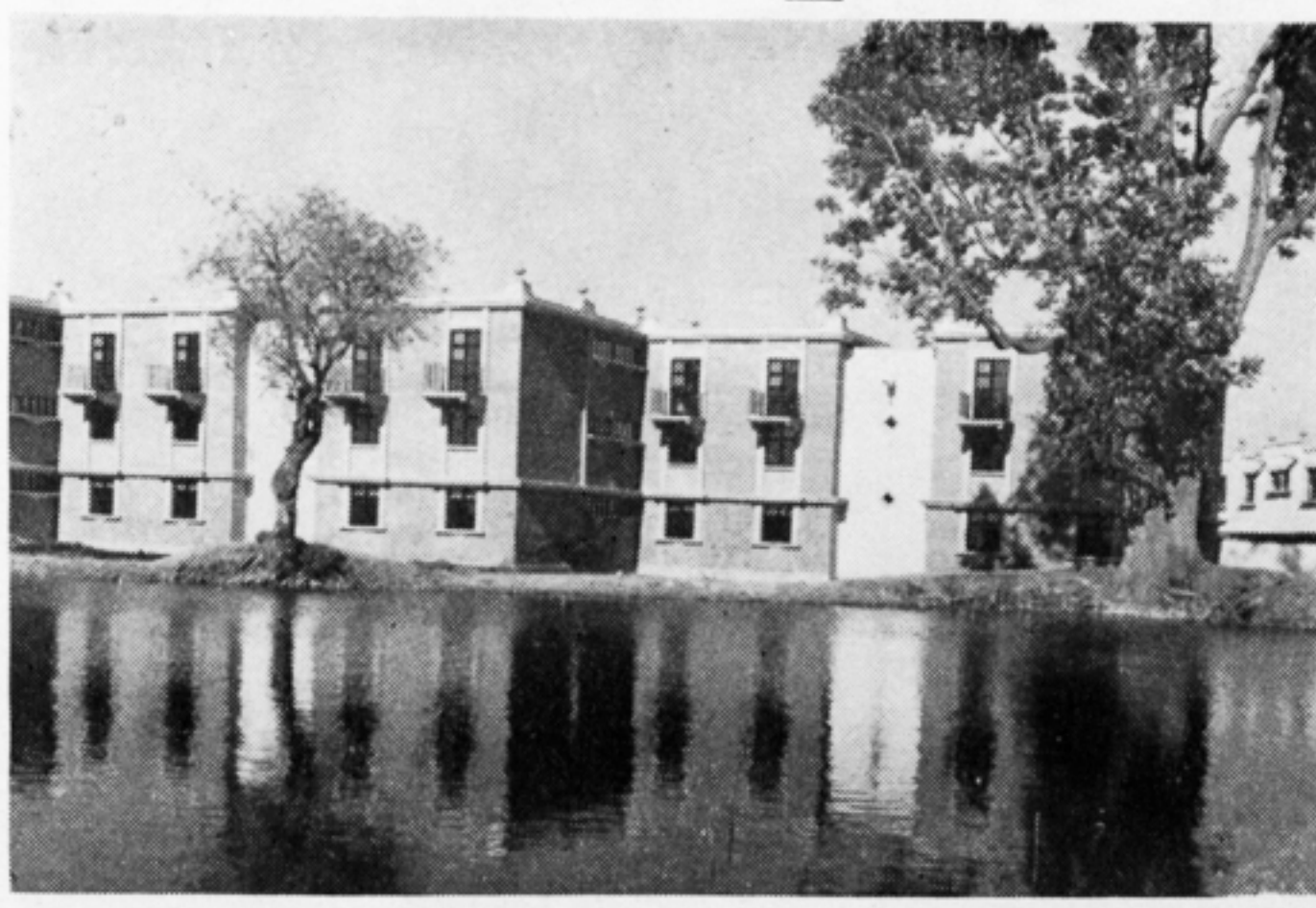


# Construction Completed at Puebla



**LECTURE CENTER**—Brain center of the University, this building can be converted into a spacious hall for prominent guest lecturers, movie showings and theater productions. Its movable walls can also transform it into three lecture rooms.



**CASAS INTERNACIONALES**—Looking across a picturesque lake can be seen a portion of the International Houses or dormitories. These structures will lodge 750 people with each dorm containing three cultural groups.

UNIVERSITY OF  
THE AMERICAS



Collegian

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Km. 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Friday, February 27, 1970

## Drama Workshop Presents First Offering in Spanish

"La Casa de Bernarda Alba", co-produced by the UA Drama Workshop and Rosa Argentina Rivas, senior drama student, will open tonight at 8:00 p.m. at the Teatro Ofelia, on the corner of Thiers and the Fuente de los Hongos near Avenida Ejército Nacional.

The play, which is the first major production of the drama department to be presented entirely in Spanish, will run nightly through March 7. There will be two performances on Sunday, March 1, one at 5:00 p.m. and one at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be 12 pesos.

Miss Rivas is also directing the play as a thesis for her B.F.A. degree in drama. She said of García Lorca's tragedy, "I think the production has a defiant message and I hope that the symbolism I have added is not misinterpreted.

"I think it adds a 1970 atmosphere," she continued, "to the richness that is inherent in Lorca's drama about women in a small Spanish town in the late 1920's."

The play shows how the harsh reinforcement of conservative traditions brings tragedy into the life of a family of women. Miss Rivas introduced symbolism into the drama by means of color in the costumes, scenery and the cyclorama or background curtain.

Throughout the play, the white scenery contrasts with the somber purple of the cyclorama to denote the tragic aspects of the play. In the first and third acts, the characters' costumes are black, but in the second act, Miss Rivas clothed the characters in bright colors to represent their temperament and personality.

"For example," Miss Rivas ex-

plained, "the youngest daughter of Bernard Alba, Adela, is dressed in a vivid orange to express her passionate nature."

On March 20, the play will be shown in Puebla's largest theater, the Teatro Principal, where it will be sponsored by the Comisión de Promociones Culturales de Puebla.

Miss Rivas has hopes of taking the play on a cultural exchange tour through Central America in April, where it would be sponsored by the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

With more than six years of dramatic experience in acting, direction and production in both the U.S. and Mexico, Miss Rivas plans to direct and produce good theater in Mexico after she graduates in March.

Among the plays she has directed

(Continued on page 3)



Photo by Adrián Acevedo

**DON'T WORRY**—The old hag isn't really going to practice karate on the blond chick as the bystanders seem to be anticipating. It's a rehearsal for Rosa Argentina Rivas' production of "La Casa de Bernarda Alba" which opens tonight at the Teatro Ofelia. The actors are (l-r) Inez Pacheco, Mrs. Margarita de Hart, Susana del Mazo, Patricia Rashbaum, Patricia García Bringas, and Magdalena Dueñas.



Photo by Joseph Krebs

**LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER**—This multi-faceted building, with its tiled Spanish portales, will house the library, two language labs, audio visual department, microfilm department, various study rooms and the archival collections.

## Expert Stresses One World

Dr. William H. Martin, the first Negro ever to deliver a speech at one of UA's convocations, emphasized the importance of international education in today's world at the annual winter convocation on February 10.

One of the foremost African experts in the U.S. government, Dr. Martin is at present chief of fellowships and director of the overseas projects division of foreign studies in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C.

The distinguished educator began by congratulating the University of the Americas for its contributions in the field of international education, but he stressed the fact that this university and those in the States must make further progress in the 1970 International Education Year.

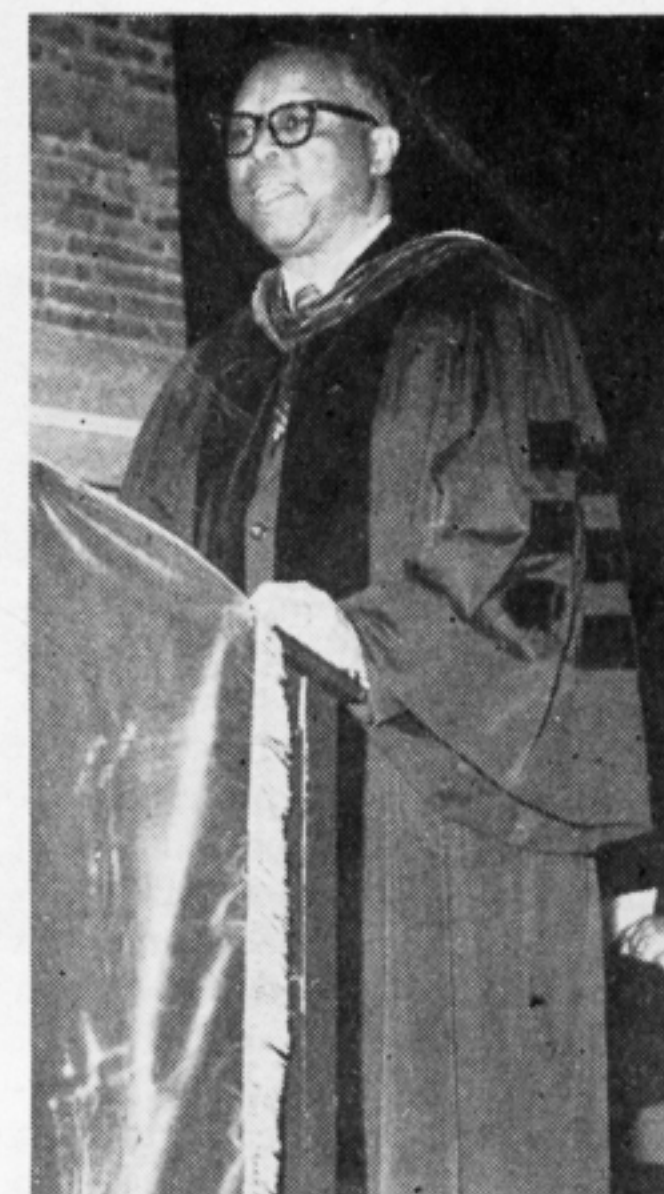
"Man has rediscovered the world," he stated, speaking of the moon landing, and he has come "to realize that the world is not fragmented, but rather unified."

He went on to point out that this view of global unity should be the avenue which international education should take so that today's university students can make contributions to world understanding and multicultural relations.

He expanded on the idea by

explaining that the general liberal arts education received today in the U.S. lacks an international dimension in a world which is becoming increasingly non-white and non-Western.

Dr. Martin also described the services and programs provided by the Office of Education to



Dr. William H. Martin

further these goals, including teacher exchange, research and study abroad, foreign language and area study centers and foreign curriculum consultation services.

But he emphasized that higher education and other institutions would have to bear a larger share of the cost of international programs than they have in the past.

In addition, he challenged UA students "to recognize your 'kinship' with the human race as a whole" by developing "a high degree of social sensitivity — an awareness of and responsiveness to social and human phenomena.

"Moreover," he concluded, "aside from the contribution I have asked the students to make to the larger society, I fervently wish that out of their concern for excellence in education, some may find the lure of the profession compelling and challenging."

Dr. Martin has a long career behind him as an educator and government advisor. He has traveled extensively in Africa, Asia and the Mideast and was the American delegate to the 1964 African ministerial educational conference.

In the United States, he co-authored the book "Negro Education in America".

On February 3, representatives of UA's administration and the Board of Trustees visited the new campus at Cholula to make the first formal inspection of the construction.

Making the trip were Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president; Dr. Otto R. Nielsen, executive vice president; Horacio Cooper, business manager; J. Remedios Equivel, superintendent of buildings and grounds; and George McLaughlin, chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Project supervisor, Architect Ed Adam of Giffels, Rossetti, Adam and Aguado, S.A., and members from the two contractors, Técnicos Asociados, S.A. (TASA) and Constructores Técnicos, S.A. (CONTECSA) conducted the group on a tour of the completed buildings.

"We were very pleased with the sound, excellent construction," commented Dr. Lindley. "There were only a few minor details that need to be corrected."

The first phase of construction began in fall, 1968 with the administration building, men's and women's dormitories, University Center, Technological Institute, liberal arts building, Learning Resources Center (which includes the library), lecture center and maintenance building.

Contracts for the renovation of

the 200-year-old hacienda (Fine Arts Center and anthropology department) and the construction of the coliseum and faculty housing came later with construction starting in the summer of 1969. The projected date of termination is May, 1970.

"The Learning Resources Center has been created to fill a need for multi-media instructional devices," commented Dr. Joffre de LaFontaine, assistant to the president in charge of external affairs.

The ground floor of the building will house offices for the librarians, a circulation desk, a reference and periodicals area and open stacks. The second floor will contain the archival collections, two 30-station language laboratories, the audio visual department, the microfilm department, two seminar rooms, five group study rooms, eight faculty study rooms and 400 individual study carrels.

Among the archival collections are the controversial Porfirio Díaz Collection with over one million documents, the collection of Dr. José Rizal, national hero of the Philippines, and the collection of Robert Barlow, legendary anthropologist and one-time head of UA's anthropology department.

The residence halls, called "International Houses", consist of 16 dormitories, eight for men and eight for women. Each suite contains four bedrooms, a large bathroom, a central livingroom, and will lodge eight persons. Although students are free to choose their roommates, three different cultural groups will be represented in each Casa Internacional. Combined capacity of the dormitories is 750.

The Lecture Center is notable for its versatility. Its movable walls make it possible to convert it into two or three lecture rooms or a theater for stage productions with a seating capacity of 400. The Center is also equipped with a projection room and screen for movies, two small lecture rooms for performing arts and a foyer.

Teaching of the sciences will be expanded in Cholula with the Technological Institute. A two-story structure, the Institute will have laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and design.

In the liberal arts building will be located the College of Arts and Sciences, the International Business Center and the School of

(Continued on Page 4)



# Collegian Should Be Voice For All

Beware the power of the printed word. Historically mighty, it has the uncanny gift of survival after speech is long forgotten, individuals have perished, deeds are forever erased.

Pascal and Voltaire, labeled trouble-makers by Church and State, knew this truth well. Writing anonymously and in exile, they raised such a mighty clamor that whole centuries of thought and action were influenced. Mexican comic strip artist Edmundo del Rio, signing himself Rius, turned on an entire nation with his creation of Los Supermachos before an outraged authority realized what was happening and stole his set and cast of characters away — probably too late.

In a modest way, the Collegian also wishes to join the hunt for truth. Legitimized by the praise of the Associated Collegiate Press, a nation-wide journalism evaluating agency, its editorial page has lately been singled out by this organization for its provocative and well-presented material.

Yet most of the credit for the creative effort put into the notorious Page Two must go to students, who, in addition to their class schedules, write, edit, make up and finally produce the page. Here in the groves of academe, where Ph.Ds are common as tortillas, where intellect should soar to its highest peaks, hardly a written word is volunteered from the ranks of UA's distinguished international faculty, where surely above all the written word is praised and honored.

The distinguished faculty declines to write. Instead, there are whispers about those who do — the rebellious and unformed young. Like all whispers they are composed of truths, half-truths and untruths, and like all whispers they sink down finally into the mire of rumor where they lie buried like misshapen Marsh Kings in ancient fairy tales.

What are the reasons for this strange silence on the part of UA's faculty? They range from fear (fear of failure, fear of commitment, fear of participation) to ordinary overwork (a semi-respectable excuse for professors with heavy class loads and teaching hours) to a frightened evasion best expressed in the safety of quotation marks: "It's beneath my dignity to contradict anything they say."

Yet public dialogue, argument and controversy are signs of health and freedom, two states of being which are conspicuously absent in faculty ranks. A university must face the world with its faculty, and if this faculty remains in stagnant silence, where are the new ideas to be conceived and nourished? The most imprudent, impudent, ill-expressed groping by a student which is written down on paper carries more force than the cumulative whispers of 20 years of faculty lounge gossip.

The Collegian, imperfect as it may appear to the Olympian hierarchy of the University of the Americas, offers one of the few legitimate avenues for speech at UA. In the light of the kind words of the ACP, is it to remain, *faute de mieux*, the exclusive property of the young? Paradoxically enough, it might almost seem as if the children were the sole voice of the new future in academia, not the grownups.

"Scripta manent; verba volent."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# UA Students Finally Speak

To the Editor:

The philosophy of the University of the Americas, as that of all universities, is set forth in its catalog in the most eloquent of terms. The writers claim, among other things, that "the philosophy of our school is designed to stimulate intellectual curiosity, to develop healthy attitudes toward life, and to promote an ability to evaluate between those facts which are trivial and those which are of enduring significance."

It's about time for this university and many others to begin practicing what they preach. Never before have I been more intellectually unstimulated, more apathetic about my attitudes toward life, and faced with more trivial problems. The big things on this campus are where to get the best pot, and where to go next weekend. Mexico is a fascinating country, and full of more things than Acapulco and grass.

The University is at fault for the apathy of its students. If the administration wants to promote intellectual stimulation, why not sponsor a trip to a small Mexican village where a student can penetrate the barrier between the Indians and the whites, and he can see how some of these people exist? Why not sponsor a trip to the caves outside Toluca, where the people have televisions and cars, but no running water?

The Student Association had a party a few weeks ago that you really couldn't enjoy unless you were tripping. That's intellectual stimulation. Acapulco is the goal for every weekend. That's intel-

lectual stimulation. I tried to interview a professor for this newspaper and he told me to get lost. That's intellectual stimulation. Most of the American students who are here glean all their news of world events from *The News*. Is that intellectual stimulation?

The adults keep telling us that all we do is criticize, but don't do anything constructive with our criticism. How do you overhaul an institution that exists on disorganization and yet claims to distinguish between "those facts which are trivial and those which are of enduring significance"?

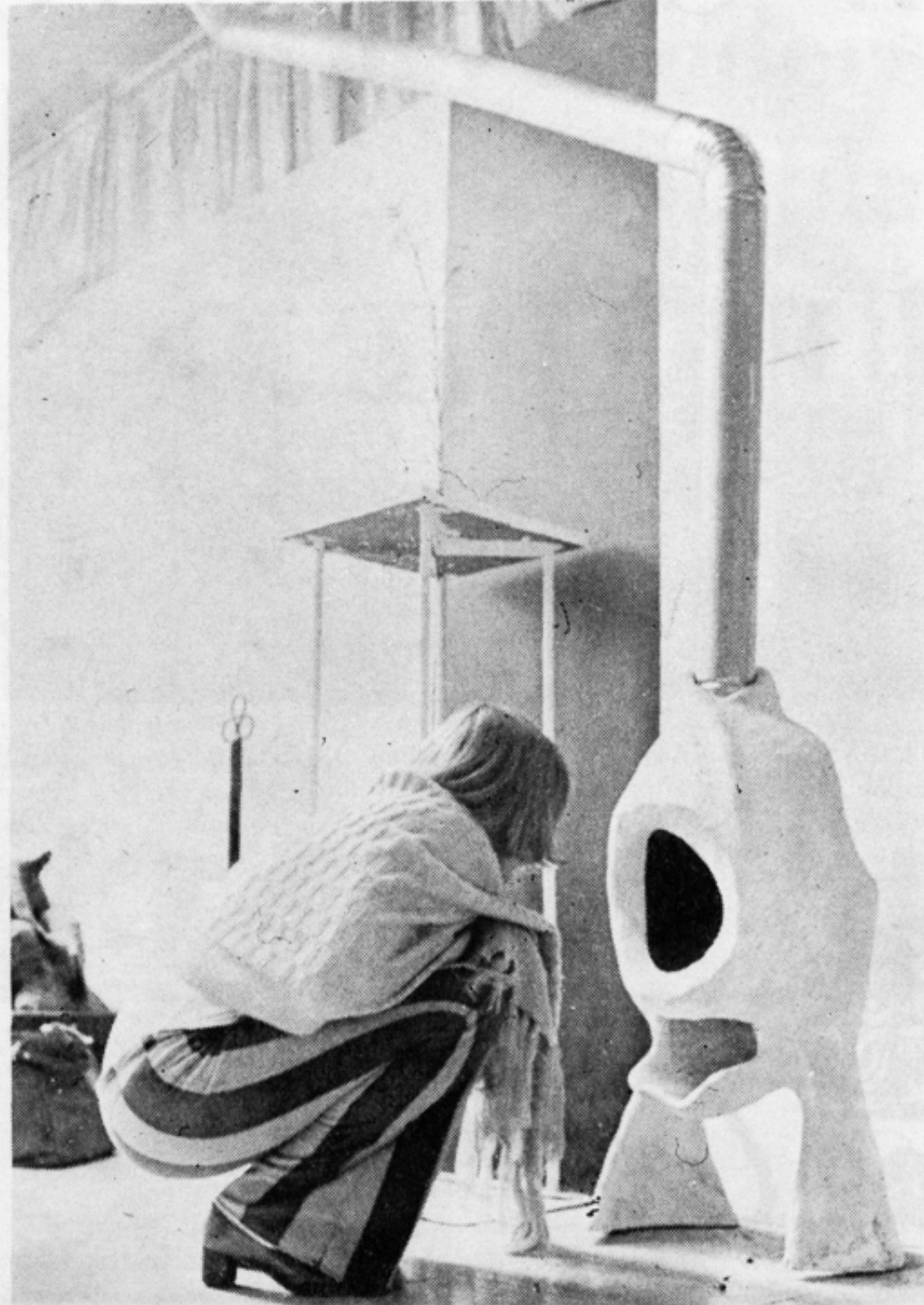
—Jane Hollander

To the Editor:

I found Cynthia Cravens' article about the conformity of Americans in your January 29 issue very hard to swallow due to the completely opinionated generalities assumed by the author.

Educational institutions in the United States are geared not towards a narrow scope of traditional studies. Instead, they are turning towards emphasis on individual acceleration. If a student chooses a strong nationalistic feeling it is a personal choice, not an expected behavior pattern. Perhaps the author is speaking about early teaching methods in grammar and high school, methods which have become out of date in most schools today.

The generalization about American parents again seems to be a personal case. It is impossible to categorize the parents of today because of their variety. Without



HMM? WHAT IS IT?—Curious coed Sally Emerich appears fascinated, yet mystified, as she peers into the bowels of Rafael Samuels' functional stove sculpture, as if searching for an answer to the controversy surrounding Samuels' recent exhibition of folk art.

## A Professor Speaks

# Ecology or Death, Says Prof

by Marvin Bank  
Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Americans, someone said, are the only people in the world who can send a man to the moon while standing knee-deep in garbage. Our technological society can produce at the same time a great feat and a mass of unclear-

ed waste. And the ecology, that delicately balanced relationship between plant, animal, man and the inanimate world of mineral and matter, is being destroyed.

The introduction of new technology without knowledge of its short and long-term effects can be catastrophic. Witness the overuse of pesticides killing off the natural species of predatory birds and marine life and fouling our earth and waters.

Our world is rapidly becoming poisoned and the future well-being of our grandchildren is in doubt. We are not fulfilling our responsibility to posterity by destroying our environment. The more self-centered, those without a sense of tradition and history, ask, "Why should I care about posterity? What has posterity done for me?"

It has been said that man is the only animal that fouls its own nest. I say that man is the only animal that not only fouls its own nest but is on the way to destroying it. With the population explosion still expanding, nuclear weapons stockpiled to an overkill proportion, military poison gas killing sheep, deadly, mutated anti antibiotic germs cultured for warfare, and environmental pollution reaching an omnipresent state, we have reached limbo. Shall we

retrace our steps to an ecology where man, animal and physical environment live in balanced health, or shall we rush off the edge into symbiotic suicide?

What is needed to keep *homo sapiens* alive? Many activities, few of which we are initiating. First, remove the threat of nuclear holocaust in which humanity will not disappear with a whimper, but with a bang. Second, destroy stockpiles of poison gas and deadly bacteria. Third, spend money on missiles? No. On trips to the moon? Absolutely not. On control of air pollution? Yes. Of water pollution? Yes. On education? Yes. On urban rebuilding? Yes. On full employment? Yes. On thorough studies of ecology? Absolutely.

And we must remember. Our traditions. Our Constitution. Our Bill of Rights. Our respect for rationality. Our ethical system.

And we must forget. Our power politics. Our dogmatism. Our false pride. Our moral arrogance.

If we can both remember and forget, understand ourselves and our ecology, we may survive. If not, I can imagine roach and rat anthropologists pondering the mystery of the sudden disappearance of *homo (non-) sapiens* from the surface of our planet.

# Art Exhibit Called Threat to Society

by Adrián Acevedo

What began as a simple exhibit of folk art by Rafael Samuels, well-known campus figure and multimedia folk artist and sculptor from Trinidad, has become a campus-wide controversy concerning the distinctions between what is and what is not art.

The exhibition was held in Saloncito VIII in the art department two weeks ago with the permission of Dr. Merle Wachter, art department chairman. It consisted of combinations of metal, wood, leather, cloth and cement sculptures, over half of which were sold.

Incensed by the display of what they considered to be nothing more than handicrafts in the art department, graduate instructors Richard Milholland and Paul Reilly led the opposition against the exhibit.

In a written statement, they said, "Aside from the matter of whether Mr. Samuels' exhibition was good or bad (it was *bad*), its installation on campus and the generally tolerant reception it received has meaning for us.

"We must try to realize that along with the pollution and depletion of the environment that

affects our culture, there exist counterpart threats to our society's (and every individual's) consciousness; that the corruption of consciousness goes about like a contagious disease destroying self-knowledge and knowledge of others and our ability to act with justice toward ourselves and toward others."

Declaring that Samuels' exhibition was such a threat and also "an act of violence that must be met with a NO", they concluded by suggesting that he make only shoes and nothing else.

Art student Liz Leibman criticized the exhibit in a much more direct manner. "I never saw such a collection of shit in my life," she declared emphatically.

"His works are all world-famous art clichés," she explained, meaning that the ideas and the media had all been done before. In addition, she said, "He has no consideration of his subject matter, as though he were completely divorced from what he was doing. He just relies on gimmicks — hanging, tying, overextending, and they are not effective at all."

"Samuels has to decide what he considers himself," stated Dr. Merle Wachter, "a craftsman or something more profound." He commented that Samuels had no stylistic evolution in the sense that he was still treating the same subjects as he did in his last exhibition in 1967.

Samuels himself was surprised, but unconcerned by the reaction to his exhibit. "I was glad to hear the criticism voiced," he declared, "because there is always room for improvement."

"I think they are judging me by modern trends in art as they look for progress in the artist," he continued. "But I am simply a folk artist who is content with his art form as it is."

"The effectiveness of my figures moved the people of Trinidad in my first exhibit seven years ago and I am not going to progress or change my style now if it means doing something different."

He backed up his view by giving as examples Henry Moore and Giacometti, world-famous sculptors who found their form and stayed with it.

In describing his work, he explained that he always thinks in terms of form and movement in portraying the everyday things he sees. He uses simplicity in figurative expressions to embrace the abstract and hangs some of his work to utilize space.

Overall, he emphasized that his was a joyful exhibition, that there was nothing sad in it. "I make forms to please people," he said, "and they are forms people will always like. So unlike some artists, I will reproduce my work on request."

He concluded by stating, "An artist is entitled to his own interpretation as long as he doesn't copy anything."

Sociology Professor Levi Schwartz agreed with Samuels in that his work was joyful. "Having just been presented with a baby son, I was immediately struck by the joyous action of one of Samuels' pieces," he said.

"It was a spoked wheel with six or seven figures of drummers on it and I was delighted by the thing just drumming around, as if at a parade or celebration. I have it displayed in the sun now where I can enjoy the magnifi-

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(Continued on page 3)



# Earth Faces Ecological Crisis

by Gary Michael

At this moment, what is being done for the survival of mankind?

One man who recognizes that our very existence is at stake is General Ingeniero Carlos R. Berzunza, associate professor of geography at the University of the Americas.

Over the years, Berzunza has built himself a sizeable reputation with students, faculty and administration because of his dynamic personality and the strength of his conviction about man's future. He has been teaching at UA for 21 years in succession, having never missed a quarter, a record of which he is justly proud.

Berzunza's concern for mankind is backed up by a number of startling facts proving that the earth's ecological system is becoming rapidly out of balance. In a recent interview, he attributed this imbalance to the rapid growth of industry, increasing smog and pollution, growth of highway systems killing the plants that supply us with oxygen, pollution of the rivers and oceans with wastes destroying the vital algae and plankton, and the rising population growth.

Berzunza's deep interest in ecology stems back to his childhood. Born in the coastal city of Campeche, Yucatan peninsula, he acquired an early love for the sea. Campeche, a major fishing city on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, is famed for its pampano and red snapper. Fishing and the ocean caught Berzunza's imagination and he began to look around for more knowledge in this vast field.

His search led him to the Mexican Naval Academy in Veracruz. Through his studies there and extensive travels, Berzunza became gradually convinced that "the decisive goal for Mexico is the march to the sea." This, he explained, is basically the only



Photo by John O'Leary

**NOW OR NEVER**—General Carlos Berzunza, distinguished Mexican geographer, stresses the earth's plight to a concerned student as he discusses the increasingly acute problem of ecological disbalance. General Berzunza is the first Mexican to have made an extensive scientific study of the fishing regions of Mexico.

way to keep man alive.

His passion for the ocean did not keep Berzunza from a distinguished diplomatic career, however. Three years after graduation from the Academy he was sent to the Orient as the Mexican naval attaché in Japan and China.

His enthusiastic energy took him from there to Washington, D.C., where he was awarded the Legion of Merit by the U.S. government for cooperation with the United States during World War II. During this time he served as an aide to General Eisenhower and General Douglas MacArthur and as Chief of Staff of the Secretary of the Mexican Navy.

Finally the General of Campeche began to work seriously on what he considers might be his greatest contribution to the Mexican people.

His pre-war research, beginning around 1935, marked him as the first Mexican working in ecology to make a scientific study of the fishing regions of Mexico. By 1948 he had published a full report of the results in the Mexico City daily paper *Excelsior*, describing in detail his expedition to the Guadalupe Islands off Mexico's Pacific coast. Here Berzunza also made scientific studies of plankton and recorded his careful findings.

The General has written several books and many articles on his

ecological observations stressing the theme of Mexico's dependence on the sea for her ultimate survival. His articles have been printed in leading newspapers throughout the Republic, and one, published in *Excelsior* under the title "Existencia vida en otros planetas?" was named best article of the year by *True* magazine.

The Campechano, who has made speeches all over the world on the subject of man's existence, is most concerned with the future of the Mexican people.

"The population increases at a rate of 3.3% annually—a growth rate which demands an organized effort on the part of all Mexicans to see that enough food is provided for this increase," stated Berzunza. "This goal can be accomplished through coordinated fishing methods, birth control and antipollution measures.

"But this is only the beginning!" Berzunza concluded enthusiastically. This little giant from Campeche has spent the latter part of his life trying to find the complete answer. "Here at the University of the Americas we have the resources and materials," he declared. "Now we need only the acute awareness of everyone, both Mexicans and Americans, to help solve the desperate ecological disbalance of all mankind."



Photo by John O'Leary

**GOING TO THE DOGS**—World traveler and ex-UAer Pepper Sweet looks through the want ads searching for a position for his talking dog, Amos the Conquistador, who has been out of work for almost two weeks. Hamming the spotlight is another UA bum, Ky, who owns well-known student Joe Goularte.

## It's A Dog's Life, But Not for Amos

by Dana Millikin

Looking around the University of the Americas, one cannot help but notice the increasing dog population. Students are buying, breeding and giving away dogs. The student theme has suddenly become "love me, love my dog."

The dogs and their masters strolling around the campus create a homey atmosphere. The puppies on the patio produce an uproar as they scurry under chairs and between legs. All those students who had the habit of sitting on the ground when the chairs ran out on the patio must now be very careful to look before they leap—down.

Aside from the usual pedigree-mutt distribution, there are some very special dogs that roam the UA campus. Some could have a Ph.D. in traveling.

Amos Conquistador of Inner Dilemmas is probably the most traveled dog in this area, whose owner is almost as picturesque as he is. Ex-student Pepper Sweet, however, is more modest, declining to give details about his own life in favor of his dog's.

Amos was destined to be a traveler even before he was born. His mother, Shasta, was found in a Mexican dog pound near the Toluca highway. Shasta moved to the States and littered in San Francisco. Amos was one of her eleven children.

At two months Amos flew to Grenoble, France, where he was given as a gift to Pepper. After the proper introductions the two friends were off to Spain in a car. From the Mediterranean coast of Spain, Amos headed to Tangiers,

Morocco, where camels were the mode of transportation.

Amos got tired of camels and decided to venture with Pepper to Gibraltar to buy a motorcycle. On the way Pepper contracted hepatitis and Amos had to wait for his friend to get out of a Spanish hospital. Amos did not seem to mind because he stayed on an air force base and more or less became the mascot.

Pepper recovered and he and Amos headed down the coast of Spain on a motorcycle.

"Amos would sometimes sit on the gas tank, and it used to really freak out the people that passed us in cars," said Pepper.

The Balearic Isle of Formentera was the next stop. Amos got to try out the clean and healthy Mediterranean island life by splashing in the surf and riding on bicycles.

It was time to think about heading back to the States. In order to get Amos back with him Pepper had to go to Belgium, because not all airlines will take dogs.

The companions reunited in New York. Amos was able to fly to California with Pepper because of a new airline policy called "Pet Approval". Before Amos could turn around and enjoy his home town, San Francisco, he was off to Mexico City. This excited Amos because Mexico held half of his heritage.

The final tally of miles that Amos the Conquistador has traveled in his short but exciting year and four months comes close to 40,000 miles.

As Pepper rightfully says, "Amos is an incredible dog!"

## Drama Workshop...

(Continued from page 1)

ed at UA are "Coffee Break", "Ralph Roister Doister", and Tennessee Williams' plays, "The Lady of Larkspur Lotion" and "This Property is Condemned". She was also stage manager for the "Fantastiks" and acted in "The Night of January Sixteenth" and "The Carnivores".

The all-woman cast is composed of both UA students and permanent residents of Mexico. UA

students Maggie Cueto and Inez Pacheco portray Magdalena and Martirio, two of Bernard Alba's daughters.

Other actors include Mrs. Margarita de Hart, Bernarda; Magdalena Dueñas, Angustias; Susana del Mazo, La Poncia; Patricia Rashbaum, Adela; Silvia Dhuart, La Criada; Socorro Lozaga, María Josefa; Adilia Portocarrero, Prudencia; and Patricia García Bringas, Amelia.

## UA Campus Goes Hollywood

by Judy Wise

UA recently made it into the "movie world" through Estudios América. Scenes were shot on February 9-10 on the University campus for "The Rules of the Game", a low-budget Mexican film to be shown here and possibly in many other countries.

According to Director Mauricio Walerstein, the portion of the movie filmed at UA was intended to typify a normal day of classes at this institution.

The cast consists of stars Isela Vega and José Alonso. Pili, Juan Peláez, Jack Mizrachi, and various theater students from the National University of Mexico.

Isela Vega is a well-known Mexican actress who has made a number of pictures in Mexico and South America. José Alonso and Juan Peláez are both professional Mexican actors, while Pili is a famous Spanish star who has made movies all over the world.

Christine Keil, UA student, got into the action with a minor role as did 13 other UAers used as extras.

"The movie has scenes taken from all over the Republic," commented producer Juan Filcer, who has more than 400 commercials and documentary films to his credit. He mentioned the luxury resort hotel Hacienda Cocoyoc near Cuernavaca, Mexico City's Pink Zone, and the exotic

nightclubs Terraza Cassino and Los Globos.

A common question asked by students on campus during the two days of filming was, "What's this movie all about?" To ease the curiosity the question was put to Director Walerstein. He stated cryptically: "It is not a 'pre-arranged' film, it is an everyday story. It doesn't have a set plot,

but flows naturally as a continuous story of life." He went on to describe the movie as "a confrontation between young and old."

"The Rules of the Game" should be released in Mexico in approximately six months. The director was reluctant to give any more hints about the movie. His final words: "Well, you'll just have to go and see it."



Photo by John O'Leary

**STARRY-EYED**—Juan García, director of photography for Estudios América, focuses in on Pili, one of the many top name stars in the up-coming film "The Rules of the Game". A segment of the new picture was shot at Estudios Universidad de las Américas.

## Art Exhibit...

(Continued from page 2)

cent shadows the complete unit casts on the ground."

Senior Jon Schmuecker also enjoyed the exhibit and purchased one of the pieces, a street musician playing a horn. "I was impressed by the movement and form displayed by this figure," he explained.

Perhaps the most important criticism of the exhibit, one which was not voiced but implied, was that it was tainted by commercialism. Many people believed that the principal reason for the show was to make money for Samuels.

However, as Schmuecker declared, "Just because an artist sells his work, it does not necessarily mean that he is 'commercial' or a bad artist. After all, an artist has to eat too, and if his work pleases people, why not let them enjoy it?"



JON SCHMUECKER

## Ravine Rally

Six thousand miles from Monte Carlo, three thousand miles from Watkins Glen and two thousand five hundred miles from Riverside, car racing enthusiasts at UA have been forced to make the best of available resources.

The Toluca highway was used in place of Monte Carlo until one driver died of asphyxiation while trying to pass a Toluca Rocket and a second ran into the back of a truck that was parked in the passing lane at night. He was traveling flat out at the time and that's how they buried him.

Many daring students tried the Paseo de la Reforma but were so humiliated by constantly losing to *peseros* and 30-centavo buses that they quit. Still others attempted the famous high-speed Anillo Periférico but rusted out their gas tanks waiting for the traffic jams to open up.

As a final defeat, students with the faster models started racing on the Cuernavaca and Querétaro four-lane fiascos but had to give it up when they could no longer afford the heavy tolls.

Relief, however, was quick in coming. Students were going out of their way to find action when the most dangerous racetrack in the world was literally at their back door.

One day, a student who was late for classes and could not find a parking place above Kilometer 15 decided to try the Lower Road. After totaling out his right front fender on the tree that grows squarely in the middle of the Lower Road entrance, he broke his rear axle on a 3-foot ditch, ruptured his oil pan on a boulder, stripped the chrome and paint off the sides while trying to get between the parked cars and slid into the barranca when a section of the road gave way. Crawling out of the barranca with a broken arm and three fractured ribs he remarked, "Man, what a trip."

The news spread like wildfire over the campus and before the end of the week, car clubs were being formed. At a mass meeting of all interested car clubs, the group split into various factions.

The Cuajimalpa Crash Club wanted the Lower Road for a demolition derby; the Colonia Roma Rally Squad decided they could put the East African Safari out of business; the Santiago Stock Car Association was planning a 30 lap race around the barranca and Hell's Angels Oaxaca saw great possibilities for a hill climb.

The University of the Americas Lower Road Racing and Wrecking Association was formed and a schedule was set up:

1. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday when most of the students show up for class, and the Lower Road is packed with cars, the Cuajimalpa Crash Club will be allowed to demolish as many autos as possible as long as they bounce one car off another. Any contestant who pulls into a tight parking place without wiping out at least one fender will be disqualified. Any driver who makes it to the basketball court will be declared a winner, and any contestant who makes it up to Kilometer 17 will be dead.

2. On Tuesday and Thursday, the Colonia Roma Rally Squad sponsors a midnight rally. The course will run from the entrance on the Lower Road to the RO Restaurant at Kilometer 17 1/2. No headlights will be permitted. Checkpoints are non-existent and crash victims will be picked up a few days after the rally by the Red Cross and carried to the Humane Society at Kilometer 17. Any contestant that makes it to the RO Restaurant will be mugged, knifed, and thrown into the stagnant lake in the barranca.

3. The Santiago Stock Car Association sponsors a 30 lap race around the barranca. The course will run on the same gravel road used by the dump trucks behind the school. Any driver who does not die of dust asphyxiation will be forced into the barranca by a truck.

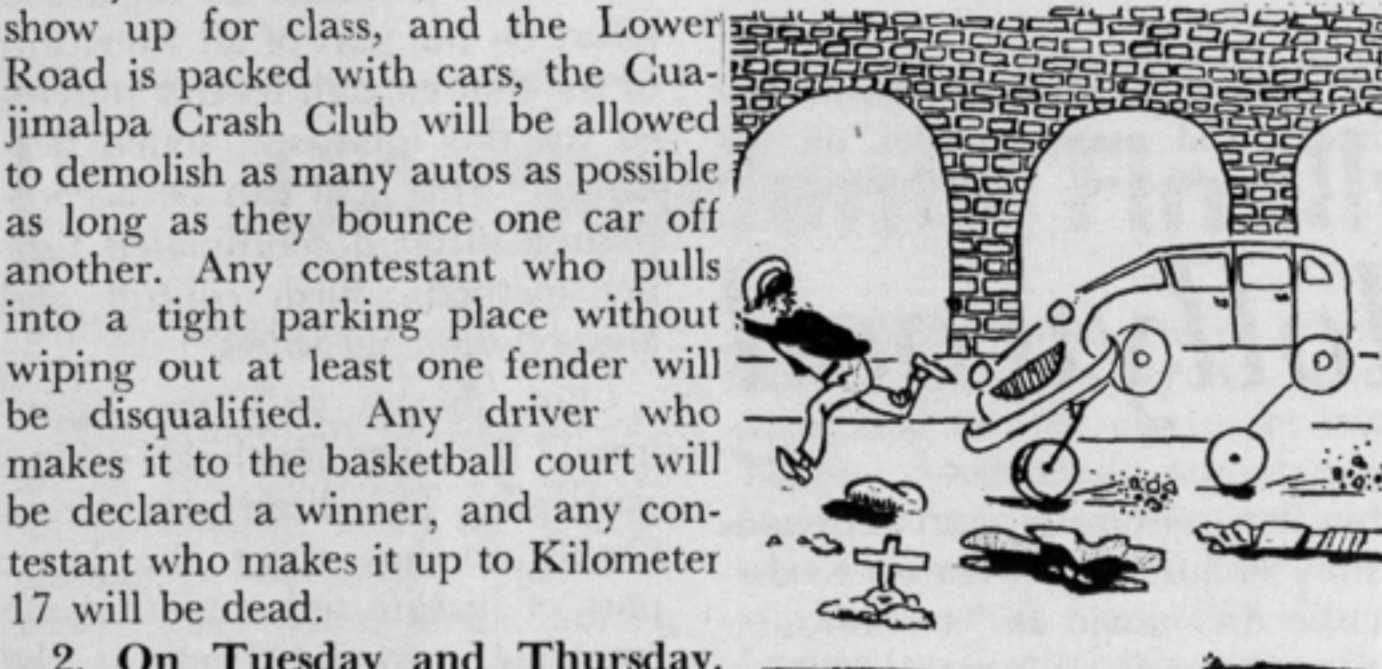
4. On Sundays, Hell's Angels Oaxaca holds a hill climb up the barranca gravel banks. Any motorcyclist who survives the pre-race gang war will find his bike has been stolen.

With the racing season now in its second week, several special awards have already been presented.

Lars Nelson has racked up three trophies. The first was for achieving a speed of 70 miles per hour between the health center and basketball court; the second was for causing the first man-made dust storm that killed three students walking on the Lower Road, and the third was for demolishing three cars in one year off the track.

Audón Coria was given a special award for being alive after driving a seven year old 4-L Renault down the Lower Road for over a year, and William Swezey was given the

"Blown Rod" award for refusing to drive down the Lower Road under any circumstances.



## Sports Fanatic Keeps Her Shape

by Jon Schmuecker

"I guess you might call me an army brat," said sports enthusiast Jan Guerra, a senior at UA. "My father worked with Army Intelligence and I didn't have a permanent residence until I was married. When I met my future husband I abandoned the theorizing and turned to the real 'guerra'."

Jan has lived in almost every state in the Union and several foreign countries. She spent five years in Berlin and two years in Frankfurt. While her father tapped wires and decoded messages, Jan used the opportunity to snoop around all the old shops and markets hunting for stuffed birds and old screwdrivers. Even today her purse is crammed with interesting items that she has picked up off the street.

After returning to the United States, Jan lived in Virginia, California, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Colorado and Texas. "With all the traveling that we did," said Jan, "I left behind a lot of friends but picked up some good sports. You name it and I've tried it."

Her apparent overstatement is actually an understatement. Jan has been proficient at sports since age seven when she won the title of Texas All-State champion in Pin the Tail on the Donkey.

She received a gold cup at Florida Southern College for the highest women's singles game ever bowled (280). Jan was also on the college's water polo team. "I'm afraid that I'm all washed up as far as water polo goes," she remarked. "The closest I've been to water in the last few years is my bathtub."

At Panamerican College in Texas, Jan picked up another sports award. She was high scorer on the girls field hockey team and received the Tex Olsen Hockey Award. "Field hockey is almost as rough as ice hockey," she commented. "When the field is muddy or wet, you would do better on ice skates."

While at Texas Southmost during a summer session, Jan took up stock car racing but the only award she won was a speeding ticket and a few dented fenders. However, she did manage to better the circuit record for the most pit stops. "Off the record," she said, "I just didn't have what it takes."

Jan has been in karate exhibitions in Texas and Mexico City. She felt that karate would be a good thing for Brownsville, and

organized the first classes for women in that area. When Jan first came to Mexico City College in 1961, she appeared at the Home Show in an exhibition.

While living in Texas, Jan taught physical education at St. Louis Junior High School in Brownsville. "I don't want to make a lot of noise about it," she stated, "but a sound body is as important as a sound mind, and that's sound reasoning."

Jan returned to UA last year to finish her degree in English literature.

While she is still active in sports here in Mexico, Jan admits the pace has slowed somewhat. She spends many of her weekends in Cuernavaca playing badminton, a game in which size is of no real advantage. "You have to be quick as a bird," she punned. Jan holds the foreign women's singles championship title in Cuernavaca but confesses that her game has really fallen off in the past few months. She is now campaigning for a revival of the defunct annual tiddlywinks championship at UA.



Photo by John O'Leary

WATCH THE BIRDIE—Jan Guerra, UA's coed sports wonder, has caused a lot of racket recently by defeating every challenger in badminton. Jan has a style and form that are all her own.

## Texas Cowboy Reports He's Back in the Saddle Again

by Loree Cochrane

Bill Gammage, known as "Cowboy" by friends at UA, began clowning around on a horse at the age of five, which soon led him to an avid interest in trick riding.

Three weeks ago Bill noticed an advertisement seeking "adventurous young American male with Southern accent" to ride in a Civil War scene from a Paul Hebric production. After sending pictures displaying his skill, Bill was immediately accepted and began filming scenes in the surrounding hills of Mexico City. "My big hope is that I will be riding for the Confederate Army," he remarked wryly.

Born in Fort Worth, Texas, known as the cow town of the Southwest, Bill spent two years at the University of Texas before enrolling at the University of the Americas. All through his teens, Bill's interests gradually consolidated toward cattle ranching. In college, he began to study vocational agriculture, at the same time taking outside courses centered

around riding and ranching.

In high school, Bill spent much of his time entering his own registered half-Arabian quarter horse, White Rock, in the quartering performance maneuvers in many junior rodeos. A quarter horse, he explained, is strictly a performing ranch horse. In the rodeo, this horse is unbridled, put among a herd of steers, and set to sorting the steers one by one. Not only must the horse be accurate, he must also be trained at an early age. White Rock, given to Bill as a colt, was broken at two years.

This choice of quartering events for his specialty demonstrates Bill's true love of horses, for the excitement in this aspect of the rodeo is concentrated on the horse and its various skills. He commented, "The rider is not doing the competing, the horse is."

His first two years in college directed Bill's interests toward another seemingly unrelated field, flying. But "An airplane is similar to a horse in the sense that you have to make it do what you want it to do, and that's why I like

them both," said Bill.

He stated his preference in airplanes as a light, single engine aircraft, his favorite being the Cherokee 180. It serves the purpose of a good working plane with a solid construction, he explained, much the same as his preference for a good working ranch horse.

These two main interests still allow time for Bill to enjoy golfing and water skiing on the lake near his home. Presently he lives in Mexico while attending school until his graduation in 1972, but makes frequent quick trips to Houston to see his family and his horse.

Regarding his future plans, Bill hopes to go into banking in Texas, which is a switch from his frontier upbringing. However, he has managed to combine all the significant elements of his life into one as he concluded: "I'd like to settle on a ranch within flying distance of my chosen work, which will enable me to return to the horses when city life begins to crowd me. It is only here in the natural beauty of the open that I find complete freedom."

## Construction...

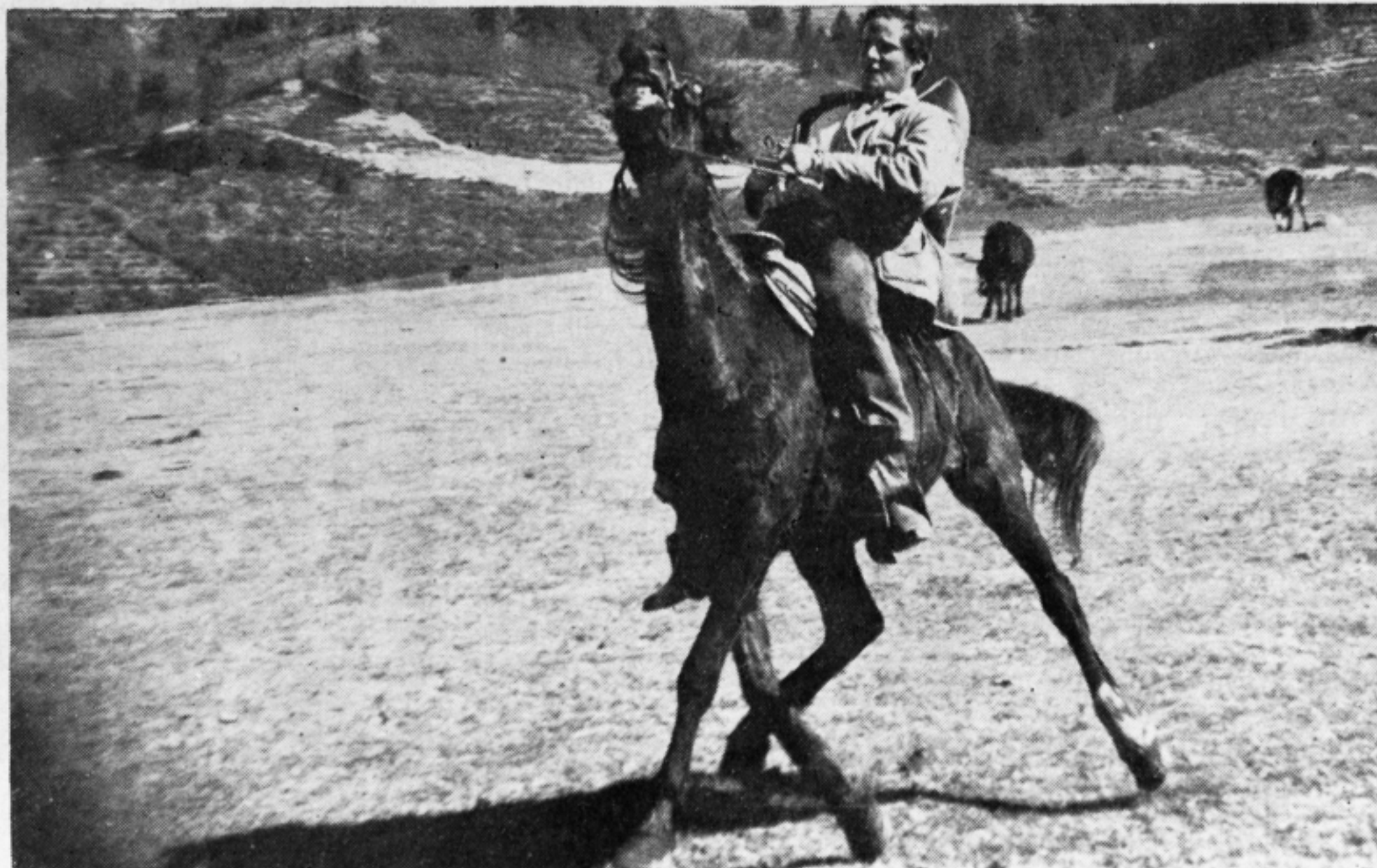
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Graduate Studies. The building contains 23 lecture rooms, two seminar rooms and an accounting laboratory. To accommodate future growth, provision was made for expansion to twice the present size.

Students will find facilities for extra-curricular activities in the University Center, described in the new catalogue as "the center for non-academic Inter-American dialogue between the University publics."

Administrative personnel will have their offices in the Henry L. Cain Administration Building, named for the founder and first president of the University. The Press Room and Public Information Office will also be housed here.

According to Dr. Lindley, faculty housing will be completed by May. "All in all, we anticipate a smooth move this summer," Dr. Lindley concluded.



HOME ON THE RANGE—Bill Gammage, Texas cowboy and rodeo star, reins up on his quarter horse after corralling a few stray dogs. Bill will be riding for General Robert E. Lee in an upcoming Civil War flick which is being filmed in Mexico.