



UA Artists Show Work In Acapulco

Six UA art students are showing examples of their recent work at an annual exhibition now on display at the Pierre Marques Hotel in Acapulco. These art works will remain on display for the rest of the month. The drawings, paintings, watercolors, and etchings were done by Lynda Harvey, Cleo Johnson, Milo Needles, Tony Roca, Jill Snow, and Jane Sutherland.

This annual exhibition was first held two years ago at the Acapulco Hilton Hotel, when the faculty of the UA art department contributed art works to the show. It is sponsored by the residents of Acapulco who, besides initiating this annual exhibition for artists in Mexico, established a children's art pavilion at the local hospital.

Carolyn Sammet, of Mexico City, is liaison agent for the program and handles the arrangements for transporting the art works from Mexico City to Acapulco. She is continuing the original efforts of Horacio Flores-Sánchez in coordination with the plastic arts division of Palacio de las Bellas Artes, which contributes vehicles and carriers to transport the items for display.

Evaluation Of Housing Requested

Mrs. Martinez de Alva, director of housing, encourages all students living in school-approved housing to go to her office whenever they move or have a complaint, and give an evaluation of their landlady, the house and the food.

Whether the report is favorable or unfavorable, it is important that everyone turn in an opinion since a valid evaluation can be made only by having several statements from students who have lived in the various houses.

Clubs Choose New Officers

Both Fireside and the Newman Club have recently announced their officers for the current term.

Fireside elected Will Ackles, social chairman; Debbie Myers, secretary; Gail Robinson, treasurer; and Beverly Jasper, refreshment chairman.

The Newman Club officers are president, Bill Ellis; secretary, Abby Kirk; and treasurer, Kathy Warpinski.

Newman Club meetings take place every Wednesday night at 7:30 at a location which is announced on the bulletin board for religious events. The first Saturday of every month a communion breakfast is held at St. Patrick's church.

Fireside activities for the future include an outing during the latter part of the quarter. All students are invited to participate in the activities of both clubs.



Marilú Pease Photo

SURPRISE, HUBBY IS COMING HOME—That's the content of the letter Susan Brown (right) is shown handing to Patricia King. Both co-eds have roles in *The Vise* to be staged next Friday in the theater at 2 o'clock.

Faculty Increased In Four Departments

María Esperanza Burguete Santaella de Fabila, Pablo Pindas Chernouloujky and Karl Lenkersdorf have been added to the faculty this quarter and Carmen Arizmendi Otaegui and Vincent Carrubba have returned to the teaching staff after extended leaves.

Pindas is a rural sociologist who studied at the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. He has done field work in Yucatán in the henequen zone, investigation in industries in the Federal district, and the states of Hidalgo and Puebla in collaboration with Washington University.

María Esperanza Burguete Santaella de Fabila is a Licenciada en Ciencias Sociales from the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de U.N.A.M. She has had articles published in the *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*.

Carmen Arizmendi, who was appointed as an instructor of Spanish in 1961, has recently returned to her position after a two year absence. During this time Miss Arizmendi studied at the Sorbonne in Paris under a Frank B. Baird Foundation scholarship. From the Sorbonne she received diplomas in philology and in Spanish literature. Miss Arizmendi received her degree in world history at U.N.

Science Prof Prints Studies

Marvin Bank, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of the Americas, recently published two articles in *Notedades*. One is entitled "Need for Science Education" and the other "Science in Shakespeare's England."

Bank has also contributed an article on Galileo to *Excelsior*, and one entitled "Giant Nuclear Reaction in Mexico" to the *Mexico City News*.

A.M. She has taught at several schools in Mexico City.

Now teaching in the English department is Vincent Carrubba who recently returned to UA. Carrubba has a B. S. degree from the University of Illinois and an M. A. from the University of Michigan. He also has studied at U.N.A.M. and Mexico City College. He is a member of the Mexican Association of Teachers of English, and the Linguistic Society of America.

Teaching Greek this quarter is Karl Lenkersdorf, who studied at the Universities of Marburg and Bonn, Germany, where he obtained a degree of Candidatus Theologiae. He also studied at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, the Sorbonne, and is now studying and writing his thesis in philosophy at U.N.A.M.

Renovation Improves Saloncito

Exhibitions in Saloncito VIII, the Fine Arts Center gallery, are seen in a new light this quarter. Under the direction of Merle Wachter, art department chairman, a new lighting system has been installed in the gallery, which improves the exhibition facilities.

This new system reduces glare on paintings, and closely approximates daylight, which Wachter believes is the most natural type of lighting in which to display paintings, photographs, and sculptures.

Under this new system Wachter has reduced maintenance costs and fire hazards considerably. The old fixtures, which burned up to 4,000 watts with incandescent lamps, have been replaced by new slim-line fluorescent lamps which burn 960 watts on a special gas.

The gallery has also been repainted.

Drama Workshop Stages Play By Pirandello Next Friday

Charles Lucas, UA drama coach, announced today that *The Vise*, a one-act by Pirandello, will be staged in the campus theater on Friday, February 19, at 2 o'clock.

"*The Vise*," Lucas said, "is one of Pirandello's earlier plays. It is generally considered to be a forerunner of the Theater of the Absurd."

Castings have been completed. Jerry Parker, John L'Hote and Patricia King play the roles in the "eternal triangle." The part of the maid is interpreted by Susan Brown.

Lucas said that none of the actors has performed on the UA stage before but that they are welcome new blood in the drama workshop.

Other plays are in process right now, Lucas explained. *The Public Eye* and *The Private Ear* by J. Schaeffer are set to go on stage later in the term.

Production dates for Steve Freegard's *That's For You*, Harvey and John Mortimer's *What Shall We Tell Caroline?* have not been set as yet, Lucas stated.

"The number of plays to be produced this quarter," comments Lucas, "represents one of the biggest seasons the workshop has had. The reason for this," he

explains, "lies in the increased student participation in the workshop. Anyone interested in the theater is invited to attend the meetings held each Friday at 2 o'clock in the teatro."

Lucas also announced that the workshop has banded together as

an official student activity. Interim officers have been elected. H. D. Zilch is president and Curtis Weeks is vice-president. Neil Joines and Jean Dutton make up the committee which will write the constitution for the workshop.

Articles By Liebman Published Recently

Seymour B. Liebman, who was awarded his M. A. degree from the University of the Americas in '63, has had three articles published within the past three months. The *American Jewish Historical Quarterly* (December 1964) printed his "Research Problems in Mexican Jewish History", the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, (November 1964) "The Abecedario and a Check-List of Mexican Inquisition Documents at the Huntington Library", and "The Jewish Population in Spain in the 13th and 14th Centuries" in the *Alliance Review*, (November 1964).

Liebman is presently writing the history of the Jews in Mexico from 1521 to 1963. He and Mrs.

Liebman, chairman of the UA department of education, recently returned from an extended trip abroad where Liebman did research in the archives in Spain and Portugal on phases of Mexican colonial history and lectured at the Sorbonne and at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Mrs. Liebman assisted in his work and also observed schools in some of the countries that they visited.

Liebman's book *Guide to Jewish References in the Mexican Colonial Era* was reviewed in the *AJH Quarterly* and the reviewer stressed the importance of the work and "the indebtedness of the scholarly world for his pioneering effort."

Delta Sigma Pi Regional Director Makes Annual Visit To Delta Mu

Frank L. Strong, director of the southwest region of the Delta Sigma Pi international business fraternity, recently visited Delta Mu, the UA chapter of that organization, on his yearly inspection tour.

"The greatest need in business today is to find men who are willing to make a decision," Strong said. "Mexico City is a good proving ground for new executives, and the fraternity has done a wonderful job in helping its members along that road," he commented.

"The chapter here is one of

the most important ones in our international organization which numbers more than 54,000 members," he continued. "Delta Mu's performance has been good in the past," but, Strong believes, "it will improve even more under their new, very capable leadership."

Joe Moore is president of Delta Mu this quarter and Bill Dyer is vice president. At present the fraternity has seventeen members, excluding pledges.

"The geographical location and the transient nature of the students here present some prob-

lems for UA's chapter," he said. "Also the time lag in communications hinders the fraternity in attaining better relations with headquarters," Strong explained. "However," he said, "I think we have removed some of these difficulties during my visit here."

Delta Sigma Pi plans to hold its bi-annual meeting, called the Grand Chapter Congress, in late August in the Bahamas. Strong says that members of all chapters attend this congress and that Delta Mu will also send a representative.



Marilú Pease Photo

ON INSPECTION TOUR—Frank L. Strong (center), southwest regional director of Delta Sigma Pi, meets local chapter members. From left to right are: Hector Rodriguez, Joe Moore, Frank Phillips, Andy Esquivel, Frank L. Strong, Bruce Macdonald, Joe Serna, Eric Geerts, Ed Brown, Bob Brown, and Ned Muñoz.

Stability Brightens Prospects For Future

The year of 1964 saw the University of the Americas reach a state of unaccustomed financial stability. The University, through the dedicated work of Dr. D. Ray Lindley, the board of trustees and the remainder of the administration, was able to pay off the outstanding school debt, which at one time was in excess of \$ 400,000. In addition 1964 was the first time in a number of years that an operating surplus was shown, and the University was able to bank some funds for the future.

The financial contributions from the Mexican business community were gratifying, but perhaps even more so was the gift of over 91 acres of land for a new campus. This site, located near Ciudad Satélite, was given by a group of Mexican and Italian businessmen headed by señor Bruno Pagliai.

This new campus fits in with the present plans of expanding the size of the student body to about 2500 within ten years. Of these 2500 students approximately half, it is expected, will be Latins. This plan, if fulfilled, should make the University of the Americas one of the most important centers of international learning in the hemisphere, but this goal calls for much preliminary groundwork, a great deal of which must be started now.

At the present time there are more American students attending UA than any other school in a foreign country. This means that the University has a tremendous responsibility not only to its students, but also to itself, in that it must see that everyone attending the institution has the chance to gain the most possible from his experience.

The inter-cultural environment offered by UA is one of the most precious gifts that the school can give to anyone attending.

With the planned expansion of the school, the administration should choose only those students which it feels are seriously interested in an international education of this type, because it is offered in relatively few locales.

Today one of the major prerequisites in the building of a first-class university, in addition to a good faculty, is a superior student body. Now that the University of the Americas is opening its doors to an increasing number of students perhaps it is time for a more careful selection of students to begin.

In the not-too-distant future the international education that will be offered by the University of the Americas will permit the school to raise its admissions standards to a point that will compete with the top schools in the United States. This international and inter-cultural education will be greatly enhanced by an augmented faculty, a beautiful, new campus and an excellent location near Mexico City.

T. Mc.

Inquiring Reporter

Students Compare, Contrast Home Towns With Cosmopolitan Capital Of Mexico

Since students come to UA from all over the United States, the Inquiring Reporter decided to ask some of them what they find to be the differences and similarities between their home towns and Mexico City.

Barbara May, a junior from New York City, holds first allegiance to her home town. Yet

she cannot deny her unique affection for Mexico City. For Barbara, "New York is more unpredictable, more exciting," and Mexico, "far more comfortable and considerably more friendly."

"I love Washington, D. C. because it is my home, but I love Mexico City just because it is Mexico City. Here one can hear people speaking French, German, Italian, English, and Spanish," says Jeannie Van Eaton. "I also like the night life of the city where dining and dancing in nightclubs is not off limits to those under 21 as it is in the United States."

"That *no se qué* (certain something) of the cosmopolitan Mexican girl cannot be equalled by her U. S. counterpart," says Californian Ken Newton. Ken finds the multi-faceted cultural activities of Mexico City superior to those of his home, Manhattan Beach. He sums up his comparison in a word: sophistication.

Jan Glenn finds that having lived in San Diego, California, gives her an advantage in ad-

justing to Mexico City because of the close relationship existing between the two cities. However, she says, "Mexicans are more gregarious and more intensely concerned with culture."

"Both Chicago and Mexico City are cosmopolitan," says Ted Palo Jr., "but Mexico has more of a European air about it and its people are much more cordial—by that I mean, I'll most likely not ever hear 'Nigger' shouted at me."

Sharen Rozen of Akron, Ohio, finds handling Mexican money frustrating. "It's like playing monopoly. In Akron, Ohio, an American 20 dollar bill will buy much more than a 20 peso bill in this city. If your purse is stuffed with pesos you can easily be deceived into thinking you are wealthier than you really are," says Sharen, "but my American dollar doesn't seem to go any further here than in Ohio."

"México City is more beautiful than Columbus. In fact it is too beautiful, too colorful, and there are too many interesting things to do here—it definitely is not the place most conducive to study," says Ohioan Barbara Sime.

"Since our family has lived in all the capitals of this hemisphere, and since we can call Washington, D. C., Las Cruces, New Mexico, or New York our home, I can't say that I have a real hometown," says Tom

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



MAMACITA

Almost from the time of birth many little girls in Mexico are called MAMACITA, little mother. This is mostly prevalent among the middle and lower classes, and in the countryside, where the women are often overburdened with too many children and heavy household chores. Thus they are brought up to realize that their role in life is to be motherhood.

But not only motherhood is implied in the name of MAMA-

CITA. It also means the other obligations a woman has to assume... house-cleaning, cooking, washing.

Almost as soon as a little girl is able to toddle she is encouraged to emulate the mother in her daily chores. She is given a small broom to sweep out the house or the yard; she follows her mother when she feeds the chickens; she kneels close to her mother as she grinds the corn for the tortillas, also grinding corn on a small replica of her mother's flat grinding stone, the *metate*; her wee hands learn to pat the *masa* (the ground corn) into a round tortilla, just like the ones her mother is patting; she learns to wash clothes on a flat stone in the river. And, of course, as soon as she can carry the weight of the new baby, she takes charge of the infant to free the mother for the heavier household chores.

Smith. "Now we live in Mexico City which I love. But I guess Rio de Janeiro is my city."

His sister Suzanne adds, "Washington, D. C. is productively more hectic than Mexico City, but here there are more growing enterprises."

From The Writing Center

Leading U.S. Magazines Continue To Publish Bongartz, Lee, Hamill

Roy Bongartz, who was in the Creative Writing classes here in 1950-52, has made writing his career, apparently a very successful one. His latest published story, "The Steel Ball," appears in the *Saturday Evening Post* for January 16, 1965. In it, Bongartz uses characters who are becoming familiar to his followers—Benny, the kindly, pleasant, but bumbling and rather stupid male; Flo, his waitress girl-friend, equally kindly, patient with Benny, but far his superior in intelligence and sensitivity, and the Puerto Ricans of New York.

The steel ball of the title hangs from an eight-story-high crane being used for the demolition of two buildings, one of which serves as the basic setting for the story. The story for me is not completely satisfying as it appears to split toward the climax: starting apparently with emphasis on plot and Benny as protagonist, it concludes as a psychological story with, I should say, Flo as protagonist.

However, as Bongartz's earlier stories in *Quijote*, *Contact*, *Mademoiselle*, the *Post*, and the *New Yorker* have shown, the writer has a real ability at char-

acterization, a sense of humor that I wish he would make greater use of, and a remarkable sense of observation, which he manages with a few exact words to bring across to the readers through effective sense impressions.

He apparently sees what he is writing about and knows his characters—the Puerto Rican children Fredo and Juanito in this present story are delightfully presented.

Like many professional writers nowadays, Bongartz does not rely entirely on his fiction. The last previous publication of his that I happened to come across was an excellent fact article ("Do These Indians Really Own Florida?") about the "unconquered Miccosukee, the wilder of two tribes of Seminole who have never signed a peace treaty with our government," who really want a "clear title to their 143,000 acre corner of the Everglades so they can have their own nation and avoid the white man altogether."

This appeared in what I might call last year's *gala* issue of the *Post* (February 1, 1964), in which was published as an

Prof Explains, Refutes Prebisch's General Thesis

By Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson

In 1949, Raúl Prebisch shocked the academic world by claiming that the doctrine of free trade was outdated. For almost 175 years, Western economists had held, as one of their basic tenets, the belief that the welfare of mankind would be best realized under a system of international specialization. Each nation should specialize in the production of the items it could produce cheapest and import the products foreigners could produce cheaper. Now a Latin American economist, Prebisch, claimed that the trend of the terms of trade—the prices of exports divided by the prices of imports—had been adverse for the underdeveloped nations since 1870. This was due, he claimed to the monopoly power of the industrial centers. Thus the underdeveloped nations of the world—the periphery—could not continue specializing in raw material production, but must establish high tariffs and industrialize regardless of cost.

Thus was born the Prebisch Thesis, as his doctrine has been named. Peripheral economists, accept this thesis as an explanation of the historic and present day position of the low income countries. These economists had a theory of exploitation—other than the Marxian one—to prove.

Here is an economic theory—other than the Marxian one—which attempts to prove that the low-income countries had been exploited by the industrial countries. Though Prebisch claims that this was not necessarily an intentional exploitation, it still is exploitation of the poor by the rich.

In 1963, after fifteen years, Prebisch wrote, what he called, the *General Thesis*. In this work, both the domestic and external sectors of the Latin American economy are examined. Prebisch advances the idea, that not only has the international position of the Latin American countries influenced their external sectors, but also it largely accounted for their internal social structure.

The landowning class in Latin America has steadily gained, financially and politically, as the value of the land increased due to the increase in population and due to the "externally-gained development" of the countries. This gain has resulted in a situation where today 50 per cent of the population of Latin America enjoys about two-tenths of the total personal consumption of the area and 5 per cent enjoy almost three-tenths of the total. Thus in the *General Thesis* both the domestic and foreign bottlenecks of Latin America's development are attributed to the industrial centers.

Before 1963, Prebisch's argument was purely economic. But in this year, a moral argument was added. Prebisch pointed to the fact that the United States had decided to support the agricultural sector of its own economy by a system of subsidies. What the U. S. did domestically it should surely do internationally. Thus Prebisch demanded a system of price supports, preferably a system whereby the industrial nations would place tariffs on the imports of major foods and raw materials and then transfer this revenue to the governments of the low-income countries.

Prebisch was appointed Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in 1964. Few men have achieved the unique position Prebisch has. As head of this conference he could actually sell his conclusions to a group that could carry them out. *The Economist*, in describing these meetings, pointed out that Prebisch succeeded in pulling together the seventy-seven peripheral nations into a united whole. As a unit they demanded price supports from the industrial nations (Some representatives even asked the industrial nations to subsidize the manufactured exports to this group.) This unification may be one of the most significant occurrences in the 1960's, politically as well as theoretically.

My own contention is that Prebisch is right, but for the wrong reasons. After completing a review of the literature on the terms of trade of low-income countries and a detailed review of the prices of exports and imports of India and New Zealand, from 1868 to 1954, I found no evidence of the industrial centers' monopoly pressure. (However, the pressure after 1930 due to the raising of tariffs, action of trade unions and other welfare controls, was reflected in the trend of these two countries' terms of trade.) It is also hard to conclude that the industrial world acted as a single center in the hey day of free trade—1870 to 1914. Witness the fierce competition in Latin America between German and British exporters. Thus I conclude that the low income countries were not exploited by the industrial nations because of monopoly power prices as Prebisch claimed rather that they suffered from limitation of opportunity.

Classical economic theory has always maintained that most men are rational human beings and are driven by a desire to better themselves and their families. Classical international trade theory has contended that free international trade was beneficial because of the exchange of ideas it fostered. However, large sections of the population of Latin America do not seem to be motivated by this desire and little technological know-how seem to have filtered into the countries.

Ted Robins.

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Landscape Painter Expounds Theory Of Watercolor Medium

By Lynda Harvey

"Learning to master a watercolor brush is like learning to write all over again," says Milo Needles, UA art student specializing in watercolor painting. Already Milo has developed an individual technique which combines a true craftsmanship and a sensitive understanding of the medium and of the subject which he sets out to paint. Milo's paintings predominately are landscapes because, "Landscape," he says, "is what I know."

Milo's home is Boise, Idaho,

which is among the areas of the U. S. with the richest natural countryside. The watercolors reflect his love of nature and a respect for it and its unique monumentality, as protected from molestation by man and machinery. Human figures sometimes appear in the landscapes, but they always remain subordinate to it.

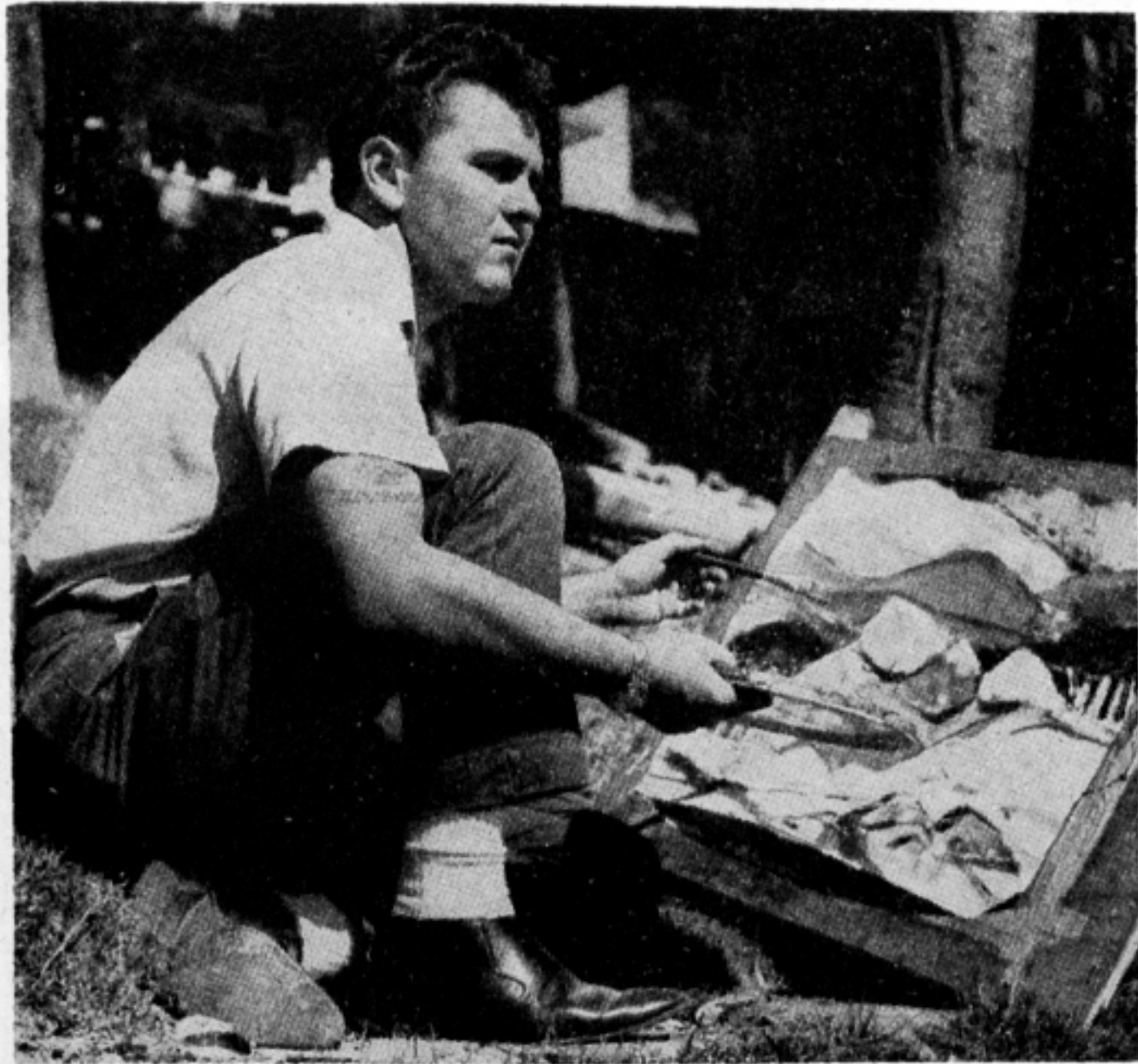
After abandoning his artwork during a five-year tour of duty in the U.S. Marine Corps, Milo returned to Boise Junior College in his hometown, where he began painting in watercolor for the

first time. The chairman of the art department recognized Milo's natural ability and rapidly developing skill, and encouraged him to concentrate on watercolor.

"Watercolor," Milo explains, "is the most difficult, most challenging, and the most frustrating medium there is." He says that most professors will say that it takes a good four years to really learn watercolor, but Milo feels that, for him, it will be "a lifetime project to master this medium."

Milo considers Rex Brandt of California and Larry Sisson from the East coast particularly outstanding men among contemporary master watercolorists. He has developed some of his own technique out of the "California School" style, which he describes as, "working very wet into wet with a very loose and expressive calligraphy. One of the things which makes watercolor such a difficult medium," he adds, "is that the first stroke is the last stroke—so to speak—and you can work only from light to dark, never the reverse; there is no way to erase or overpaint in watercolor."

Milo believes that watercolors and oil paintings should not be exhibited in competition with each other. "The delicate, subtle quality of the highly diluted paint itself and the technique demanded by it," he explains, "won't compete with the boldness, brilliancy of color, and texture of oil or plastic paintings; but, watercolor can be a very versatile medium, and some degrees of abstraction and simulated texture are possible."



Marilú Pease Photo

EX-MARINE ARTIST—Milo Needles, majoring in fine arts, finds inspiration for his painting in the scenery which surrounds the UA campus.

Spelunking, Herpetology Main Interests Of Westerner At UA

By Lynn B. Abrams

Lizards, snakes, and dark caves intrigue Jim Riggs, spelunking herpetologist from Roseburg, Oregon.

His explorations, which he defines as the study of everything that lives or once lived, have led him to various places in the western United States. Every spring and fall Jim visits rattlesnake dens around his hometown, where he has found several Northern Pacific rattlesnakes. Jim has discovered sidewinder snakes in the Mojave Desert of southern California, swift lizards in the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona, and diamondback and Mojave rattlesnakes in the Superstition Mountains of Arizona. He has also driven 2500 miles through eastern Oregon to photograph the habitats of species of reptiles and amphibians unique to that desert area.

"On a recent weekend trip to Acapulco," Jim relates, "I caught several geckoes, which are nocturnal lizards that can walk on walls; a two-foot Culebra Lizard; two tiny night snakes; and found a six-foot Boa constrictor that had been killed only minutes before I arrived. The Culebra Lizard is unique in that it possesses poison glands and small fangs toward the back of its upper jaw. To be dangerous the snake must chew on its victim until its rear fangs make contact. The poison can cause a painful and swollen finger or toe for a few weeks."

One summer Jim explored Samwell Cave near Mount Shasta in southern California. The limestone cave has 100 foot passages leading to a ninety-foot drop and a huge room.

Indians believe a fountain of youth is located in the cave, and legend relates an Indian maid once journeyed deep into its recesses in quest of eternal youth, but never returned. The area then became sacred to Indians and the fate of the maiden was an enigma until her bones were discovered early in the century by white men.

Jim has also explored lava caves in central Oregon. As lava flowed from volcanoes eons ago, some of it hardened and created hollows that years of weathering now have exposed. The lava tubes range from a few hundred feet to

a mile in length and reveal foot-printed dust floors, forms of bat-like animals, and the bones of what could be cougars.

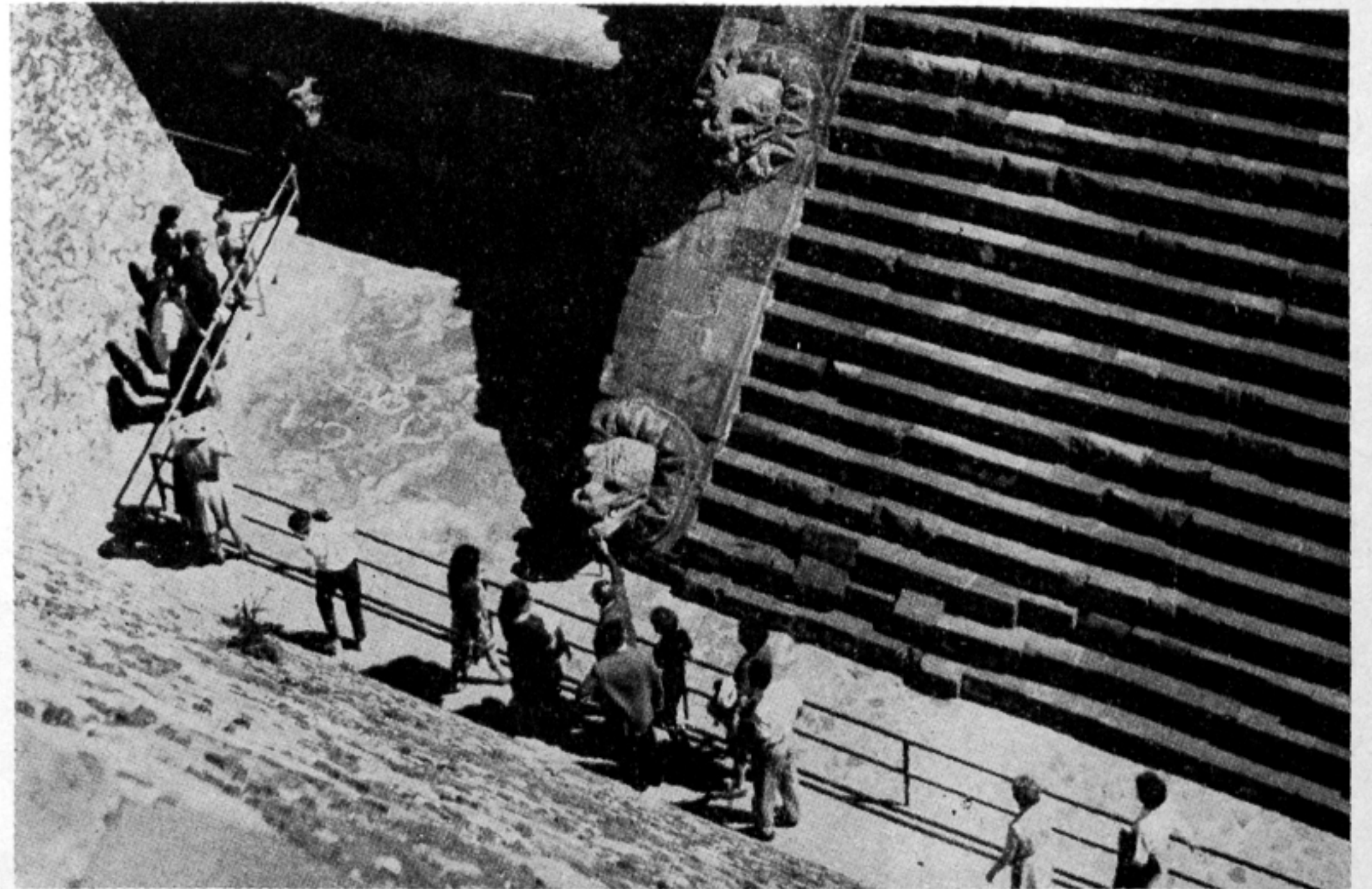
The tall, lanky Westerner also has visited Mitchell Caverns in southern California. A state park controls most of the terrain and allows only guided tours of the area. But Jim and a companion met an old miner who told them about a group of caves centered around a ghost town. The spelunkers explored caverns and mining test holes to depths of 30 and 40 feet in an area where the

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Marilú Pease Photo

SNAKE CATCHER—Jim Riggs inspects a two-foot, mildly poisonous Culebra Lizard which he caught near Acapulco. The spring-operated jaws of the "clamp stick" allow Jim to quickly grasp a crawling snake and hold it securely but unhurt, without any danger of being bitten.



Marilú Pease Photo

FEATHERED SERPENT—At the Temple Quetzalcoatl, students admire the century old sculptures. Quetzalcoatl is the leading ornamental motif of this classic edifice at Teotihuacán.

Students To Visit Pyramids, Acolman, Guadalupe Tomorrow

Climbing to the top of the 210-foot high Pyramid of the Sun will be just one of the experiences UA students will have tomorrow on the university-sponsored excursion to Teotihuacán. The tour will also include stops at the convent of San Agustín Acolman and the Shrine of Guadalupe.

The Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacán covers about the same area as the largest pyramid of Egypt. At its base it measures 735 feet on each side and is an tall as a 20-story skyscraper.

During the time that the city was inhabited there was a temple at the top of the pyramid where religious leaders practiced their ceremonies.

In the past two years the Mexican government has spent 18 million pesos at the Teotihuacán site on an intensive program of reconstructions and expanded excavations. Greatest changes can be observed along the Avenue of the Dead, from the Pyramid of the Moon to the Temple of Quetzalcoatl.

A new museum has been constructed which gives the visitor an excellent survey of the history, architecture, religion, and customs of the people who lived at the religious center. Relief maps in the museum show that the archaeological area, frequently called the "place where men became giants," is over ten miles square.

By means of Carbon 14 dating it is estimated that the city was occupied from 200 B. C. to 600

Film On Korea To Be Shown Next Thursday

A film on Korea will be shown through the courtesy of the Korean embassy in the campus theater on Thursday, February 18, at 2 o'clock.

The purpose of this showing is to introduce Western students to an oriental culture in order to create a better understanding of the people of Asia. After the film a member of the Korean embassy will hold a discussion period open to the audience.

Dean Robert Brady, whose office is sponsoring the lecture, hopes that this type of feature will become a permanent addition to campus activities. He announces that he expects a representative from the Nationalist Chinese embassy to give a lecture here within a few weeks.

B. C. by an unidentified people whose culture is not completely known by anthropologists today.

Students on the tour will also visit the convent of San Agustín Acolman, a fortress-style monastery built by the Augustinians in 1539. It is important as an example of plateresque ornamentation which flourished in Mexico in the 16th century.

At the Shrine of Guadalupe, students will observe pilgrims

from all parts of the hemisphere who have journeyed to the capital to pay homage, many of the most devout on their knees, to the Empress of the Americas.

Inside the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe the actual *tilma*, a rough cotton mantle of Juan Diego, on which the image of the Virgin Mary first appeared in 1531, is on display in a glass-encased enclosure above the main altar.

Grad Maintains Interest In International Living

"Living in a small Mexican village in Tlaxcala for six weeks and working with the people there was a great experience, and I'm looking forward to this summer in Denmark where I'll be doing the same thing," enthuses John King who acted as a group leader for the Experiment in International Living this past summer.

The 'experimenters', as they are called, live for six weeks during the summer with families and work on projects in a village such as building schools and helping the people with their agricultural projects. As a group leader, John was the spokesman for the group. "Being the leader presents some problems," he remarks, "as I was called on to make speeches frequently such as when a new school was completed. Reading a speech seemed awfully stiff so I tried to speak extemporaneously. This attempt tested the patience of those villagers who had to suffer through my Spanish!"

Since this was the first time that a group had been sent to Tlaxcala, the 12 experimenters were treated somewhat like celebrities. Each one lived with a different family and participated in the various projects going on in the village at the time. "Since the governor of the state was so much in favor of the experiment, we were able to work on two projects at once. One was sponsored by the Comité Administrativo del Programa Federal de Construcción de Escuelas or simply CAPFCE. This is the rural school building project in which we participated by aiding in the construction of schools," relates John. "The other project was sponsored by the Instituto Nacional para la Protección de la Infancia or INPI which establishes centers for the children of working parents where the children are cared for during the day. These centers are being expanded," says John, "and twice as many

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Marilú Pease Photo

HI, OLA!—John King (right), ex-group leader for the Experiment In International Living program, tells some of his experiences to a Mexican "niño." King lived in a small village in Tlaxcala for six weeks during the summer and helped the villagers with their work.

Us Holds Lead, Stuka, Clods Take Second

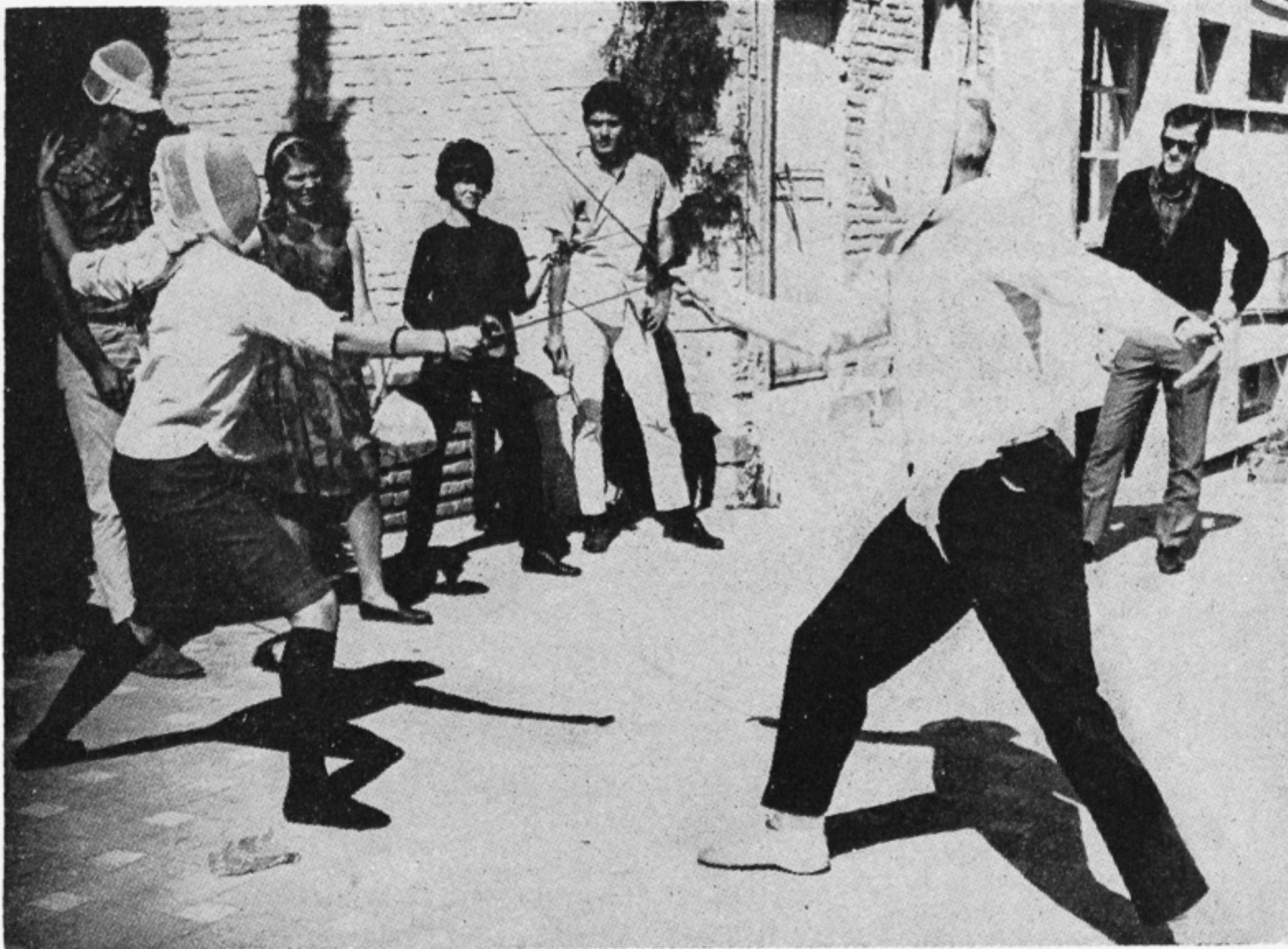
The latest check on the intramural bowling league shows Us holding down the top notch with a record of 11 and 1. Stuka and the Clods are fighting it out for second slot and a shot at the leader. The Bad Guys are in fifth, followed by the Beats who are trying to live up to their second place finish of last quarter. Two newcomers to league action, the Scavengers and the Sandbaggers, are waging a fierce battle for seventh place. The Brutos are the cellar dwellers with a record of 1 and 11.

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost
1) Us	11	1
2) Stuka	10	2
3) Clods	10	2
4) New Mass	8	4
5) Bad Guys	7	5
6) Beats	6	6
7) Scavengers	5	7
8) Sandbaggers	5	7
9) 3 Plus 1	4	8
10) Me First	3	9
11) Maestros	2	10
12) Brutos	1	11

HONORS

Individual High Averages	
Rick Holden	173
Edy Mauerman	142
Individual High Games	
Rick Holden	201
Edy Mauerman	189
Individual High Series	
Rick Holden	556
Edy Mauerman	505
Men's 220 Club	
Ed Leach	233



UA FENCERS—Charles Lucas (right) crosses swords with Blair Miller in a fencing class on the terrace. Members of the class observe from the sidelines.

Latin Flavor, Speeding Balls Make Jai Alai Fabulous Sport

By Hans Zilch

Jai alai, the Latin answer to handball, is one of the world's best spectator sports.

Considerable controversy shrouds the origin of jai alai. One faction believes the Aztecs played the game long before Cortes arrived and that the "conquistador" imported the game to Andalusia.

Others claim that jai alai is a form of handball to which the Basques of the Spanish Pyrenees added the finishing touches.

Jai alai is played with a ball and a basket. The ball alone makes the game fascinating. It is

harder and heavier than a golf ball and about three-quarters the size of a regulation baseball. This ball may easily be mistaken for a bullet; it has been clocked at better than 150 m.p.h.

Along with speed comes expense. The virgin de-para rubber of which the ball is made is grown in Brazil. The rubber is wound by hand and then covered with a layer of linen thread. Around the linen two layers of goat skin are attached. Each ball costs about 25 dollars.

The ball's partner is the "cesta", a long wicker basket, to the top of which a glove has been connected. The frame and ribs of the "cesta" are made from ordinary chestnut while the weeds used to hand-weave the basket into permanent and durable shape are grown in the northern mountain country of Spain. Each player has preferences as to the size of his "cesta," but it is usually between two and two and one half feet long.

Jai alai, which incidentally means "merry festival," is played in a "frontón" on a "cancha," terms which are equivalent to stadium and court.

The "cancha" ranges from one to two hundred feet in length and about 35 feet in width. Three walls, usually more than 30 feet high, constitute the sides. The fourth side and the top are enclosed with wire mesh to provide the spectator with protection from wild balls.

On this court an unlimited number of players may do their acrobatics in attempts to catch the ball. Professional competition, however, usually employs just four men for team play with one backman and one frontman on each team. The "quiniela," a form of jai alai in which several players compete individually, is preferably limited to six participants.

Jai alai seems deceptively easy to master. Yet control of the "cesta" requires extraordinary judgment and long practice. For this reason the major "frontons" of the world maintain a jai alai school in the Basque country of Spain. To this school young boys are admitted and after several years of training and playing in minor "frontons," these rookies become qualified to play on the "cancha" of one of the major "frontons."

The difficulty in obtaining top players has kept jai alai from becoming more popular. Another

factor which hinders jai alai from being played more widely is the betting restrictions of many states and countries. Betting is as important to jai alai as two dollars is to a horse race.

Jai alai was introduced to the U. S. at the St. Louis World Fair of 1904. Later exhibitions were held at New Orleans, Chicago, New York and Miami. But these importations failed except in Miami where the game has flourished since the early thirties.

Jai alai rules are actually very simple. After one player serves the ball from a prescribed area into another designated area by bouncing it off the front wall, an opposing player attempts to catch the ball with the "cesta" before it bounces twice and then in return bounces it off the front wall for the other party to catch. Good players are able to complicate the game by bouncing the ball along more than one wall, in what American "aficionados" generally term "kill shots."

Words can be hardly do justice to seeing jai alai in action. All week, except Monday and Friday, it is possible to watch jai alai at the Frontón Mexico, located at M. R. Arizpe at the corner of the Plaza de la República.

Grad Maintains ...

(Continued from Page 3)

breakfasts are being served this year as last."

After their six weeks in the village, the experimenters visited many parts of the Republic. The journey included a three-day pack trip and a stay with a family where all 12 of them shared the family's one room shack.

John first came in contact with the Experiment last year when he was working in the president's office at the University of California. He came down to Mexico to try to get scholarship support from corporations to enable more experimenters to come to Mexico with their round-trip transportation paid.

He later applied for a group leader position and was sent back to Mexico. "Generally the experimenters are around 25, have lived abroad, and have their bachelor's degree," John comments. "Most of them have some proficiency in the language of the country to which they are going."

"The only drawback to the program was the 40 page report I had to write when the work was finished," groans John.

Terrace Scene Of Fencing Activities

The terrace this quarter is once again the scene of flashing steel and cries of *en garde* and *touché* as nine members of the UA fencing class, in official circles known as Drama 121, perfect their skill with a foil.

The class is under the capable leadership of Charles Lucas, assistant professor of English. Lucas began his fencing career at the University of Montana in 1940 when he came in contact with a German refugee who had been a fencing master in an academy at Dusseldorf, Germany. Lucas soon established his ability with a foil as the team took top honors in the Pacific Coast Conference in the later part of that year. After leaving the University of Montana, he entered the Air Force where he continued to

practice his sport. Upon completion of his tour of duty, he continued his education at U.C.L.A., Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta, Canada, and the Yale School of Drama. Lucas has won many fencing honors including first place finish in the recently held Asociación Mexicana de Esgrimistas tournament.

Commenting on his fencing class Lucas says, "I have an outstanding group of young fencers who have the ability to go a long way. We are at the present time working on the fundamentals of the art. When we have perfected this, we shall work on improving our speed." Lucas hopes to enter the squad in competition with Politécnico and the National University.

Baseballers Practice

Although the UA baseball players are still in the midst of a conditioning period, the squad is making plans to enter competition in a collegiate league made up of the National University of Mexico, the two Politécnico schools, and UA.

Twenty are reporting for practice and Coach Fouts reports that the starting line-up has been singled out, and that the infield is proving to be extremely sharp. Catcher and first base seem to be the strongest positions on the field. The squad is three deep in both spots. Coach Fouts is moving his men around the diamond in hopes of making the team more versatile and building up his inexperienced outfield. The

squad has four experienced pitchers, but at present their ability can't be judged because of the limited amount of action they have seen. The squad has been hampered by the problem of lack of equipment, but attendance at practice has been extremely good.

Fouts, who is acting head of the business department, was prominent in bowling and softball while he was a student at UA and in the United States was in charge of several industrial baseball leagues.

Baseball practice is at 3:00 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Anyone interested in joining the club should see Coach Fouts in the office of the business department.

Prof Explains ...

(Continued from page 2)

side. Prebisch may be right in claiming that the Western European, through his foreign enclave, stopped not only the working of Smith's economic man in Latin America but also the transmission of ideas. The western European in his knowledge of commerce and industry was far ahead of the indigenous Indian population. Frequently he imported labor to do a job because the local labor was not skilled enough to perform the task. This meant that the indigenous labor had no hope of advancing in the mine, on the farm or in the firm. The inferiority complex of the Latin American has been discussed in other fields than economics. It may be true that the people of Europe did produce or enhance such an inferiority complex by their international dealings with Latin Americans. Status then, could not come in this area but in other fields. The Latin American strove for a position where he did not have to use his hands; or else he slumped into a position of no hope—therefore why care.

If my contention is right, Latin America can only attain economic development if the people of Latin America are given hope. For hope is a vital element in the workings of the capitalistic system. Latin Americans must come to hope that they can compete and better themselves. Prebisch's answer of protectionism and raw material price supports is highly questionable. In 1963, Latin America's importation of food rose to an all time high. Would Latin Americans have to pay higher prices for their own food imports? An even greater question is: "Will these governments receive

ing the revenue from higher raw material prices, spend this revenue in such a way as to increase the hopes of their people? Will these governments reduce restrictions and controls and allow the individual to act as an 'economic man,'—to hope, to work and to compete in order to better himself and his family?"

Spelunking ...

(Continued from Page 3)

Golden Horse Mining Company once had worked its claims.

Next to Jim's home in Roseburg is a 1400-acre sheep ranch where Cougar Caves are located, and in which Jim has discovered shrimplike creatures called isopods at a depth of 100 feet. In other caves he has found bats, salamanders and tree frogs. Though it seems strange to see tree frogs in caves, Jim says that in the summertime tree frogs would desiccate if they remained on the open plains.

Now Jim hopes to spelunk Mexican caves, a fascination that grew out of a trip to this country a year ago. He caught a poisonous beaded lizard which he says possesses yellow and black markings over its rough skin. He also captured seven varieties of rattlesnakes, including dangerous sidewinders, diamondbacks, and Mexican westcoast rattlers.

A zoology major at Oregon State University before coming here, Jim someday hopes to write about his explorations and discoveries. His articles already have appeared in *Boys' Life*, the *New Review of Roseburg*, the *Oregon Farmer*, and the *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Herpetological Society*.



GET THAT BALL—This acrobatic player is shown trying to catch a high-flying ball with his "cesta" during jai alai, one of the fastest games in the world.