecas engaged the Federal District All-Stars in a closely fought battle. The All-Stars, representing the cream of the local teams, were chosen to compete in the Mexican national championships at Tijuana.

High scorers Riley Harris, Sam Brown and Felipe Lezama kept the opposition worried as UA took the lead several times in the first half. Half-time scoreboard showed UA on top, 38-35.

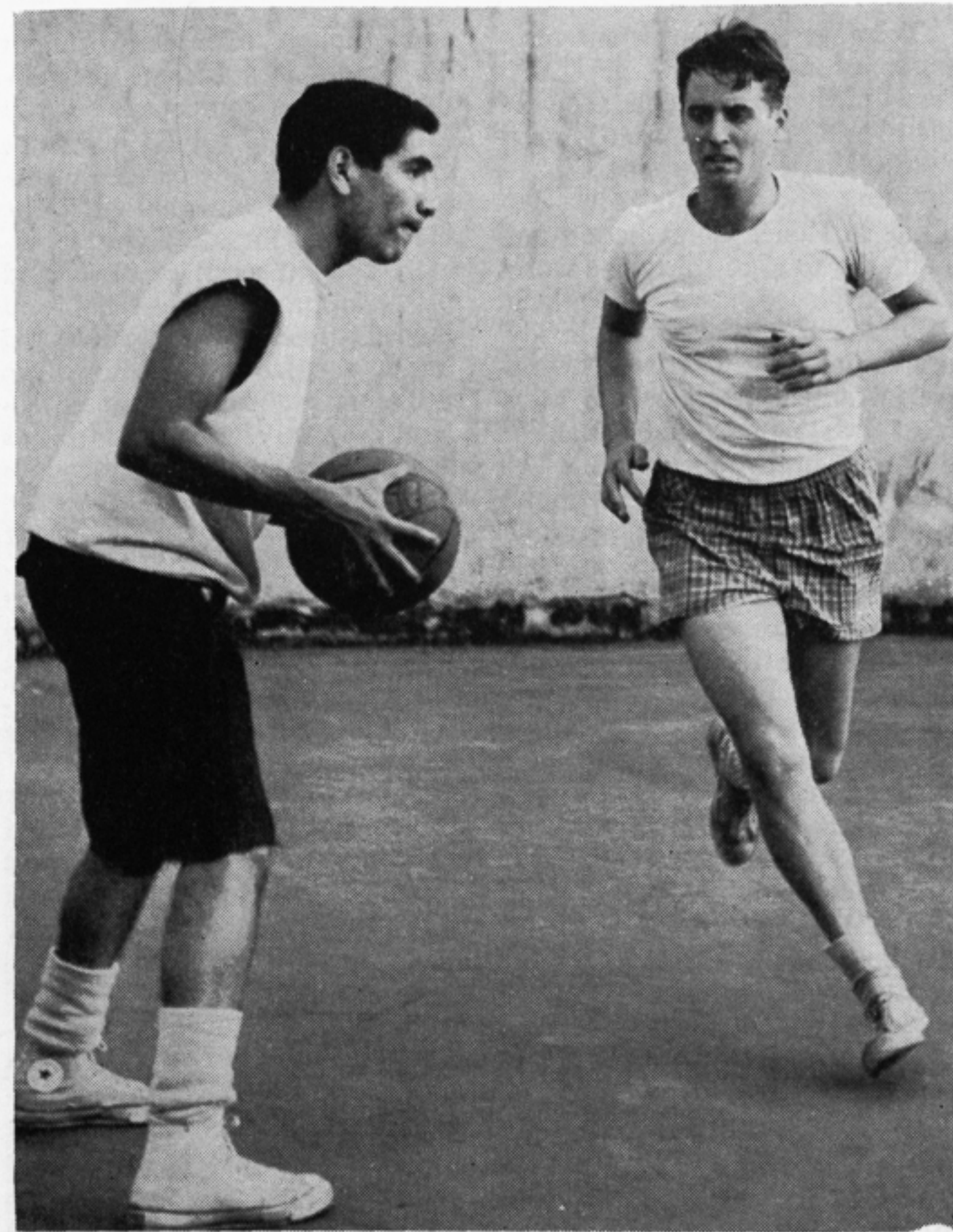
A well-organized Azteca defense held the All-Stars at bay for most of the second half. A rally in the last four minutes broke the UA drive, however, putting the All-Stars on top to carry the game, 75-72.

Coach Mo Williams was pleased with his team's performance, commenting, "Our policy is to schedule as many meets as possible with the best teams in the country. The Federal District All-Stars are usually rated as the best team in Mexico. By playing only top teams we hope to gain the experience we need to better our position in the national university championship tournament next year."

The Aztecas had to play without the services of their star rebound man, 6' 5" Otis Toliver, who was sidelined with an ankle injury.

Accounting for over a third of the score was Riley Harris with 27. Sam Brown stuffed 18 while Felipe Lezama contributed 10.

Earlier, the UA quintet conceded their game with the All-Navy team. With 20 seconds to play and a one point lead for UA, Sam Brown was knocked down while going up for a rebound. A personal foul was called against Brown. Already angered by poor refereeing throughout the game, the Aztecas walked off the floor.



Victor Domenech Photo

**PRACTICE MAKES SUCCESS**—Hugo Lezama (left) and Bob Knight run through a shuffle play during a practice session at the YMCA. Using the advanced shuffle system, the Aztecas have been able to successfully compete with such top names as the Federal District All-Stars.

## Sports Sketches

By Al Knight

As the world grows smaller with the advances of science, the outdoor sportsman is finding that the wilderness is also experiencing a profound social change.

As an example of what is going on, scientists in St. Paul Minnesota have their ears glued to radio receivers taking down data on flight routes of wild ruffed grouse who have tiny radio transmitters strapped to their backs; and the Oregon woods are at ankle with silver bells fastened around the necks of wandering deer as part of a long-range study of herd migration.

In a world of nature given over to electric computers and all but wired for sound it is no wonder that the first radical effects have already appeared. The wild deer on Missouri's Knob Noster game refuge have gone over on the side of civilization having adopted nearby farmer Ebbie Adam's place as their candy-store hangout.

According to Ebbie, the deer come regularly, pull an ear of corn out of his crib and line up outside his window to contentedly munch their corn while gazing at his TV screen.

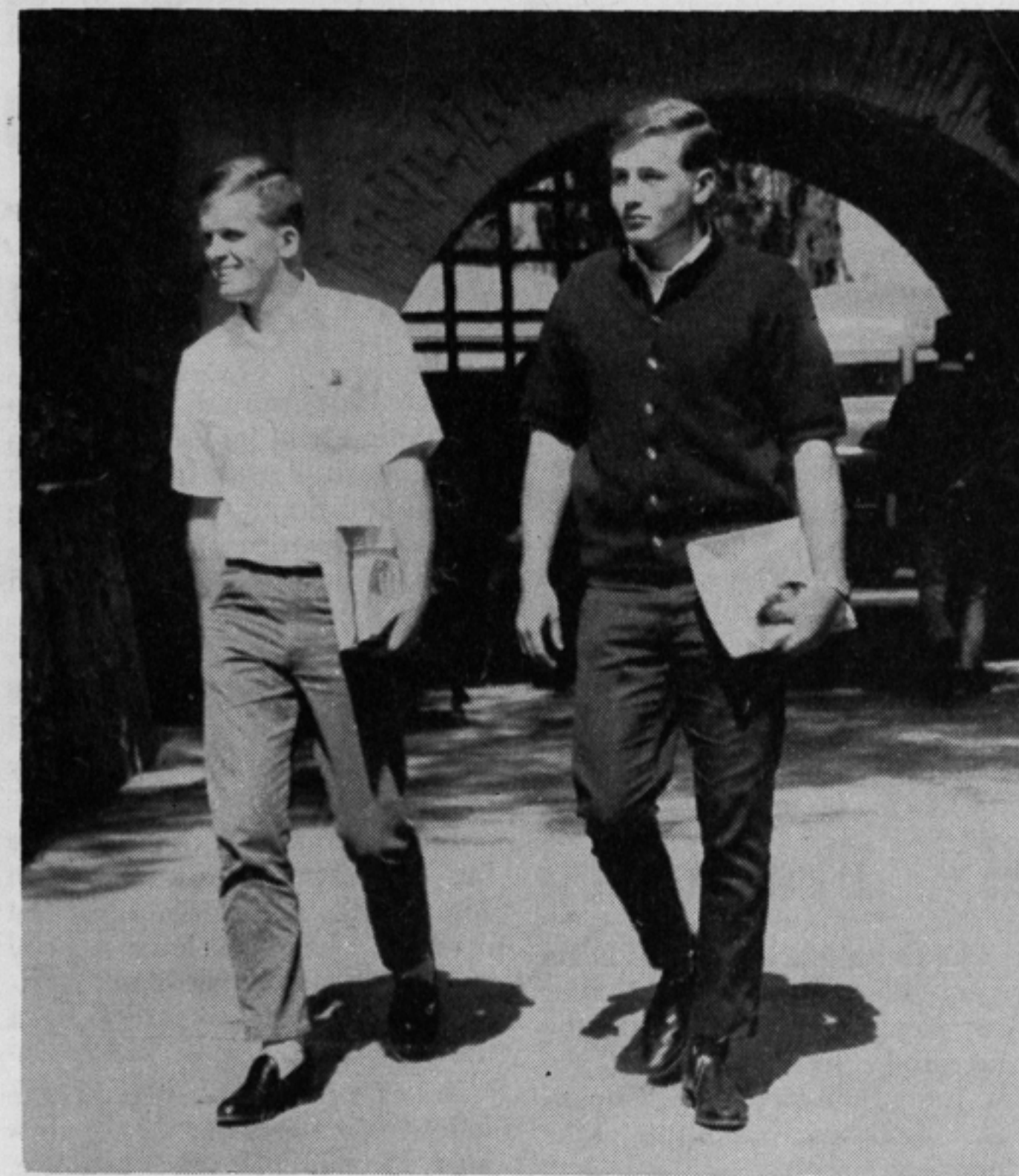
In such an era as this, we may respectfully express our admiration of what may have been one of the last holdouts, Old Wiley, a onetime respectable horse who went native in New Zealand after his master died in 1957.

Old Wiley spent three glorious years baffling volunteer posses and local police while he ran wild and raided suburban gardens in the neighborhood of Auckland.

Even Old Wiley could not live out his life in blissful freedom, but recently succumbed to a lariat-swinging circus man.

### Intramurals Planned

Intramural competition in tennis and volley ball has been planned for the Lower Court, which has been cleared and repaired for the purpose. Those interested should contact student sports director Ric Paez through the office of the Dean of Men.



Marilú Pease Photo

**ADVENTURERS**—Shown are (left) Roy Korkalo and Douglas Daniels, winter quarter students. Their lives have been enriched by the jobs that they held as smokejumpers during the last two summers.

## Latin America Stabilized...

(Continued from page 2)

was living in Havana, on the subject of Communism's failure in Guatemala. "We failed," said Raul, "because we did not destroy the Guatemalan (mercenary) Army". Arbenz was sitting there looking tragic and righteous. The first thing Castro destroyed in Cuba was the army.

It was that same army that, in 1956, could have saved the world from the Brothers Castro. A conspiracy of young colonels and captains, some of them West Point and Annapolis men, against the "Gorilla" government of Batista failed and the

leaders were imprisoned. When Castro came to power two and a half years later, he sent the leader of that movement to Europe to "buy arms." That got rid of a man who could have been truly dangerous to Fidel at one time.

There are many such men still active in the armies of Latin America, however, and they are, we hope, alert to the danger. If the day comes when full-fledged and enlightened Caesars are needed in Latin America, the world should not be sorry that they are there.

# World Traveler Attends UA

By Al Knight

Having spent most of his life being transferred about the world since he joined the army in 1922, Fred Wimberly says that this is his third visit to Mexico since retirement and he isn't tired of traveling yet.

After finishing his two-year military obligation in 1927, Wimberly entered the University of South Carolina where he enlarged the scope of his travels by joining the school jazz band. Playing violin, saxophone and clarinet, he accompanied the band on three summer-long tours of Europe. During 1927 the group played 11 weeks at the famous Deanville Casino in Normandy, France.

"A musician's life is very hard," recalls Wimberly. "I would sometimes get back so late from a weekend trip with the band that I would just slip on a trenchcoat over my tuxedo and rush to class." In 1928 he quit school for two years to play with jazz bands in North Carolina and New York.

Graduating in the midst of the depression in 1932, he held many short-term jobs, including shoveling rock in a gold mine, until he reentered the army in 1934. In the following years until he retired from the service in 1957 Wimberly was stationed in many countries of the Far East, Europe and Africa.

"Each country has its own charm," he says, "but Japan held the most interest for me." The

interior decoration of Japanese homes is striking as an example of Oriental culture, he explains.

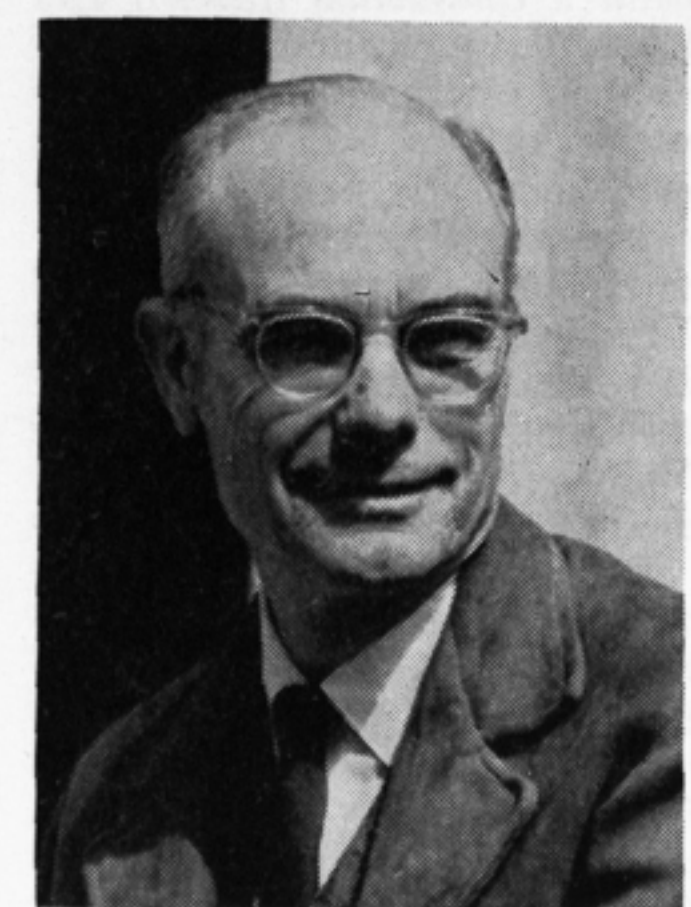
A typical decorative scheme might consist of a single flower set in a vase in a niche called a *Tacanoma*. Such severe simplicity produces a "beautiful calm" and corresponds to the Oriental philosophy of concentrated meditation. One entire wall of the house opens up by means of sliding panels onto the garden which is an integral part of Japanese home life.

One of the features of the culture Wimberly enjoyed most was the hot bath. A person sits on a stool beside a large,

oversized tub, and washes with soap and a dipper. Not until after he washes does he get in the tub which is only for 'soaking,' and perhaps chatting with one's neighbor since each tub usually holds three or four persons.

From his many experiences in action in both World War II and Korea, Wimberly recounts a firsthand view of Russian fighting on the Western front when the allied armies made contact in 1945. Since almost half of the Russian soldiers did not have weapons, they would often surround a gun emplacement or machine gun nest and suddenly rush it from all sides at once, killing the Germans by kicking them to death. Though producing millions of casualties, the system worked effectively as long as there were plenty of peasants to be shuttled to the front and the beleaguered factories could not produce enough arms. Thus a Russian attack often resembled a surrealistic version of a Russian dance festival.

Since retirement from the army Wimberly has taught French and Spanish at the high school level and keeps busy in his spare time as an avid golf player and ham radio operator, license number W4WKL. He hopes to obtain an M. A. degree in Spanish by August and then return to the United States to teach language at a junior college.



Marilú Pease Photo

**RETIRED**—On the UA campus there are several long-time members of the armed forces; one of these is Fred Wimberly who is now in his sixth quarter.