



First All-Faith Chapel Planned

Dr. Alexander von Wuthenau's plan for the construction of an inter-faith Olympic chapel was among those recently submitted to the Organizing Committee of the XIX Olympiad. Dr. von Wuthenau is professor of art history at the University of the Americas. Von Wuthenau has had his project approved by the Primate Archbishop of Mexico, Monsignor Miguel Dario Miranda. However, his plan has not as yet received approval by the Olympic Organizing Committee.

The general idea behind this particular project is to put up an edifice consisting of five open chapels under a single, starshaped cupola and formed by various triangular sections. Above each of the five abutments of the pentagonal construction, a sculpture of the Aztec eagle on the classical nopal would be placed.

According to von Wuthenau, "It is hoped that the major effect of constructing an ecumenical chapel will be its tremendous impact on world peace. The project will surely be of great importance to Mexico, since this country will be the first in the world to have an inter-faith chapel. Germany is presently planning one to be completed by 1972."

Architect von Wuthenau's plan is unique because he intends to use "traditional Mexican materials in modern architectural forms." Among those materials are rubble from the Pedregal, gray quarried stone, red bricks, and multicolored tiles for the roofs.

The chapel would occupy a covered surface of no more than 978 square meters and be built on a platform of rock already located in the vicinity of the Olympic Village. Access to the church from the east—that is from the dining area of the Olympic Village—would be made easier by using a large staircase with various landings decorated with plants and flowers.

After the termination of the Olympic Games, the chapel could be dedicated exclusively to the

Catholic Church or, if so decided, could be used by all religious groups. In addition, its functionalism would allow it to be adapted for concerts or pastorales.

The estimated total cost of construction would be about two and one half million pesos. The land which the project will occupy has already been donated.

On behalf of the Primate Archbishop of Mexico, the auxiliary bishop Monsignor Francisco Orozco Lomelin sent a letter to the Organizing Committee of the XIX Olympiad Games in which he stated:

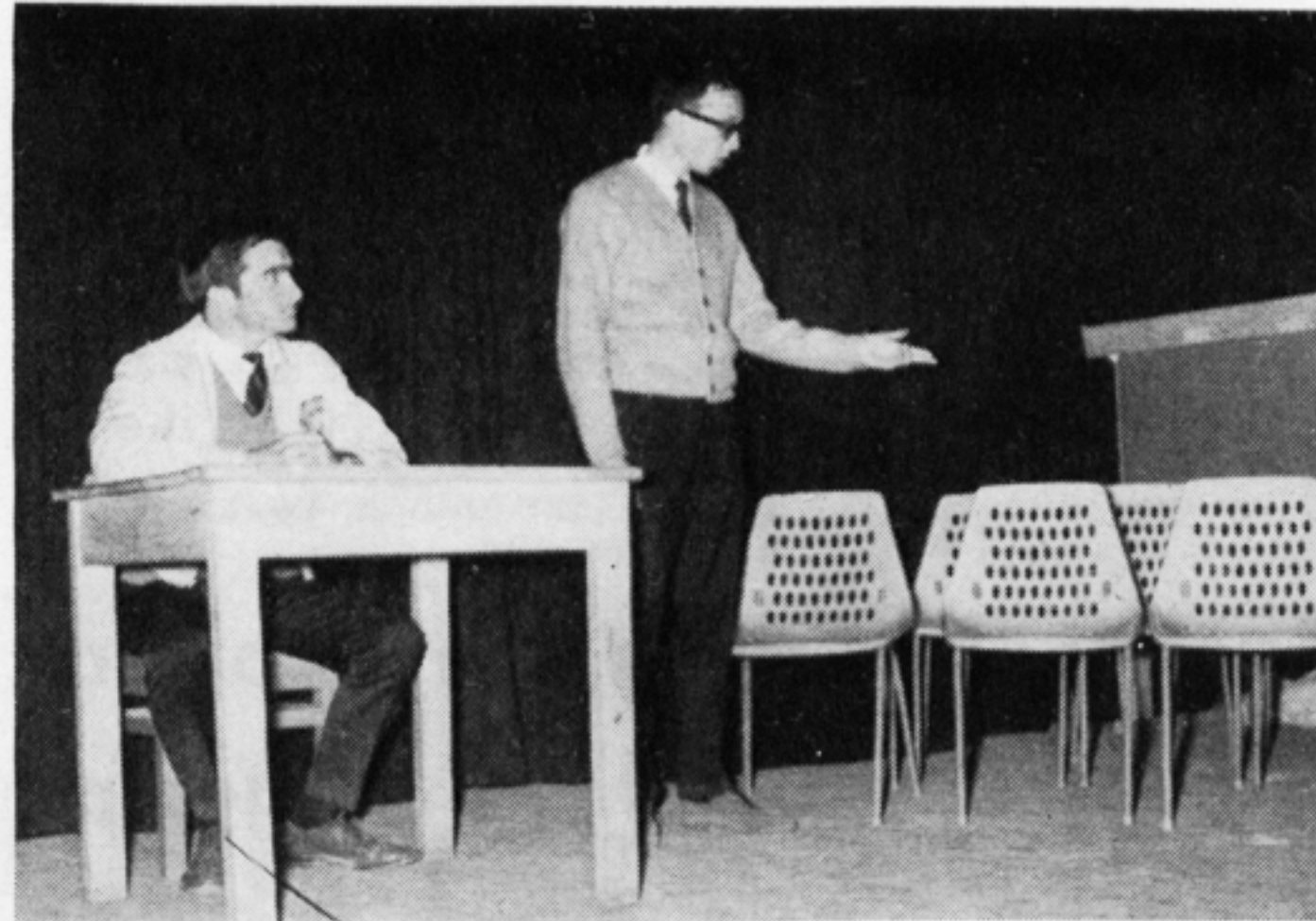
"To give spiritual attention to all of those who will come to Mexico from many nations, of many races and creeds, Monsignor Dario Miranda has decided that a chapel or church should be erected in the vicinity of the Olympic Village where services may be conducted."

After indicating that the project presented by Dr. von Wuthenau counts on the backing and approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, the letter states that he will be assisted by his son and by engineer Pablo Girault, an expert in matters of subsoil and calculations.

The mock-up of Dr. von Wuthenau's project has been on exhibition ever since October at about four hundred meters from the house and offices of architect Pedro Ramirez Vasquez.

"Vectores" Sing Soul On Local Television

Three UA coeds, Michele Huff, Etta Lassiter, and La Martha Noble, are bringing soul sound to Mexico on TV programs. Famed Mexican musician and composer Abraham Laboriel with Mexican singer Maria Elena Carter, and Mexican musicians Hector Mendez, Fernando Baena, and Eduardo Vergil, complete the group called "Los Vectores." They are



Marilú Pease Photo

PLEADING HIS CASE—In a rehearsal of the play "The Night of January 16th," defense attorney Raphael de Castro addresses twelve chairs which will be occupied by members of the audience to be chosen as the jury. Presiding over the scene is the judge, played by Paul de Barthe.

New Concert Series To Feature Debussy

"Homage to Debussy," a tribute to the French impressionistic master on the fiftieth anniversary of his death, is the theme of the winter concert season at the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

The first concert with the National Symphony Orchestra will be given tonight at 8:30 p.m. The program will open with the "Sinfonia India" by the distinguished Mexican composer Carlos Chávez, after which Henriks Szeryng, world-famous Polish-Mexican vio-

linist, will be the soloist in Tchaikowsky's "D Major Violin Concerto."

Claude Debussy's "Nuages et Fetes" and Maurice Ravel's classic "Bolero" will also be presented. The concert will be repeated Sunday, February 25, at 11:45 a.m.

A concert featuring the chamber music of Debussy will also be given on February 25 at 5 p.m. in the Sala Manuel P. Ponce. The "Sonata for Piano and Cello" will feature Sally Van Den Berg, cello; and Miguel Garcia Mora, piano.

Baritone Roberto Bañuelas will be accompanied by Maria Teresa Rodriguez in selected songs by Debussy. Pianist Gerhart Muench will interpret "Preludes" (Book I) and "L'Isle Joyeuse."

The following Friday, March 1 at 8.30 p.m., and Sunday, March 3 at 11.45 a.m., the renowned Chilean pianist Claudio Arrau will be guest soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra in a performance of "Piano Concerto No. 1" by Johannes Brahms.

Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" and Halffter's "Don Lindo de Almeria" will be on the same program. On March 3 at 5 p.m. in the Sala Manuel M. Ponce, pianist Bernard Ringeissen will perform Debussy's "Etudes," "Children's Corner" and the "Suite Bergamasque" which contains the famous "Clair de Lune."

Tickets for these concerts are on sale daily at the Bellas Artes ticket windows from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m.

Library Given Gift

The UA library has received a donation of 600 books from Albert Blair of Mexico City, a former member of the UA Board of Trustees.

Blair gave the books from his personal library because he was moving to a smaller dwelling. The books are in the areas of history, geography, international relations, and theology.

Audience Jury In Murder Trial

Featuring a murder trial in a New York City court room where the jury is composed of 12 members of the audience, a comedy-drama, "The Night of January 16th", will be given by the UA drama department.

Written by Ayn Rand, author of the best-selling book and movie "The Fountainhead", the play will be presented the first and second weekends in March at the British Bookstore Theater, located at the corner of Villalongin and Rio Lerma, directed by Jerry Nagle.

When the three-act play opens, the members of the audience are spectators in the court room. As the curtain rises, the lights in the auditorium do not go out, because the court is called to order and jurors are summoned from the audience. Members of the jury are chosen at random from people who submitted their names when entering the theater.

Karen Andre is on trial for the murder of her former employer, Bjorn Faulkner, who also was her sweetheart. The defense is pleading suicide. The state charges murder, saying the defendant pushed Faulkner off the balcony of her apartment.

Witnesses include Faulkner's

widow; Dr. Kirkland, who examined the body; and Mrs. John Hutchens, who is the janitor of the building.

A private detective, Homer Van Fleet, testifies, and also a police patrolman who was in the vicinity when the accident occurred. The defendant's Swedish housekeeper, Magda Svenson, adds a hilarious note to the trial and a night club entertainer, Ruby O'Toole, whose gangster husband has just met a questionable death, adds a note of humor with her confusing testimony.

The cast includes the prison matron, Cynthia West; bailiff, Dan Curtis; Judge Heath, Jack Ellwanger; District Attorney Flint, John Meehan; his secretary, Sally Choate; Defense Attorney Stevens, Rafael de Castro; his secretary, Sheryl Mann; Clerk of the Court, John Pesca; Karen Andre, the accused, Penny Wilcox; Dr. Kirland, David Keim; Mrs. John Hutchens, Alice Butler; Homer Van Fleet, Dino Hanes; Elmer Sweeney, Jim Day; Nancy Lee Faulkner, Janet Morrison; Magda Svenson, Rosa Rivas; John Whitfield, Dic Friis; Jane Chandler, Taffy Hillenbrand; Sigurd Jungquist, Brian Farley; Larry Regan, Paul De Barthe; Roberta Van Rensselaer, Gail Smith.



Marilú Pease Photo

OLYMPIC ARTIST—UA professor Toby Joysmith has been chosen to represent Great Britain in the Olympic cultural exposition in art. Shown working in his studio, Joysmith now paints mostly in acrylics.

Joysmith To Represent Britain In Olympic Art

Toby Joysmith, assistant professor of art at UA, has been chosen to represent Great Britain in the Olympic cultural exposition of art.

In April, Joysmith will present a one-man show at Bellas Artes. The theme of the 40-odd paintings will be "Valle de Mexico", a homage to Jose Maria Velasco. The theme was inspired by the 19th century artist's paintings of the valley of Mexico, permanently exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art here in Mexico City.

For the last six or seven years, Joysmith has gradually given up painting in oils and now paints almost exclusively in acrylics. "Naturally, the trick to any successful painting," stated Joysmith,

"is to learn the secret of any medium you are using and use those secrets to your advantage."

Another element present in all of Joysmith's paintings is the techniques used by the old masters before the Impressionists began painting "a la prima", that is applying the paint to the canvas thickly and with little or no underpainting. Joysmith believes that most art produced today has no technique behind it and that the time has come for a rebirth in the use of the old masters' skills.

Joysmith's "Valle de Mexico" paintings are in brilliant acrylics, showing the topography of the mountains and volcanoes, and exploring the geometric designs of the ancient Aztec pyramids.



John Matteson Photo

MO-TOWN SOUND—"The Vectores," a soul singing group, go through one of their two-hour practices. From left to right are Etta Lassiter, Maria Elena Carter, La Martha Noble, Michele Huff and Eduardo Vergil.

In Memoriam

Mystery Surrounds Prof. Barlow's Genius

By Clare Mooser

In the spring of 1948, a young American joined the faculty of the University of the Americas—then Mexico City College—as chairman of the department of anthropology. His name was Robert Hayward Barlow, and his brief tragic life—ending in suicide in 1951 when he was 33 years old—was destined not only to influence the lives of those few who knew him personally, but to create a whole body of myth and mystery for those contemporaries to whom he was little more than a name, a face, perhaps a danger, or simply a set of facts.

His successors, who never knew him at all, have inherited the Barlow legend, and with it the picture of an extraordinary personality—scholar, artist, and scientist—a solitary genius committed passionately to a solitary task for which there was “never enough time.”

Now, nearly twenty years after his death and thirty years after he first came to Mexico to settle down in the then remote district of Azcapotzalco, the details of Barlow's life and work can be quickly catalogued.

As an author, poet, painter, teacher, anthropologist, and—perhaps most important—linguistic expert in the Nahuatl and Maya dialects, Barlow worked with a feverish haste and unbounded energy, leaving behind him more than 100 published articles, pamphlets, notebooks, and full-length works, most of them concerned with Mexican culture before and after the conquest.

Unfortunately, his personal papers have been either mislaid or scattered, some probably remaining unfiled and unrecognized in storage at the University, others possibly in the possession of the family of the late Dr. Pablo Martínez del Río, distinguished historian, prominent personality, and one of Barlow's few intimate friends.

Of the available facts, gathered from scattered stories in the *Collegian*, Barlow's own writings, and some personal reminiscences by Mexican anthropologists and archeologists, we know that Barlow, born in Kansas in 1918, came to Mexico at the age of 20, intending to settle permanently here.

It has been subsequently learned that he was the nephew of the now-famous H.P. Lovecraft, probably the most successful American writer of gothic horror stories since Edgar Allan Poe. Ignored as a pulp journalist in his lifetime, Lovecraft was the creator of an entire mythology centered around another race who at one time inhabited the world and who, in practicing black magic, lost their foothold and were expelled, yet “live on outside, ever ready to take possession of this earth again.”

There seems to be little doubt that Lovecraft's morbidly fascinating tales, with their mixture of half-baked science and imaginative myth, had a permanent effect on his young nephew. Barlow founded a science fiction club in San Francisco when he was still in his teens, and after Lovecraft's death in 1937 he left the United States for a country of ancient civilizations in which it is indeed possible to imagine the roots of Lovecraft's “Cthulhu” mythology.

Barlow became his uncle's literary executor after the latter's death, and may have been instrumental in founding the mysterious Massachusetts publishing company of Arkham House which, in 1939, burst upon the world with a complete collection of Lovecraft's works—hitherto only printed in science fiction or pulp magazines—to establish him permanently in American literary circles as a serious and unique writer.

When Barlow arrived in Mexico, shortly before the outbreak of World War II, he set about mastering Nahuatl as both a spoken and a written language. (This was considered, even among Mexican scholars, a rare achievement, and prior to his Nahuatl courses at MCC Barlow taught a system of spoken Nahuatl in the Mexican Escuela de Antropología.)

His servants were Indians from remote regions of the Republic who spoke no Spanish; and it is said that within three months Barlow had a working vocabulary in the Indian dialects. His determination, combined with a high intelligence and a strong sympathy for the Indian races (perhaps they were a symbol for him of Lovecraft's lost peoples, the “Great Ones”) is reminiscent of the linguistic talent and romantic search for an identity of T.E. Lawrence, working 20 years before Barlow in a desert of his own making.

In 1941 Barlow went to the University of California, where he studied for his A.B. degree and taught on the Berkeley staff. While in Berkeley he won the Ina Galbraith award for poetry. His only other absence from Mexico occurred in 1948, when he traveled to Europe to supplement his already vast knowledge by studying Mexican manuscripts in the Paris and London libraries. Working on Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundation fellowships, Barlow at this time identified two unknown documents in European libraries—the Borgia manuscripts—as originating in Chichén Itzá, a discovery of considerable historical significance. A year later his book, *The Empire of the Culhua-Mexica*, in press since 1942, was finally published.

In 1948, Barlow became the chairman of MCC's department of anthropology. A study of the *Collegian* during the post-war decade gives a vivid picture of those brilliant days—days in which every student was an individual, every professor a personality.

Those were the days of strong individualism, when Mexico—outside the capital—was still a wild and savage land, largely inaccessible to the casual tourist; when Mexico City College, still a young institution, had managed to attract a dazzling faculty of Mexican and Latin American scholars: Pablo Martínez del Río, Ignacio Bernal, Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, Pedro Armillas, Fernando Horcasitas, Luis Weckmann, Justino Fernández, Pedro Bosch Gimpera, José Gaos, Edmundo O'Gorman.

It is easy to understand how Barlow was caught up in the intellectual current of the times; how, without even a B.A. degree, he was accepted with enthusiasm and admiration by men who were the giants of their age. Excitement generates excitement, and Barlow, in 1948, was ready for the flames which were eventually to consume him.

His rate of production at the College became steadily more intense, embracing a variety of projects. Perhaps his most important contribution was the founding of *Mesoamerican Notes*, an anthropological bulletin published irregularly and edited by Barlow, which gained so much attention from its first printing that it has continued to

(Continued on page 4)



Marilyn Pease Photo

MAGAZINE COVER—Fernando Belain, member of the UA art department, is shown with his painting “Mother and Child” which will appear on the cover of the April issue of Mexican World.

Belain Painting To Appear On Cover Of U.S. Magazine

Mexican World, a monthly magazine published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to inform the public of the United States about Mexico, has asked two members of the UA staff, Merle Wachter and Roy Grimse, to select 12 covers for its publication.

Fernando Belain, Mario Perez, both of the UA art staff, and former U A professor Robert D. Ramsey will each present one of his paintings as a cover for *Mexican World*.

Belain's painting entitled “Mother and Child” will be on the cover of the April issue.

A graduate of the Philadelphia School of Industrial Art, Belain has a colorful and varied career ranging from set designing in Wiesbaden, Germany, to teaching the Architectural History Workshop at the National University of Mexico. A few years ago he received a grant from UNESCO to work in Japan, Thailand, Cambodia and Indonesia. He is now an associate professor of painting and history of art at the University of the Americas.

Buy Azteca Now

Advanced sales of the 1967-68 Azteca start today, according to Thomas Saucedo, business manager.

The yearbook, which is being published in the United States, will cost five dollars if purchased now and will be six dollars in the spring when the publication arrives in Mexico. Order blanks are available at the office of the Student Association.

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After Victory Israel Still Faces Crisis

By Jerry Norman Haar

After emerging victorious over combined Arab military forces during the Middle East War, only eight months ago, Israel presently faces a most desperate crisis.

The immediate problem is the fact that the Soviet Union has poured millions of dollars worth of modern arms into the Arab states, especially Egypt and Syria. Furthermore, the Russians have sent 2,500 to 3,500 military advisers under two Soviet field marshals to Egypt to guarantee that the next time the Egyptians will know how to effectively use modern weaponry.

At the same time, President Charles de Gaulle, in his continual flirtation with the East, has cut off what was formerly the chief source of Israel's weapons. Moreover, De Gaulle has cancelled delivery on 50 Mirage supersonic fighter-bombers which Israel has already paid for in cash. France, according to President De Gaulle, must pursue a “neutral” Middle East policy; and French arms are now being poured into Iraq and Algeria—two Arab states sworn to the destruction of Israel—to prove France's position of neutrality.

Thus, with the curtailment of French weapons, plus the influx of Russian weapons to Egypt and Syria, Israel will be left hopelessly outclassed—unless she can purchase from the United States.

The Near East situation places the United States in a precarious diplomatic position. The pro-Arab State Department must

now adjust out of expediency to a prudent pro-Israel policy. The reason for this official change is due to the growing Soviet influence among the Arab nations of the Middle East.

To cite a few examples, the Russians have moved into the vacuum left by the British when that nation vacated the protectorate of Aden which is at the entrance of the Red Sea. The Soviet Union has armed the Republic of Somalia at the African entrance of the Red Sea. It has also made overtures to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the most pro-American of the Arab moderates; signed a new oil pact with the anti-Soviet Shah of Iran; and fostered new cultural, economic, and political ties with Turkey, long an ally of the United States. Finally, Russia now has a fleet in the Black Sea three times as big as the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Thus, Israel's desperate crisis is also a U.S. crisis. While the Soviets deliver T 34 tanks and MIG 21 fighters to the Arab nations, the United States must fill the arms vacuum left by the French and supply Israel with Skyhawk missiles and F 105 jet fighters.

However, the United States' Middle East policy is less motivated by helping to preserve Israel's *raison d'être* and assure its territorial integrity than it is by dedication to containing Soviet imperialism in the Near East.

With a touch of irony, one can see the validity of the classic maxim: politics make strange bedfellows.

Students Give Pros, Cons On Sport Programs At UA

By Barbara Egnitz

Football rallies, basketball meets, cheerleaders chanting as the crowd rocks the bleachers—is this a missing element at UA?

A sophomore from California and Vietnam veteran, Nicholas J. Urhausen says, “Considering the love of sports prevalent in both our culture and the Mexican culture

it seems rather strange that this school, which is intended to be a form of cultural bridge, has no existing sports program.

“At least a limited program to include intercollegiate basketball wouldn't require too much effort. It would probably help to promote the school's image, too.”

“I was a cheerleader in '65,” states Cathi Smith, “when UA did participate in intercollegiate sports. After that experience I don't feel the school should attempt such a fiasco again. The first deterrent was a lack of school spirit—no one came to the games. To make matters worse there wasn't any sense of responsibility among the team members themselves. Fights would start on the field among our own team and as time went on it got to be more of a drinking than playing group.”

Karen Schmieder, here since September, says, “A well coordinated athletic program would strengthen the presently dispersed student body. It's often the end of the quarter before you know where your best friend

lives. A unifying spirit of this purpose is desperately needed on this campus, whether the program be intra-mural or intercollegiate.

“I think there's definite evidence,” states Robin Velarde, “of a desire and need for an athletic program. Right now, people have been interested enough to form football teams themselves. This is not easy since so many people are involved and are scattered throughout the city, not to mention equipment and field area that the players must secure.”

Paul Johnson says, “Because of work I don't have the time to participate in a sports program at the moment. But some agreement should be made, such as arranging to use the facilities of the Deportivo Chapultepec.”

“There should be a team for those who enjoy athletic events and the University should provide the essential equipment. The outcome would probably be beneficial to both sportsmen and UA publicity.”

Phil Matteson states, “I can't see an intercollegiate sports program working at UA. I say this from our past teams. Americans can't adapt to the Mexican system of playing. The American is used to playing American rules and doesn't want to play by the international code used here.”

In his senior year, Javier Lehacker comments, “A large part of the students come to UA to have fun and don't want to get tied down with school activities. Another disadvantage is the great distance students live from the school and each other when it's necessary to make plans for various events.”



Group Works For New Rule

"Basic changes in housing rules and weekend permission regulations have long been my objective," says Dean of Women Dorothea H. Davis, "and I believe we'll have some positive action in the near future."

A committee has been formed consisting of Keith Johnson, dean of men; William Swezey, assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Alicia H. Keesling, coordinator of housing; J. Remedios Esquivel, superintendent of buildings and grounds, and José Lichtszajn, assistant professor of psychology.

The group is reviewing present regulations, including curfew hours, with a view to giving more leeway to the student. Also proposed is a weekend sign out book, eliminating permission slips.

At the committee's request, Tim Tobin, student association president, has appointed three students—James Nolan, Gretchen Schramm, and Assunta Montes De Oca—in an effort to consider any additional suggestions.

University President Dr. D. Ray Lindley has given his consent to changes which will protect students, stimulate scholarship, and improve the image of the University.

Art Show Now On

The nineteenth annual UA art exhibit is being held at the Mexican-American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115, in the North and South Galleries. The show will continue until March 29.

Prizes will be awarded by a professional jury in the following categories—oil, plastics, encaustics, collages, water and gouche paintings, prints, photography, drawing and sculpture.

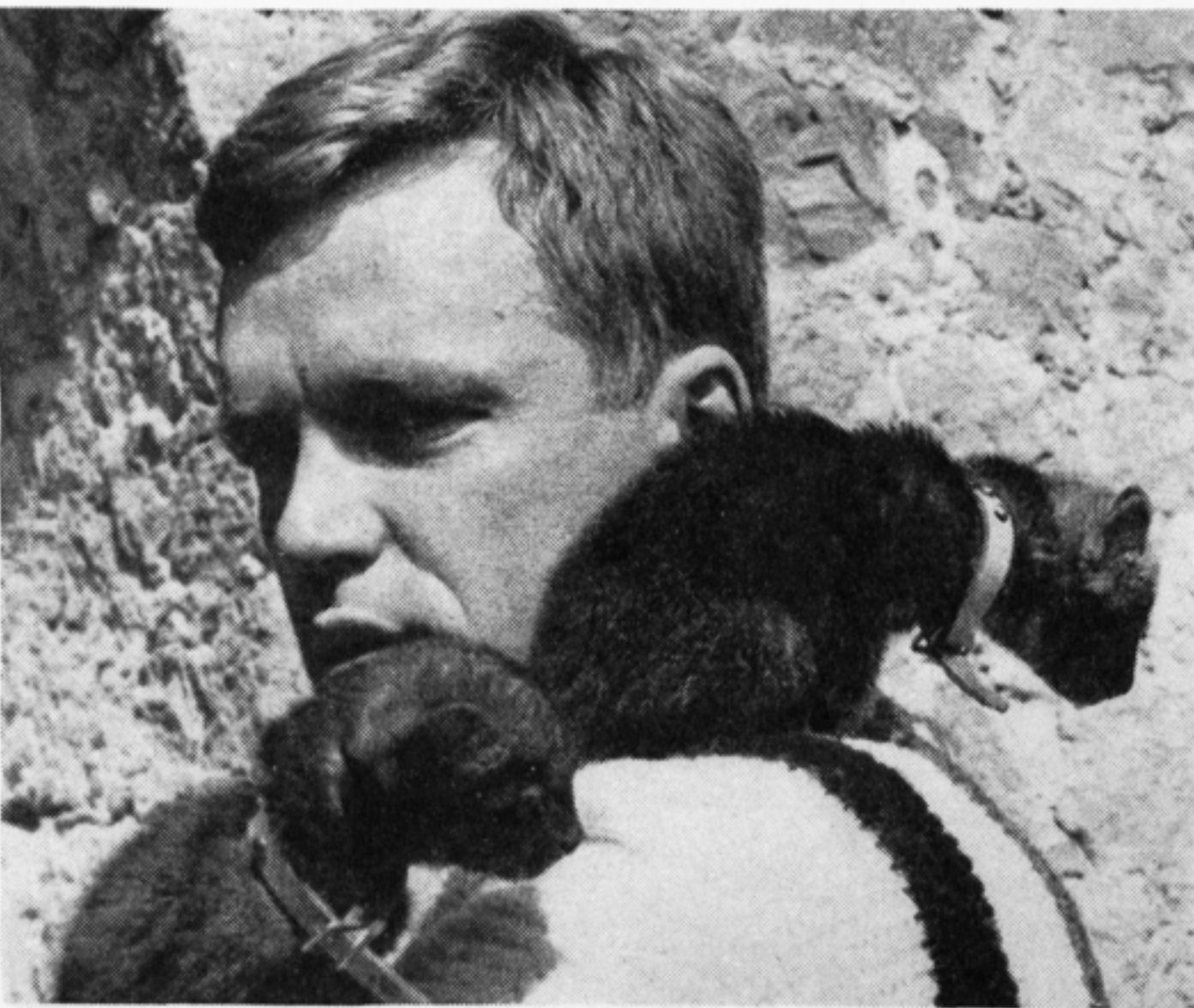
All work must be submitted to the Art Center office by 5 p.m. Thursday, February 29.

Dr. Ball, Retired Physician, Joins UA Staff This Quarter

By Roberta Bulstrode

Dr. Lomas Ball, private pilot and former practicing physician, has joined UA's science staff this quarter to teach unicellular botany.

Looking for the best hunting and fishing and a spot to retire, Dr. Ball first flew from Virginia to Mexico more than ten years ago. After two trips flying his small plane alone and visiting each of the states of Mexico, he



Tom Fenton Photo

DOMESTIC CATS—Rita and Lita, pet ocelots of Dic Friis, are fairing well in their new environment.

Ocelots Live Far From Native Wilds

By Donna Swanson

Rita and Lita, female ocelot kittens, have a comfortable new home quite remote from the forest and brushy region where they were born. Purchased early in January by Dic Friis, UA creative writing major, the two youngsters seem quite happy rollicking on the campus during their noon-day sunning.

On a stroll through the market, Dic was on the lookout for a hawk, when he noticed a display of domestic cats. He told the owner that he was interested in an unusual pet, so the vendor brought out a cage in which were two kittens which Dic purchased

immediately because he thought they were margays.

Upon returning to Mexico City he took them to a veterinarian who calculated that they were about two months old but surprised Dic by informing him that they were not margays, but ocelots. He advised Dic to feed them three times daily on a diet of condensed milk and tea, raw ground meat and a chopped boiled egg with sugar.

Ocelots are known to inhabit areas that are dense with foliage, from Arkansas to Paraguay; they hunt at night and live on reptiles, birds and mammals.

Dic plans to apply for papers to take his pets to the United States and have his brother in Las Vegas raise them.

retired from his "country doctor" practice in Virginia and moved here.

In Virginia the nearest hospital to his office was sixteen miles away, Dr. Ball commented. He spent much of his time, day and night, in making home calls, often to places that couldn't even be reached by automobiles. Then it was necessary to travel by mule or horseback in all kinds of weather.

Shortly after moving to Mex-

ico, Dr. Ball met the girl who became his wife.

Dr. Ball has traveled widely with his family. They have flown by commercial airlines throughout South America, made two trips to Europe, and have made one ninety-day trip around the world. Last summer Dr. Ball spent weeks in Alaska, where he hunted polar bear and where Governor Egan made him an honorary member of the Alaskan Order of the Walrus.

Dr. Ball completed his pre-medical training at Bluefield College and spent one year at West Virginia University and three years at Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons. He took his junior internship at East Cambridge Emergency Hospital and then went to Kansas City University.

At present, besides teaching at UA, Dr. Ball is translating a medical text for Searle Laboratories and preparing résumés compiled from medical journals for Syntex International.

Dr. Ball doesn't know if he will return to practice in Mexico or continue teaching, although he says he is enjoying his new position and finds the students at UA cooperative.



John Matteson Photo

MEDICAL MAN—A retired physician and private pilot, Dr. Lomas Ball is contemplating returning to practice in Mexico.

Greek Student Comes Here From Cambridge

By Abe Levinstein

Few people on this campus have spent an entire year reading each of the Greek dramatists—Sophocles, Aeschylus, and Euripides—in the original Greek. George Amaslides, a freshman pre-engineering major born in Istanbul, Turkey, has.

Since he has many relatives in Greece, George attended a Greek primary school in Turkey, and later went to Anavryta High School in Athens and graduated from there in 1964.

"Ancient Greek is quite different from modern Greek. There are three forms of the language spoken today—*Demoteki*, which is used by the country people; *Katharevusa*, spoken in the university and among the intellectuals, and colloquial Greek, the modern Greek in which the newspapers are written and the dialect which everyone speaks and understands," George said.

In addition to Turkish, Greek and French, which he learned while a boy, George also speaks German and English and is learning Spanish.

After graduating from high school, George went to study in Great Britain. He enrolled in Atlantic College in South Wales where he studied English, mathematics, and social science. There he was a member of the government-operated National Rescue Services run by the school.

Besides aiding capsized boating parties off the Welsh coast, the school also maintained a Cliff Rescue Service for climbers in distress, and a Surf Patrol to rescue victims of water accidents.

On one occasion, George had two emergency calls on the same day. "Three people were paddling down a river in a canoe which capsized. Two of the party could swim and were able to make it to shore. The third man was holding onto the boat and struggling in the water, when some people on shore spotted him and called the rescue station. However, we were out on another mission, saving members of a family who were stranded on a rock in the middle of the sea and hadn't noticed the tide coming in.

"While rescuing the family," George continued, "we spotted a red flare in the sky. This was a signal from the rescue station informing us of another mission. We returned to the station and were told of the man in distress clinging to the capsized boat. However, when we got to the scene of the accident, it was too late. The man who couldn't withstand the treacherous current had drowned."

11 O'Clock Free Hour Coming

William Swezey, assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has announced the initiation of a free hour at 11 o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday for the coming spring quarter.

It is hoped this time will induce more student participation in various campus activities.

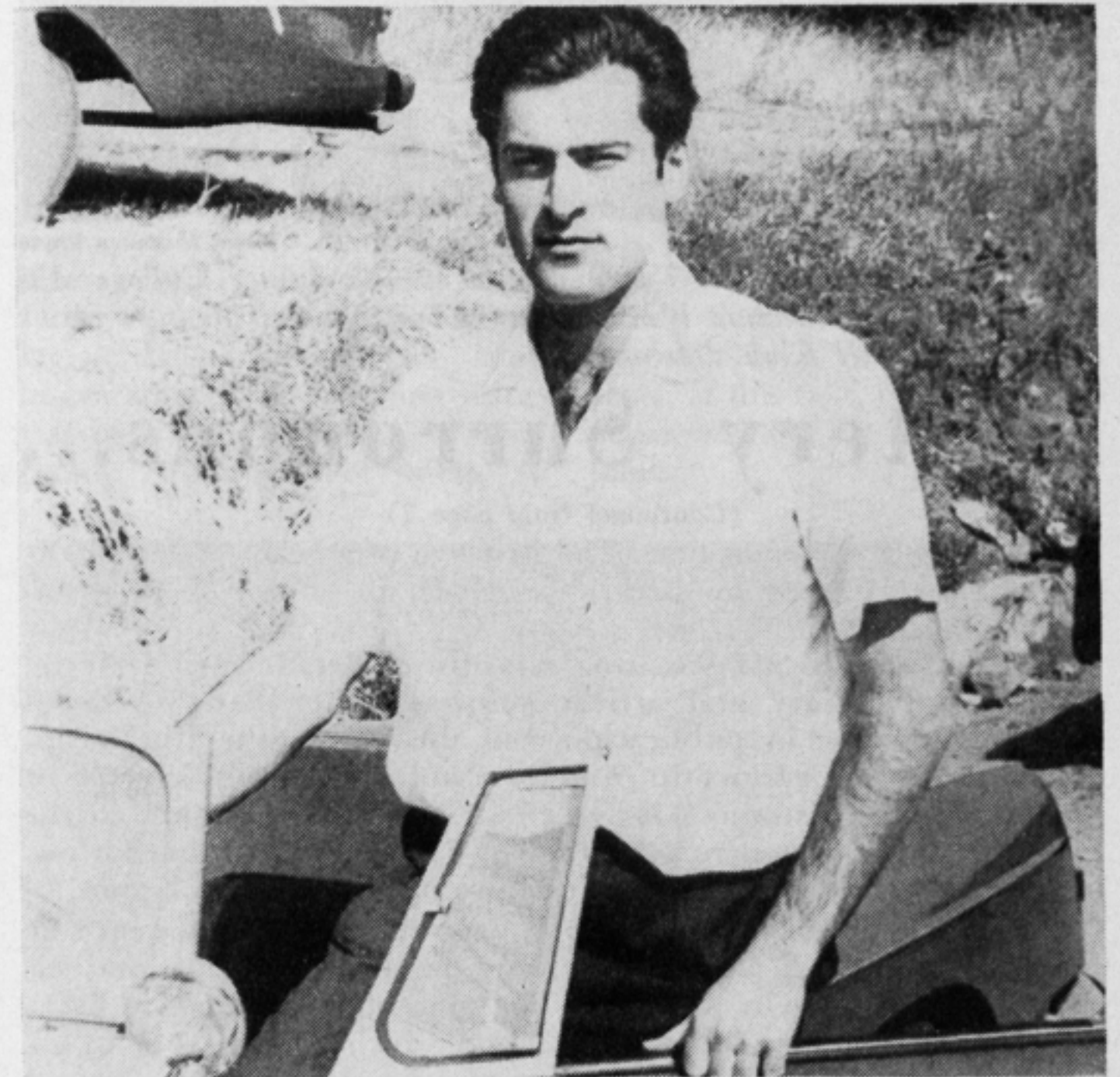
Clubs and student organizations may meet at this hour and schedule speakers, debates and other events of interest to the entire student body.

All those interested in bringing a speaker to campus may get all necessary information from Keith Johnson, dean of men.

Last year George was studying mathematics and English at Cambridge. Even in such distant and academically-renowned institutions of higher learning as Cambridge University, the University of the Americas is highly regarded. There George met Francisco Rico, a Mexican student also studying English. "Francisco, who is now a civil engineer in Mexico, told me all about his country and what a wonderful school UA is. He told me of the fine bilingual faculty of the school and that stu-

dents from about 40 countries come to UA to study."

In addition to studying in Turkey, Greece, and Great Britain, George has travelled through France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. He believes in travelling extensively in order to understand other cultures. "A person must go to the foreign country in order to acquire a true understanding of how people live. My advice is: don't just read—get out and see with your own eyes."



Tom Fenton Photo

LINGUIST—Fluent in Turkish, Greek, French, German, and English, George Amaslides is now studying Spanish.

Ohio Winter Study Groups On Campus

Four groups are now operating on campus as formally organized Winter Quarter in Mexico programs. Two of these groups from Ohio account for almost three-fourths of the enrollment from these schools.

The largest group, with over 70 students, comes from Kent State University. C. L. Clark, the current director, really began working on this year's program, KSU's second here, last term. He personally interviewed and screened the group now here from over 100 applicants. Those accepted for the program had to be either sophomores or juniors with a least a 2.25 cumulative grade point average.

After the group had been selected, they heard four orientation lectures on different aspects of Latin American culture.

All KSU students are required to take Spanish. Although this is the only requirement, Clark adds that "certain courses are strongly encouraged. These are ones dealing with Latin America, which will provide students with as rich and as integrated an educational experience as possible."

The second largest group comes from Ohio State University. For over twenty years the Winter Quarter in Mexico (WQIM) was run as an informal group directed by the late Dr. James Tharp, former professor of education at OSU. Now WQIM is a part of the extensive OSU Studies Abroad Program.

OSU places slightly stricter

requirements on its students here than does KSU both for admission and curriculum. Applicants must have at least a 2.5 GPA, and either two years of high school Spanish or two quarters of the language in college. These new and more stringent requirements have led to a decrease in the size of the group from 200 two years ago to only 53 this year.

Dr. Reeve, director and Spanish professor, says this has definitely strengthened the overall program, however, by sending only well-prepared students.

The curriculum for OSU students at UA is limited. In fact, Dr. Reeve says, "The program this year is much more restricted than it has ever been before."

All students are required to take both Spanish and Mexican Culture. They are encouraged to take only one additional course to keep their schedule light. This elective is chosen from a Special Program Booklet prepared by OSU that recommends non-general type courses.

The whole OSU program this year is the general spirit of experimentation, with its many restrictions. This is the first year actual letter grades from here will transfer for these students, instead of simply "Pass" or "Fail." Also, in this same vein, the advantages and disadvantages of perhaps switching the program to spring term are presently being considered, Dr. Reeve added.

The students from OSU participate in all the UA-sponsored tours except Oaxaca.

JC All-American Attends UA, Plays Center For Volunteers

By Kurt Clark



John Matteson Photo

WATSON FOR TWO—Twice chosen to the Junior College All-American team, Dennis Watson demonstrates his skill in a drive against an Israel Club defender.

Mystery Surrounds...

(Continued from page 2)

appear up to the present time. The first two issues came out in 1950, hand-set and printed by Barlow personally on a tiny press in his own home, Casa de Tlaloc.

The magazine is a fascinating mixture of detailed scholarly research with literary and artistic subjects. After Barlow's death there was a lapse in publication, but the third issue finally appeared under the editorship of John Paddock, present director of the Instituto de Estudios Oaxaqueños. In his introduction to the Notes, Paddock comments: "Although I had not known Barlow, I felt then and still feel that the fearsome task was an honor."

In the summer of 1950, Barlow was given a leave of absence by the College for ill health. It may have been at this time that his tremendous productivity and ability for concentration began to backfire, causing in him a nervous condition which paved the way for his suicide on January 2 of the following year. It has been rumored that Barlow left a note, written in Nahuatl, at the time he took his own life. But this speculation remains unproved, since Dr. Pablo Martínez del Río, in the capacity of Barlow's colleague and mentor, is said to have collected his personal effects with the intention of preserving them—and Barlow—from exploitation.

For this reason, any "personal" explanation belongs to the past and to the dead. But the personal can never exist independently outside the context of the general; and it is the general motivation for Barlow's suicide—the seeds of which were surely in him for many years—which awakens the imagination and sympathy of those who never knew him.

Perhaps there is a fatal appeal in the combination of Barlow's youth and brilliance, cut off so prematurely at the height of his career. Or perhaps his strange, self-imposed exile in Mexico, his search for other, better worlds, ended in a kind of profound disillusionment which he was unable to reconcile with reality.

We can suppose that Barlow was at a crucial point in his development, a psychological crisis which all idealists and artists eventually face: the clash of personal ethics with the brutal facts of real life. The balanced man will compromise; but there are always some who are unable to survive the shock of collision.

T.E. Lawrence was one such, for he died a spiritual death when he was 32, unable to make the final identification with his beloved Arabia, yet at the same time forced into believing that he could find himself under another name and with another life in England. As a result of this deception, Lawrence lived on pointlessly for nearly twenty years in an alien land: his own.

It is possible that the young Barlow, magnetized by the brilliant visions of Lovecraft, visions of other races, glimpses into lost gigantic civilizations, spent his youth in a conscious or unconscious pursuit of an equivalent ideal. When he could not discover it in the ancient cultures he so passionately studied, the whole structure of his personality broke down. Shy, introverted, leading the life of a semi-recluse in his Azcapotzalco home, respected by many but known to few, Barlow could not accept a compromise. He died leaving the world a mystery to solve, one as fragmented, elusive and intensely personal as his poetry. In the slim volume of verse which he published in 1947 there may be more of an answer than all the romantic speculations a curious world can make:

*"Today I went for a walk in Hell,
Explored the red precincts,
Because of the fine weather and your eyes.
There was an alley I had never seen,
With houses that must be old
Leaning their chins over the ember pavement,
Whispering aged lecheries together.
There were doors cluttered with ribs and cheek bones,
With the visible stench carding over them.
Because of your philosophical attitudes and your knees
I was admitted by all the servants.
I thought I knew every charred signpost, every
monument of the place,
From the proper bonfires of the well-to-do
To the ragged flame of poets and social reformers,
Drawing a bitter persistent thread through the nostrils.
I did not know I could get lost like a stranger,
Ponder, wander mapless through Hell."*

"By the time I was sixteen years old," states Dennis Watson, UA business administration major, "I was already 6'3" tall. So naturally I became interested in basketball."

Getting started with the Catholic Church team in New York City, Dennis found himself to be quite capable at the game by leading his team to a trophy year.

"After getting that first trophy," he states, "I knew I had to get more."

At Boys High School in New York, alma mater of some of the big names in basketball today, Watson played for three years helping the team to two league championships.

"The competition was really tough at Boys High, with everyone on the first team hitting double figures each game."

Watson's real ability wasn't shown until he entered New York Community City College and not until the third game of the season.

"The first two games, I averaged 13 points behind the high scorer for our team, who always hogged the ball. In the first two minutes of our third contest, the leading scorer broke his leg and I went on to score 38 points for the game and average 25 points for the season."

In the Eastern Regional playoffs, Watson was chosen most valuable player and then went to the National Junior College tournament in Kansas to be selected to the third team All American.

His second year at NYCCC was a repeat performance when he averaged 22 points a game and led his team on to win the regional tournament. He was chosen most valuable player and in the same year was placed on the second team All American.

"After my second year of junior college, I felt wanted," states Dennis, "because I received over forty scholarship offerings from colleges all over the United States."

After accepting a scholarship to Drake, he had to quit the team following the first semester because of a personality difference between him and the coach.

Returning home, he attended the New York Institute of Technology where he again demonstrated his ability by scoring over a thousand points for the season.

Watson's highest scoring effort came in the summer of '63 when he scored forty points in the Rucker Tournament held annually in New York.

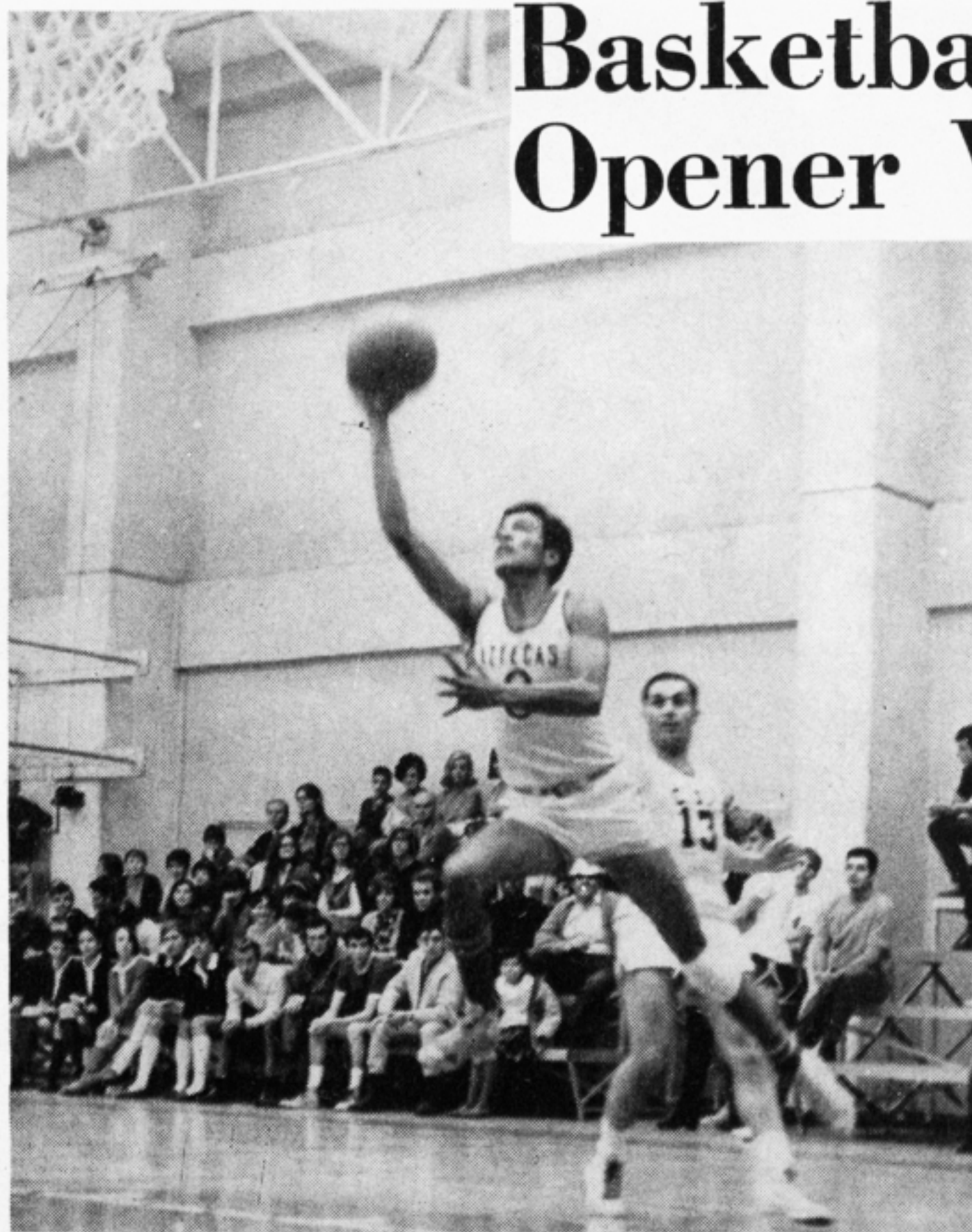
"I had been to several schools in the States," says Watson, "and decided to come to the University here after being told about it from a friend. I figured the cultural change would be good for me and I also heard about the Volunteer basketball team."

In 1965 Watson played for the Volunteers where he continued to add up the points.

"I thought when I first came down here that ball playing would be a lot easier than in the States, but with so many fouls passed by as if never seen, the game is actually harder."

This year, Watson started the season with 26 points against the Israel Club and is looking forward to a good year with UA.

Basketballers Win Opener With Ease



John Matteson Photo

BASELINE DRIVE—Mike Rios of the Volunteers gets an easy two to add to his 16 point tally for the day. An Israel Club defender looks helplessly on.

Packers Victorious Despite Injuries

Fights and injuries marred an otherwise thrilling opener for the SAUA intramural flag football league, as the Toluca Packers recently defeated the Betas 12-6.

Both teams started off shakily, unable to sustain a drive until mid-way through the first quarter. Then the Packers began to move the ball on the jaunts of the halfback tandem of Bill Walsh and Bob Mold. Running from a newly developed slot formation, the Packers moved the ball 68 yards in 12 plays, with Walsh finally driving across for 6 points.

"We stuck to our game plan defensively," noted Packer Captain Dale Stroschine, "and it really paid off." The plan was to put a great deal of pressure on Tommy Mount, to try to force him out of the pocket. "Mount's a good scrambler," added Stroschine, "but no one can throw effectively while he's running for his life."

The Packers did a lot of blitzing, but the big man on the pass-rush was defensive guard Mark Cappell. The 228 pound bruiser spent half the afternoon in the Beta backfield.

Harried continually, Mount ended up throwing six interceptions. The big one came in the second quarter when linebacker Walsh picked off a screen pass and sprinted 76 yards for the Packers' second touchdown.



John Matteson Photo

HIGH STEPPING HALFBACK—Bob Mold, (left) of the Toluca Packers, sweeps around right end as Raúl Garcia of the Betas closes for the tag. Later in the game, Mold suffered a broken collar bone which will keep him out of the games for the rest of the term.

The UA Volunteer basketball team started the season off with a victory over the Centro Deportivo Israelita, 59-49.

The fast moving man-to-man defense of the Vols forced CDI to take outside shots, lowering their percentage and widening the score between the teams.

The Vols jumped to an early lead with Dennis Watson, Terry Cannon, Pat Watt and Mat Toth combining for twelve points to the Israelitas' four.

Moving the ball easily and rapidly, UA worked for the close shots, feeding often to Watson for the set-up.

Picking off nine rebounds and hitting for 26 points, the 6'5" center led in the scoring.

As the end of the half approached, the score became lopsided with the Vols leading by fifteen.

Coming out for the second half, they continued with their controlled offense and tight defense. Mike Rios, Volunteer veteran, highlighted the offensive drive by scoring 16 points and handling the ball well.

With a large lead on the scoreboard, the Vols substituted freely and finished the game with a ten point lead.

Coach Morris Williams of the Volunteers commented, "The boys made a real fine effort in winning this one. This is the first time we have been on a hardwood court, and as soon as the boys get more accustomed to wood, we should see a lot of improvement."

Art Of Epée Like Chess

Teaching fencing at UA is an exciting experience for John Podeszwa, senior student from New Jersey. However, the one drawback is that he is never able to compete in any fencing tournaments.

"I leave the United States the end of September when the tournament season is just beginning and return the first part of June when it is ending, so I miss out on any chance for some good competitive fencing," Podeszwa said.

Presently there are 14 students in Podeszwa's class and they are being taught how to combine quick thinking and action, to be lively on their feet and make parries and lunges without hesitation. Most important is that a good fencer must always try to be a few moments ahead of his opponent. The discipline and control of a fencing student are traditional trademarks that are centuries old and have often been called a physical game of chess. The art of the épée involves more mental alertness than any other sport and at the same time combines psychology and the complex workings of the human mind.

Although Podeszwa's major is secondary education, he hopes to teach high school social studies on the east coast or in the Virgin Islands. He will graduate from UA this June, but he maintains his amateur status as a fencer by taking no pay for instructing this class.

Fortunately Podeszwa has had an opportunity to spend some time working out with the Mexican Olympic Fencing Team, and this experience adds even more to his enthusiasm for the foil.