



UNIVERSITY OF
THE AMERICAS



Collegian

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Eighteen Scholars Cited For High Academic Achievements

Eighteen students have been placed on last quarter's Dean's List according to the office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. To appear on this list is a high honor for academic achievement.

Lynne Cochran, Detroit, Michigan; Astrid Klavins and Carol Mason, both of Mexico, D. F., are on the list for the fifth time.

Two students are on for the fourth time. They are James Halvorson, La Jolla, California; and Patricia Tofflemire of Mexico, D. F.

Among the students on the honors list for the second time are Robin Beeman, Covington, Louisiana; Marilyn Glass, Wal-

nut Creek, California; Annette Jenton, Mexico, D. F.; Jack Myer, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and John O'Brien, Brownsville, Texas.

Most of the students on the list are those who appear for the first time. They are Pamela Berg, Springfield, New Jersey; Tim Blair, Mexico, D. F.; Susan Britt, Bothell, Washington; Carolyn Czitrom, Mexico, D. F.; William Garrett, Houston, Texas; Ruth Jacobowitz, Mexico, D. F.; Susan London, Mexico, D. F.; and Gregory Tork, Stevens Pt., Wisconsin.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the Dean's List at the end of their third quarter. The qualifying grade point average is

3.2 based on the work of each of the past two quarters in which the student has been registered for twelve or more credits.

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

UA Travelers Visit Morelia Over Weekend

Students participating in the trip to the Patzcuaro-Morelia area this weekend will have an opportunity to see one of the most beautiful regions of the country.

The city of Morelia, capital of Michoacan, was founded by Spain's first viceroy and prides itself on the fact that the revolutionary hero José Morelos was born there. There students will see the Plaza de los Martires, a large, tree-shaded square, and the plateresque cathedral, one of the handiest in all Mexico.

Patzcuaro, a Tarascan town whose name in Tarascan means "Place of Delights," was built in the sixteenth century on the site of the ancient Tarascan city. The narrow, cobbled streets and the colorful houses with the low-tiled roofs give the town a unique appearance. A UNESCO-sponsored center for training Latin American rural educators is located here, as well as a small museum of popular arts and crafts containing almost vanished crafts of the region.

A short boat ride leads to the island of Janitzio, where the majestic statue of Morelos stands on top of a hillside. Here also are the fishermen who use spears and their butterfly nets in their daily labors. The island is the site of the Day of the Dead ceremonies in November where in the village graveyard elaborate preparations are made to honor the dead of the area.

A short distance from Patzcuaro lies the village of Santa Clara de Cobre. Here students will be able to buy the products of the local coppermiths. A large part of the population is engaged in producing hand-hammered copperware, a craft that was introduced in the area by Bishop Quiroga in the sixteenth century.

The group will return to Mexico on Sunday evening.



Marilú Pease Photo

"I MADE IT!"—Gregory Tork relates some of the sweat and tears he encountered while notching above the 3.199 mark to make the 3.2 Dean's List. Carol Mason, Lynne Cochran, and Pamela Berg, who are also on the Dean's List, listen for some hints on how to maintain their average.

Arts Club Formulates New Cultural Projects

The Arts Club cultural program for this year aims, in part, at establishing closer relationships among Mexican and U. S. students of fine arts and the liberal arts, and at arranging special projects for more frequent exchanges of ideas.

One of these projects is described by club member, Tony Roca, as a symposium-exhibition, scheduled for late spring, with the San Carlos Academy of Art, the oldest and best-known center for art education in Mexico. A panel of five Mexican critics will judge the exhibition in which two

UA art students will participate. The Arts Club and its advisors will select the UA representatives, and Roca urges all art students to submit portfolios of their work in any medium. The deadline for portfolios will be announced later.

Another project of the club Roca describes as "a watchdog system" designed to discourage illegitimate art-collecting during exhibitions in Saloncito VIII. Comprised of the club members,

(Continued on page 4)

Recent Archeological Finds Indicate Nuiñe Civilization

Recent finds in the Mixteca Baja of northern Oaxaca and southern Puebla by UA Anthropology Department Chairman John Paddock and other anthropologists indicate the presence of a hitherto undiscovered major regional civilization of the late classic period in Mesoamerica.

Paddock, who first found a "startlingly different" pottery urn in the area, says other explorations in the region have uncovered inscribed stone stelae and pottery heads. Other pottery artifacts which were made in this area were exported to Teotihuacan, Colima, and as far as Guatemala and the Maya area. The civilization, which Paddock has named Nuiñe ("hot land" in the Mixteca language) flourished from about 500 to 1,000 A. D.

A reproduction of the stela pictured above was first published 25 years ago, when it was mistakenly believed to be of a Teotihuacan glyphic style. The carving on the stone is a serpent with a forked tongue and rattles with glyphs along the body.

Some of the glyphs on the stone can be interpreted, as they bear resemblance to the inscriptions of other areas, but much of the writing is new and strange to anthropologists.

The stone, which is about 10 feet long, was previously located in the courtyard of the jail in Huajuapán, Oaxaca, and is now on display in the Oaxaca room of the National Anthropology Museum where it is known as the Huajuapán lintel.

The presence of something of special archeological interest in the area was first hinted at in a 1958 article by Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, UA anthropology professor.

Since 1961 Paddock and UA anthropology students have made several trips to the area to photograph the stelae and other objects.

Paddock also devoted part of

Prof Visits Occidental

Ramón Xirau, associate professor of philosophy and chairman of the department, has recently returned from a ten-day visit to Occidental College in Los Angeles, where he lectured at the invitation of Dr. Arthur Coons, president of the college and Dr. Gabrele Benton, head of the Spanish department.

During his visit Xirau gave a seminar on Luis de Góngora, a Spanish lyric poet of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century.

Xirau represented UA at the South West Conference held at Occidental a number of years ago and in 1960 he returned to give series of lectures under the Remsen Bird Lectureship.

his recently completed book *Ancient Oaxaca*, which will be published late this year, to a discussion of the new find.

There are several as yet unexcavated building sites in the arid region and a peculiar style of pottery heads is found there.

"These finds provide another major regional style at the peak period of classic civilization in

ancient Mesoamerica," says Paddock. Up to now anthropologists have recognized six or seven major regional styles of this period.

Paddock says there are no large-scale attempts at excavation being made in the area at this time, but that in the future explorations of this important region should be made.



HUAJUAPAN URN—This pottery figure, discovered in northern Oaxaca by UA anthropology department head John Paddock, clearly shows the style which led to speculation concerning the presence of an undiscovered regional civilization.

Lucas To Teach Course On History Of Films

One of the most unusual courses ever to be offered by the University, the history of the film, Art History 450, will be inaugurated next quarter. The course, which offers three credits, will meet on Mondays and Fridays at 8:00 p. m. in the Messersmith Auditorium of the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute.

Two films tracing the history of the motion picture will be shown during each session and will be followed by a half hour lecture given by Charles Lucas, associate professor of fine arts. The best seats in the auditorium will be reserved for the students registered in the course. The remaining seats will be open to the public free of charge but the lectures will be for students only.

According to David Ramsey, chairman of the art history department of the University, "It has become almost essential for an educated person in the 20th

Century to know something of a critical nature about the motion picture. The main reason for the inclusion of this course in the curriculum is because of the position of the motion picture in present-day society."

The class is being sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute and the assistance of the Cultural Attaché of the United States Embassy.

AAUP Sponsors Campus Lecture

The University of the Americas Chapter of the American Association of University Professors is sponsoring a discussion of the "Creative Process in Art and Science" on Wednesday, March 3, in the theater. Professors David Ramsey and Marvin Bank will lead the discussion.

Is Student Council Vegetating Again?

Once again the University of the Americas is beset by a seemingly do-nothing student council. After nearly two out of their three quarters in office the results produced have been negligible despite the many glowing promises made during the popularity contest held last fall.

Now that we are in the seventh week of the quarter and the student directory, which was one of the campaign points of the winning party, has not yet appeared, perhaps it is time for the council to concentrate its energies on some other project.

Perhaps the swimming pool, that was a big selling point of the students' long-party, could be repaired or maybe even the fulfillment of the once-promised acquisition of playing cards for the student center would be possible.

The student council, to date, has relatively few concrete accomplishments to its credit. The first, a revision of the council constitution, took much time and has had little or no direct effect on anyone, even the council. Although these student leaders are supposedly the official student welcoming committee for the University, only two out of its eleven members went to the airport to meet the incoming students at the beginning of this quarter.

The only major act of the council, in addition to holding a mixer and a successful dance, has been the formation of a student board to deal with student problems that arise among the students. Included in these are disciplinary and administrative problems. This board, under the direction of William Garrett, is the only part of the student council that so far has functioned with any effect.

At the present time, it is sad to say, that there is not much apparent reason for the existence of the student council. We hope that in the future the council will show its worth to the University, but if this does not happen it might be a good idea to disband the student council as a functioning body on the campus of the University of the Americas.

T. Mc.

Mexico Boasts Colorful Sites Off Beaten Paths

By Peter Jay

Year in and year out, a large group of new as well as old students converge upon UA for anywhere from a quarter to two or three years. All students going home claim really to have seen Mexico and to have taken advantage of everything the country has to offer.

It has been my observation that most of the students take the set tour, Mexico City, Acapulco, Taxco, and Cuernavaca. With classes being held in Mexico City, most of their time is spent here. Rightly so, Mexico City offers much more than any other spot in the Republic. Invariably, the remainder of their time is passed in Acapulco, with stops made in Cuernavaca and Taxco.

It is really a shame that the students do not take what little free time they have and use it more prudently. There is nothing wrong with going down to the coast for a weekend, if one so desires. I think it should be pointed out that there are more coastal towns and cities than just Acapulco. I would even go so far as to say that these other towns are

Belain Exhibit In Cuernavaca Highly Lauded

Fernando Belain, UA associate professor of painting, exhibited his most recent paintings at Galeria Trini in Cuernavaca during the early part of February. The show was another outstanding success for Belain, whose work is well-known and admired in Mexico. In fact, the short run of the exhibition is attributable to the fact that most of the paintings were purchased during the opening miniature celebration.

A night caraván, it seems, made its way from Mexico City to Cuernavaca for the opening, which was attended by many UA art students and faculty, as well as local collectors. Among interested spectators at the opening was Barbara Hutton.

Belain's figurative paintings are noted for their exceptional richness of color, and for their subtle Oriental flavor.

probably more representative of Mexico in general. Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Zihuatanejo, on the Pacific coast might be considered and Tecolutla, Nautla on the Gulf, to name a few.

As for students interested in seeing more of Mexico, hop on a bus in any direction. The number of interesting places is beyond imagination. Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Leon, San Miguel de Allende, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tehuantepec, could be included on any itinerary.

All these places have something of interest for everybody. Needless to say, they are all truly representative of Mexico. Students should think twice before they hop the midnight bus for "Little America."

Inquiring Reporter

Interests In Politics, Philosophy Monopolize Students' Reading Choices

The Inquiring Reporter asked, "What interesting books have you read recently?" and discovered that the choices of reading material of UA students were quite diversified.

Mauricio Webelman, international relations major from Mexico City, finds philosophy to be challenging, and the ideas expressed in *Steppenwolf* by Herman Hesse even more challenging. "Plato once wrote that there are two worlds: the world of the senses and the world of ideas. One is an external world, the other is internal. Hesse writes about the importance of the internal world and the mediocrity of the external one."

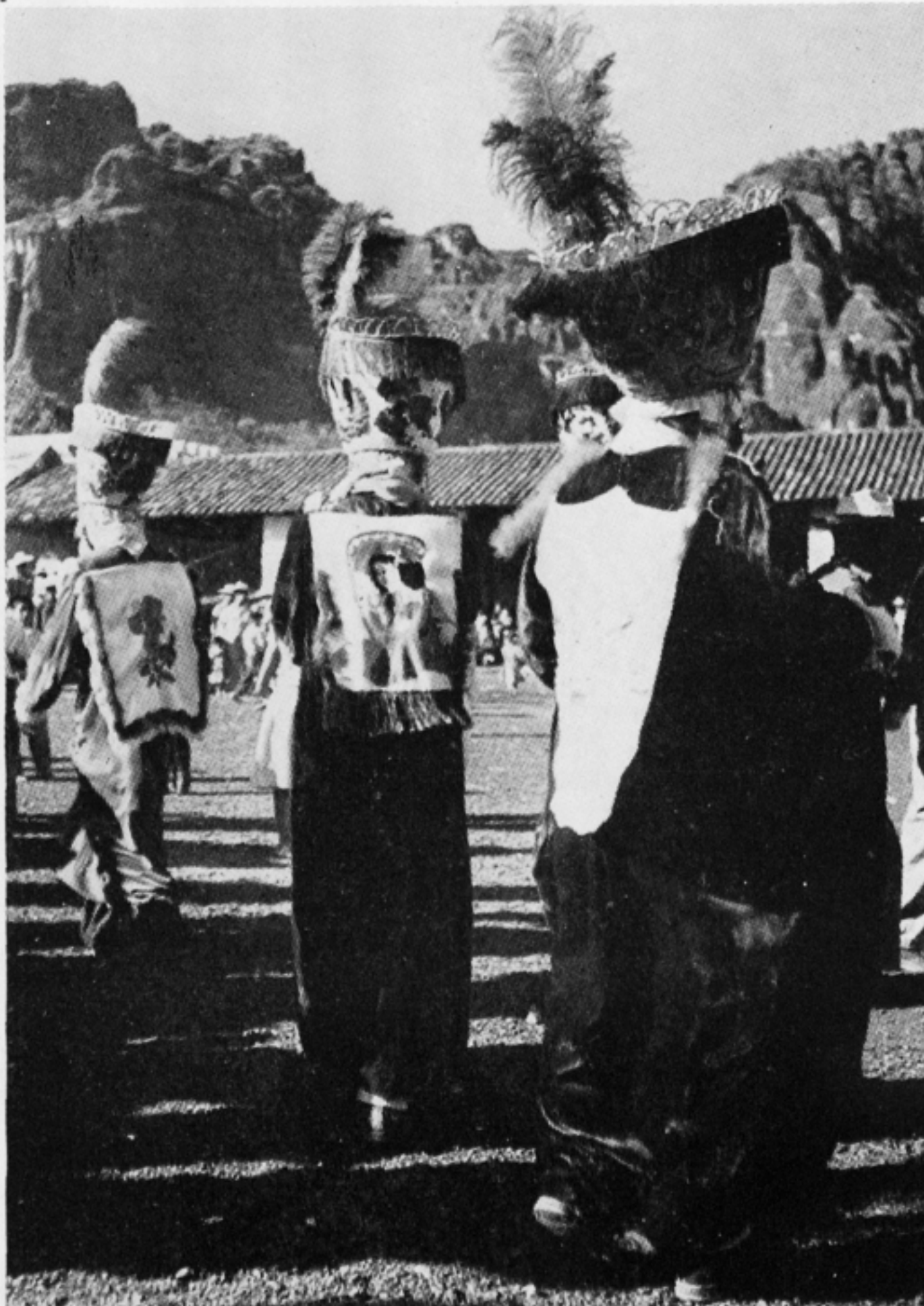
¿Quién mató a Kennedy? by Thomas Buchanan, American newspaperman and novelist, was found to be unusually different in the opinion of Robert Gilmore, international relations major from La Jolla, California. "This startling thesis was prepared by Buchanan because he felt there were too many discrepancies in the facts released to the American public. His account of

the assassination is based on his own speculations, but they are well backed up with facts." Business major Ed Brown, Pompano Beach, Florida, enjoyed *Triumph* by Philip Wylie because of the author's interpretation of what World War III would involve. "Russia, without warning, conducts an all-out, previously planned nuclear strike on the U. S. and only fourteen survivors remain, protected in a multimillion dollar bomb shelter, planned and constructed by one of the world's leading businessmen."

"*Niebla* by Unamuno is seemingly a light romantic novel but under the surface the author expresses deep philosophies pertaining to his own life," comments Corinne Connor, UA senior from Cleveland, Ohio. "The author's own existence and non-

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



CARNIVAL IN TEPOZTLAN

The four days of Carnival, February 27 to March 2, can be enjoyed in many parts of Mexico — Veracruz, Mazatlán, Mérida and, closer by, in Tepoztlán, the small Indian village half an hour's ride from Cuernavaca. It is here where the Chineros perform their ritual dance.

Originally, it was a war dance, and the costumes then used aimed to imitate those worn by the Aztecs. However, with the passing of the years, many changes have taken place, not only regarding the costumes, but also the meaning of the dance.

Now, as in olden times, only men are allowed to perform the dance, which has turned into a contest between the troupes from the different barrios, the wards, of the town. Symbolically, the aim of the dance is to capture the standards which each troupe carries, on which the name of the corresponding barrio is emblazoned.

The costumes are colorful, especially the headdresses, which look like inverted lamp shades, and the strange masks with large red beards.

From all corners of the town the troupes congregate in the main plaza at four o'clock from Saturday through Tuesday, each troupe with its own band of musicians. Shortly thereafter the dancing starts and goes on until late at night. After dark fireworks add to the gaiety of the occasion.

existence are constantly in contradiction. Even though he lived at the end of the nineteenth century, his philosophy might be compared to our indecision and contradictory values of today."

Benji Jackson, art major from Chicago, found *Labyrinth of Solitude* by Octavio Paz to be a penetrating look into the Mexican personality. "It gives one a new slant on the Revolution; and it gives an ironical view of Mexico's Hispanic tradition. Paz as a writer, even in his prose, is always the poet, making the reading more interesting."

International relations major Bill Garrett from Houston, Texas, discovered in his studies *Theory of Foreign Policy* by George Modelski. "Probably the most interesting theme discussed by Mr. Modelski is his examination of the social forces involved in determining the political objectives of a state's external relations in influencing those factions that are advantageous to the state in question."

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Winning Essay

Why I Don't Smoke

Editor's Note: The following essay was given first place in a contest sponsored last quarter by Dr. Julia Baker. The judges were Dr. George Cockcroft, Mr. Ed Howell and Mrs. Helia Br.

By Irene E. West

Smoke is the American symbol of intellectualism, rebellion, sophistication, and the one hundred percent male. The garbage can on the typical U.S. college campus will invariably contain an abundance of match folders and empty cigarette cartons—over half of these will be Winstons, the brand with collegiate appeal.

The average duck-tailed, slouching, juvenile delinquent or the long-haired lad with sandals, levis, and his volume of Kerouac would look naked without a smoke screen. The girl in the Australian ski sweater by the fire in the ski lodge would not appear well-dressed without a cigarette in her hand.

What red-blooded American male would play a game of tennis, work on the beams of a New York sky-scraper, or take a ride in his Austin Healey without a pack handy in his shirt pocket?

Smoking is security. Many people couldn't hobble through life without this social crutch to support them. To a person with little self-confidence, it would be shattering to refuse a cigarette in a crowd of smokers. The refusal would be an open announcement that they are different, maybe abnormal, perhaps that they don't belong.

College circles are notorious for emphasizing the importance of smoking to being socially accepted. Sororities quite often instruct their pledges in the art of properly inhaling, exhaling, flicking ashes, and lighting cigarettes. Those sisters who have experienced college life realize how vital this training is for if the fledgling doesn't already smoke, she soon will.

Five girls sitting cross-legged in a circle on the floor of their dormitory room, inhaling and exhaling their cigarettes with watering eyes and much coughing is a common sight to freshman orientation week. Their courage and persistence in perfecting the art of smoking will be rewarded for it is an unbearable social stigma to be labelled a non-smoker.

Smoking is a symbol of real guts and courage in the face of all the literature that has been published linking it to cancer. The mouth that persists in exhal-

ing fumes is laughing at the hideous specter of death that lurks behind every tobacco counter. Recalling the piteous death of those white rats who were exposed to the fumes of the automatic smoking machine, it is truly admirable to ask for a pack of non-filter cigarettes.

The security of smoking is bought at a dear price for the average college student. Depending on the tax on cigarettes in different states, an average habit will cost anywhere from fifty to ninety or one hundred dollars. Parents will attest to a student's continual need of money. Very few letters sent between home and the center of higher education do not contain an urgent appeal for funds. However, it is beyond reason to ask a student to lay down his cigarette in his search for knowledge.

In view of the research of the American Cancer Society, an intelligent decision could not place the benefits of smoking above its drawbacks. The amount of smoking, especially among college students, is due primarily to social pressure.

Cigarettes are symbols to Americans of certain stereotypes of people. Try to picture Bob Dylan, the folk singer, Jim Clark, the speedway champion, or Joe College without a cigarette. Smoking may help a student create the proper image for the role he has chosen to play. Also, it allows him to blend discreetly into his fuming surroundings without the slightest discomfort of being different in any way.

Smoking denotes a weakness of character to me. A person who begins to smoke because the people around him smoke, has given society more importance than himself. His goal is to be accepted, even at the expense of his individuality. I do not claim to be a pillar of rugged individualism. The economic factor has probably asserted great influence on me. Nevertheless, not smoking for me is at least a partial attempt to be me and not just another perfectly molded product of social pressure.

Sympathy Expressed

The staff of the Collegian joins the faculty and administration in expressing its sympathy to the family of Gonzalo B. Lavín, who died as the result of an automobile accident in early February.

Gonzalo, a freshman at UA, was majoring in business administration.

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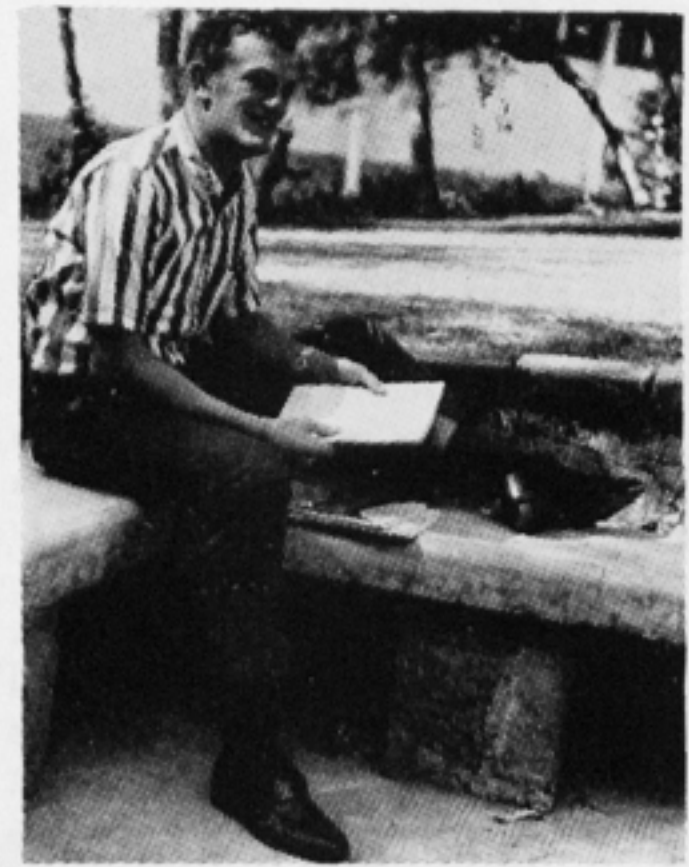
By Paul Kaser

"I had worked on tugboats and small fishing vessels in the harbor, but what I always really longed for was to go with the Alaskan salmon fleet."

This is not a quotation from a Jack London novel, but one from Steve Cheney, a new student at the University who for the last four summers has fished the cold Alaskan waters for salmon.

A lifetime resident of the port of Anacortes, Washington, Cheney recalls sitting as a youth on the docks and longing to go out with the salmon fleet that headed for Alaska each summer. "Finally, when I was 17 I got to go," he says.

The first year was a rough one, according to Cheney, especially during a trip home when 80 mph winds tossed the ship in violent waters off the Canadian coast.



COLD SEA STORM—As he sits in the sun on the UA campus, Steve Cheney recalls his experiences off the coast of Alaska.

"We were caught in the gale for 18 hours during which rigging lines snapped and a freezer containing our food spilled all over the deck of the 50 foot craft. But we came out safely and I was ready to go back again next year," states Cheney.

The University of Washington business major tells of netting salmon along the crooked southeast section of Alaska, known to natives as the "Panhandle." The salmon season for the area begins, he says, about June 27 when a multitude of private and company owned boats sweep the straits to which the fish migrate.

"We would go out in the boats Sunday afternoons and fish around the bays and islands till late Thursday. Each boat had a crew of six to eight men and profits for the catch would be divided equally among the crew members with part going for boat and net repairs," he says.

The method used for netting the fish is called purse seining, which entails sending a small diesel skiff out from the main boat to drag the net around a likely looking area. The one-fifth mile long net is closed around the school. "My job used to be piloting the skiff," Cheney says.

Cheney recalls that things could get hectic when large schools of fish appeared in an area and several boats vied for netting position. "I had to maneuver the skiff among the other boats which would cut across our net and try to crowd us out," he relates.

(Continued on page 4)

Registration Opens

Students are reminded that if they pre-register and pay their fees before the end of the quarter they won't be required to stand in line on registration day. Also they will have more vacation since they won't be required to come back to the campus until the first day of classes. Pre-registration continues until March 12, the first day of final exams.

Additions Made To UA Library

Several important additions have recently been made to the UA library. A large number of the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles, Colección Rivadeneira, a collection of Spanish classics has been acquired to bring the group of books up to date. Also some rare and medieval works in Spanish have been purchased.

Edward Howell, assistant professor of English at UA and editor of the *Mexico Quarterly Review*, contributed literary magazine published in England, Holland, France, the United States, and other countries. Most of the magazines had been received by the *Review* on an exchange basis.

Lic. Salvador Martinez de Alva, husband of the UA housing director, and former ambassador to numerous countries, also donated more than 50 books and pamphlets acquired in the course of his assignments throughout the world.

Coed Wins Title Of 'Homemaker Of Tomorrow' In State Contest

By H. Lynn Gottlieb

Jeanie Van Eaton, a UA freshman, is also known as the "Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow." Besides winning this title in a statewide contest in Virginia, Jeanie was awarded a six day all-expense-paid trip and a \$ 1,500 scholarship. The scholarship stipulates that the student has to complete at least an entire year at one school and use the money only for educational expenses. The contest's sponsor, the General Mills Company, widely known manufacturers of ready-mixes, requires each contestant to be a mature, well-rounded young woman who would make a responsible wife, mother, and homemaker.

Jeanie explained that she entered the contest in December, 1963. "I had to take a 45 minute exam that tested knowledge of nutrition, child care, financing, fabrics, and personal and social relationships. There was also a 15 minute essay question on "Why Is It Important for Every Woman to be a Homemaker?" I learned in March that I had won from my school—in May that I was one of the top ten in my state—and in June, state winner."

Jeanie and the other girls who represented all of the states and Washington, D. C. flew to Williamsburg, Virginia where they were the guests of honor at a candlelight concert at the Governor's Palace. There they were introduced to the General Mills Company executives.

Jeanie and the other winners also went to Washington, D. C. where they were entertained at a reception given in the main ballroom of the Supreme Court Building. "All the girls met their state senators here," Jeanie said, "and we posed for pictures with them."

New York was the last stop on the trip. Besides touring the city and visiting the World's Fair, Jeanie and the other girls were feted at a formal banquet at the Americana Hotel. Comedian Sam Levenson served as master of ceremonies. "It was a fascinating experience—not only the trip

itself, but meeting winners from the other states," commented Jeanie.

Although Jeanie likes to sew and cook, her major fields of interest are psychology and creative writing. She also likes to travel. Since her father is a Lieuten-

ant Colonel in the Army, Jeanie has lived in many of the fifty states and in the Philippines and Germany. "At present," she says, "my father is in Korea, my mother in Florida, and soon we'll probably all be moving to Hawaii."



Marilú Pease Photo

A GOOD CATCH—Jeanie Van Eaton, UA freshman, was awarded a scholarship by the makers of Betty Crocker ready mixes for winning a contest in which the sponsors searched for "a mature, well-rounded young woman who would make a responsible wife, mother, and homemaker."

Moo Auh Explains Language, Customs, Religion Of Korea

By Nancy Westfall

"An nyung ha sip ni ga?" which means "How are you?" in Korean is the friendly greeting of UA student Chung Moo Auh. Chung, who was born in China, is at present in Mexico with his father who is the ambassador from Korea.

In ancient times, says Chung, the Chinese language was spoken in what is now Korea. Later the Korean language was developed, based on an alphabet of 24

characters, each with a different sound. Many of the words are the same in Chinese and Korean but are pronounced differently. Each Chinese character has not only a definite sound but also a specific meaning. "My first name," Chung explains, "means 'to be true'; 'Moo' signifies 'to develop'; and my last name, 'Auh', was a province in ancient China."

Buddhism, Christianity, and Confucianism are the main religions. "In the large cities Christianity is predominant but in the

small villages, the people follow the doctrines of Buddha," relates Chung. Some 80,000 wooden tablets, each about two by three feet, upon which are carved the religious tenets of the Buddhist religion, are highly valued Korean treasures. They are housed in the Hai-In Buddhist temple in Hapcheon.

These tablets were made in ancient times by Buddhist monks and took nearly ten years to complete. They are written in Chinese and are believed to ward off enemies.

While the men wear traditional Korean costumes only for festive occasions, the majority of Korean women still dress daily in *chimas*, floor-length skirts, and *jeo-go-ri*, long-sleeved jackets. On New Year's Day, special foods are prepared such as *dukgook*—a soup made with a particular type of Korean bread. Other soups of chestnuts, peaches, pears, apples, and persimmons are also popular on this holiday. The adults drink a Korean wine called *cheong-chong*. And the children, dressed in long gowns called *saik-dong*, perform ceremonial greetings in the homes of their relatives who reward them with small gifts of money, cakes, and fruit.

Another important celebration, based on the lunar calendar, is held once a year in honor of the full moon. During the day, the people visit their ancestors' burial grounds. Food and wine, made from newly reaped rice, are offered and prayers said for the deceased. In the evening, festivities take place in the mountains where the Koreans climb to view the full moon, sing, and act out traditional plays.

As in the United States, the

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Lilliputian Dimensions Bring Fame To Nations

By H. D. Zilch

Europe, usually known as the battleground of ideological and material combat, harbors in its midst five countries which modern times seem to have forgotten. Their combined area is hardly larger than the Federal District and their population could easily fill one of Mexico City's smaller "colonias."

Yet one of these countries is occasionally described as the world's strongest power—the Vatican State. Another, Monaco, has one of the highest per capita incomes of nations, and still another claims to be the oldest continuous republic of the world—San Marino. Two more countries, Andorra and Liechtenstein, complete this quintuplet of Lilliputian nations.

Andorra, 191 square miles "large," squeezes itself between the French and Spanish borders in a highly unapproachable region of the Pyrenees. Its people speak their own language, Catalan, and make most of their living by tending flocks. Rumor has it that Andorra's national income is greatly understated through omission of the proceeds from smuggling for which this mountainous country is ideally located. The close to 9,000 inhabitants have not been involved in a war since 1278.

Another country of traditional pacifists is San Marino, located a few miles from the city of Rimini and completely surrounded by Italy. Tradition says that the country was founded about 350 A. D. and has since miraculously kept itself out of the political upheavals of the Italian peninsula. Everyone of the about 17,000 natives, occupying less than 24 square miles,

has a close to seventy to one chance of becoming leader of the tiny state, because every six months two ruling regents are elected.

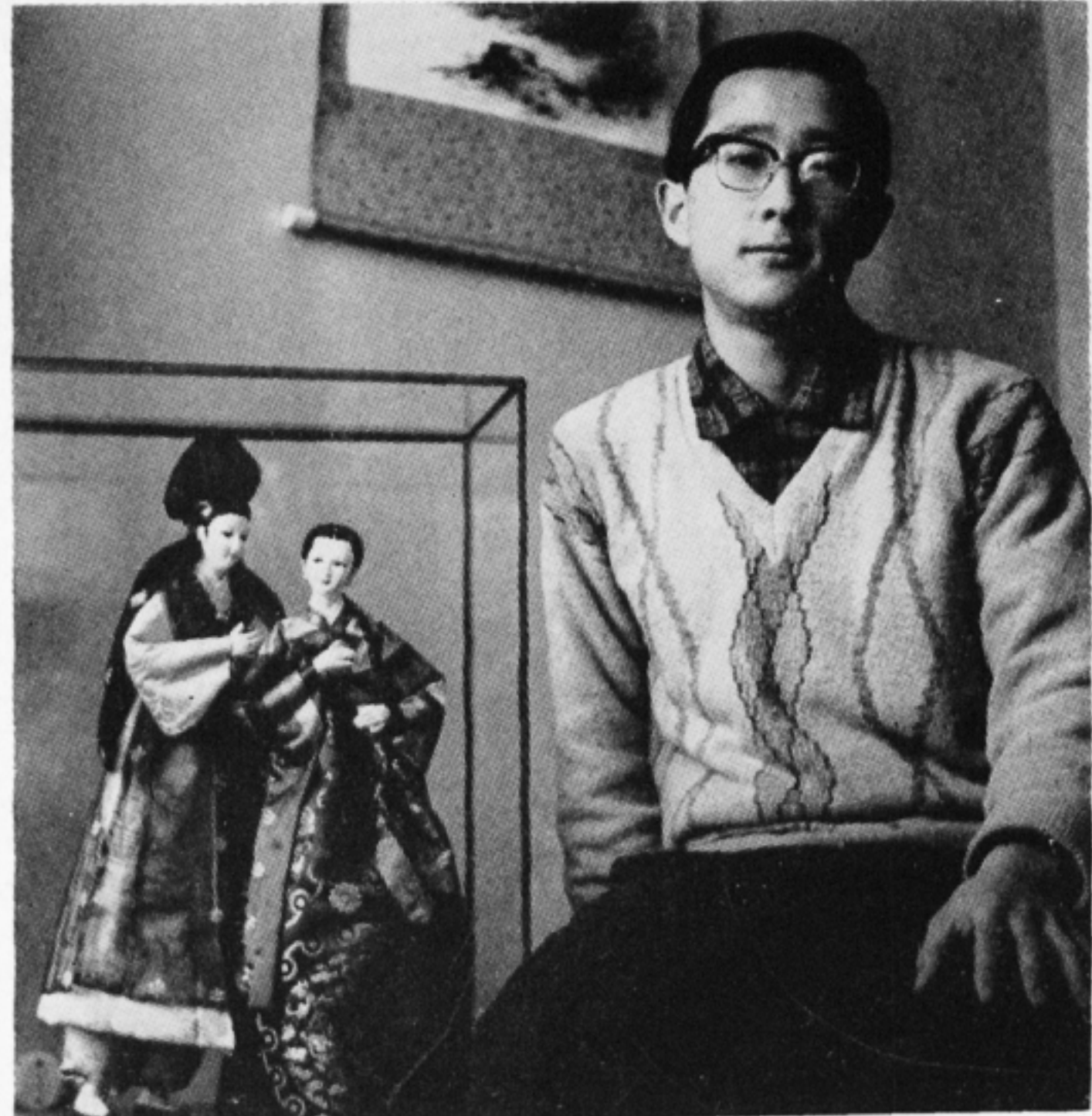
For a while San Marino had an ingenious way of beating the balance of trade problem. It used to bestow royal titles on foreigners—for a small consideration, of course. Its main export today is postage stamps which are changed almost hourly to keep philatelists buying.

Liechtenstein is also famous for postage stamps. This country is the little speck one sees on a map of Europe, between Austria and Switzerland just south of Lake Constance. Liechtenstein's government is constitutional but headed by a hereditary prince. Franz Joseph II is supposedly the richest man within all of Liechtenstein's 61 square miles, but he is dearly beloved by his 17,000 subjects for his benevolent investments which range from establishing art galleries to building roads.

Liechtenstein discontinued its standing army in 1868 and has had no reason to reestablish it since then. Tax-plagued corporations consider the country a haven of refuge. Its residency requirements are minimal and its taxation even less.

Another tax haven is Monaco whose affairs of state are popularly believed to concern only Prince Rainier's and Grace Kelly's family life. Tourists frequently pass the 330 acres on which Monaco is located without realizing they have just been through an entire country. This small principality, that beaches on the Mediterranean and is surrounded on three sides by France, supports

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Marilú Pease Photo

LEGEND OF DOLLS—UA student Chung Moo Auh, son of the Korean ambassador to Mexico, is shown with two dolls which represent the lovers in a famous Korean legend. They are made from white cloth and are wearing traditional costumes. Chung points out that although the men have adopted the dress of the Western world, the women still dress in floor-length skirts and long-sleeved jackets.

Clods Pass Us, Stuka Trails In Third Spot

Latest results from the intramural bowling league show a tight three-way race for the lead with just three games separating the top three clubs. The Clods are in the top slot followed by Us and Stuka. The Bad Guys and New Mass are squared-off for fourth place honors and a place in the first division. The race in the second division is also the scene of some stern competition as the Brutos and Sandbaggers wage a battle for eighth place.

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost
1) Clods	18	2
2) Us	17	3
3) Stuka	16	4
4) Bad Guys	11	9
5) New Mass	11	9
6) Beats	9	11
7) 3 Plus 1	8	12
8) Brutos	7	13
9) Sandbaggers	7	13
10) Maestros	6	14
11) Scavengers	5	15
12) Me First	3	17

HONORS

Individual High Average	
Ricky Holden	174
Eddy Mauermann	143
Individual High Series	
Bruce Fey	610
Eddy Mauermann	505
Individual High Game	
Claude LeBrun	237
Jackie Hodgson	202
Men's 220 Club	
Ed Leach	224-233
Andy Candela	222
Claude LeBrun	237

Arts Club...

(Continued from Page 1)

this gallery guard will function on a round-the-clock, rotating basis with each club member assigned to his specific guard-post on an hourly vigil. Roca explained that this policy was adopted following the theft of several photographs which had been on display in Saloncito VIII. As a result of the incident, the exhibitors requested that their displays be taken down, and the show was closed two weeks early. Roca says that these exhibitions are an important part of the art department's curriculum, good experience for both student exhibitors and spectators, and should continue to be a vital and enjoyable UA tradition. "With this new guard system," Roca added, "students having exhibitions in Saloncito VIII in the future can be assured that their art works will receive maximum protection from theft and damages."

The newly-elected steering committee, which initiates the investigations and arrangements for the cultural projects, includes art students, Patrick Chu Foon, Lynda Harvey, Pat Metzger, and Tony Roca.

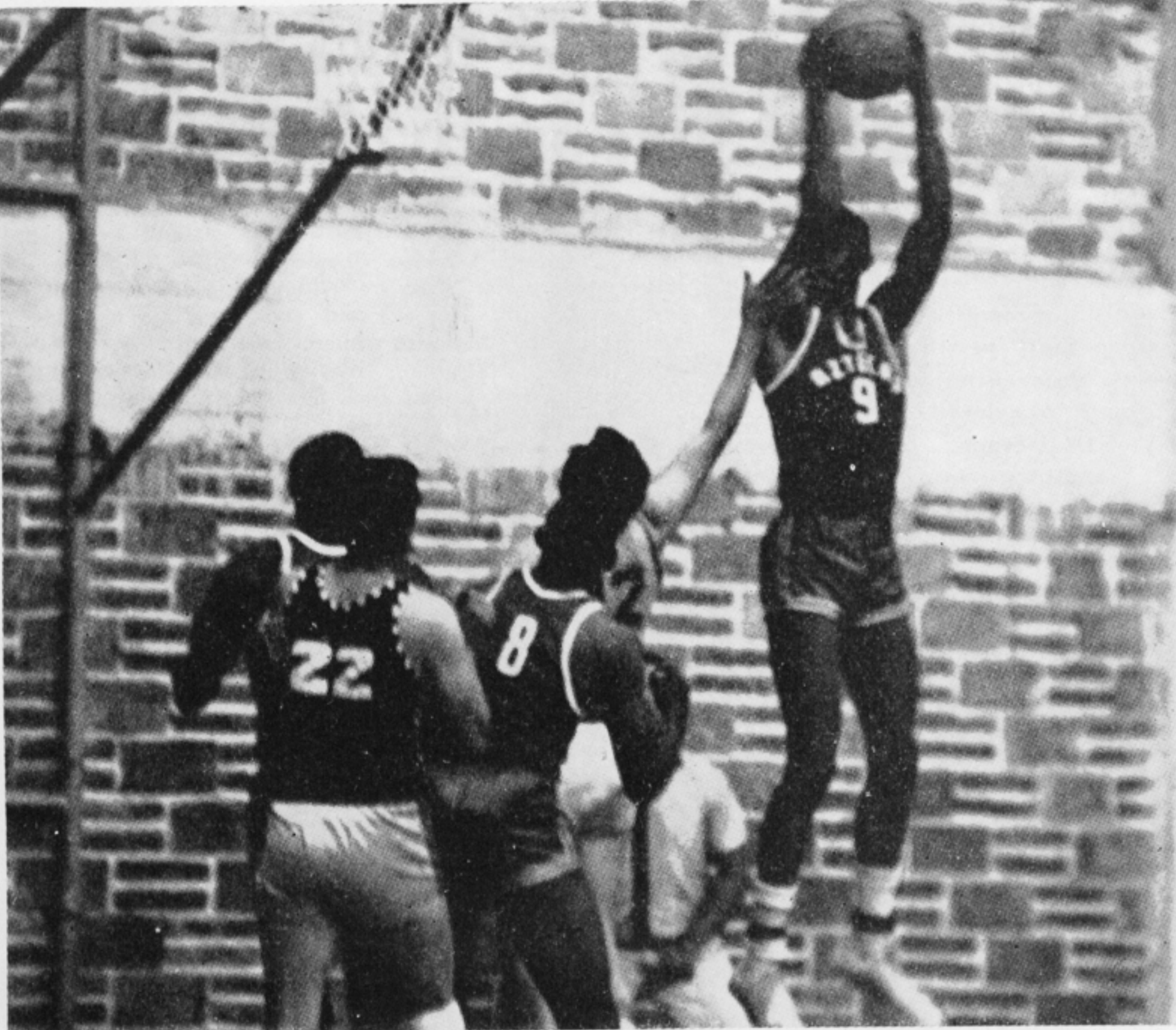
Moo Auh Explains...

(Continued from Page 3)

Koreans elect their president and members of parliament every four years. At the present time the Democratic-Republican or *Kongwha-dang* Party is in power. Although there are two other strong opposing parties, all three are based on the principles of democracy.

"Socialism and communism are unpopular theories in Korea," says Chung. "We believe in democracy, a free enterprise economy, the preservation of national sovereignty, and the enhancement of the nation's international prestige and position."

Chung points out that the Constitution and the education



LEAPING AZTECAS—Center Lenny Williams jumps high into the air to claim an Azteca rebound. Guy Simpson, number eight, looks on. Williams is leading the club in rebounding with an average of ten a game.

Aztecas Down Three Clubs, Squad Shines On Defense

In a series of games held recently the UA basketball squad downed three quintets in quick succession.

The Aztecas' first encounter was with the all-star five of Puebla. The game, which was played in Puebla, was a hard fought contest between two defensively minded clubs. Both sides refused to let the other bring the ball in close for sure shooting. The long range attack of the Aztecas proved to be the difference as the UA squad took home the honors 65-58.

Riley Harris was top scorer for the Aztecas with 16 points. Lenny Williams was second with 10. Hugo Lezama dropped in 9.

The Aztecas' next victim was the Federal District B squad. Riley Harris was the big gun in the UA victory. He dumped in 30 points and grabbed 10 rebounds. The Aztecas, depending on a sturdy defense, and a lively offense, had an easy time of it, dropping the Federal District B 65-58.

Riley Harris led the scoring for UA with 30 points. Leroy Porter had 11 and Guy Simpson had 10.

The Aztecas' third opponent, an all-star squad from Pachuca, fell at the hands of the Aztecas 71-53. UA got off to a flying start as they ran the score up to

10-0, but Pachuca came back strong on some fancy shooting. With the score even at 10-10, the game really got under way with the lead changing hands on every shot. Late in the half the Aztecas started inching ahead and as the half came to a close, they had stepped ahead 5 points.

The second half saw the Aztecas spur ahead again on jump shots and lay ups. The Pachuca club never got going and the Aztecas coasted to a 71-53 win.

Riley Harris was high scorer with 25 points. Guy Simpson donated 18 and Lenny Williams dropped in 14.

Flatt Captures UA Ping Pong Tourney

During the past few weeks, any students noticing a sharp increase in the number of ping pong balls dancing through their soup in the terrace lunch room, were fortunate holders of a box seat to the UA championship table tennis competition. Sixteen paddlers fought it out to determine the winner of the highly prized trophy.

The intramural tournament was a single elimination affair with each contest consisting of a three-game series, and the winner of the series advancing to the next round. First round opponents were decided by a chance selection, and no handicaps were given.

The final series pitted Alan Flatt against Peter Lewitus. Flatt's hardhitting serves were returned with precision accuracy by Lewitus as the game speeded into its last few moments with both players encroaching on the title. A hard volley of smashes finally decided the championship as Flatt outdistanced his opponent 21 to 19.

Because of the enthusiastic response of both players and spectators, more competitions will be scheduled in the near future. Any students interested in enjoying an afternoon of light recreation should see Tim Glassford, intramural sports director.

WINNERS BY ROUNDS

First Round

Alan Flatt
Peter Lewitus
Brad Case
L. C. Tribut
Gonzalo Abad
Graig Cummings
Moisés Zack
Mike Hunter

Second Round

Alan Flatt
Peter Lewitus
Brad Case
L. C. Tribut

Third Round

Alan Flatt
Peter Lewitus

Winner

Alan Flatt

Interest In Animals Leads To Zoo Work

By Gary Vogler

Having grown up only two and a half blocks from the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago, UA student Robert Havemeyer has always been interested in animals. "Since the zoo was practically in my own backyard, I spent a great deal of time observing the over 3,000 animals there. Somehow porpoises interested me the most and I decided to learn how to train them," says Havemeyer.

"Although working with porpoises takes a great deal of patience, there is practically no danger involved since they are gentle animals, and though they can bite they seldom do," comments Bob.

It usually takes nearly three months of preparation before a

porpoise is ready to do one trick well enough to be performed before the public and some tricks take as much as a year of practice. However, on one occasion Havemeyer had to teach a porpoise how to do the hurdle jump five minutes before show time. This particular feat requires a porpoise to jump over a metal bar held three feet above the water.

"A porpoise that is between two and three years of age is more receptive to mastering new tricks than an older one, but he must have seen another porpoise do the same act before he can duplicate it," says Havemeyer.

He can perform as many as fifteen different tricks, including the bait jump, the hurdle jump, tail dancing and bowling. He can even be taught to "sing" by blowing air in a certain way through the blow hole located at the top of his head.

The most difficult feat for the porpoise to perfect is jumping through a three-foot wide hoop which is held five feet above the water. What makes this particularly difficult is that the animal has to see the hoop from under water and time the jump perfectly. "He also has to overcome his aversion to going through such a small enclosure," explains Havemeyer.

The porpoise, who eats sixteen pounds of fish daily, is a warm-water animal found off the coast of Florida. Because 72 degrees is the desired temperature for show performances, water temperature in the pool is usually kept at from 60 to 80 degrees. Since the porpoise can exist only in salt water, the zoo keepers put fifteen tons of salt in a 282,000 gallon pool.

Besides working with the porpoises Havemeyer had other duties at the zoo. "There were times when I was not able to come home for two days or more because of the numerous problems which arise with so many animals housed in one place," said Bob. "The animals must be fed, given medication, provided with bedding, and to be nursed when sick. Once I had to stay by the side of a sick orangutan for forty-eight hours until it finally pulled through," adds Bob.

Havemeyer is on a leave of absence from the Brookfield Zoo to complete his college work and hopes to become a park director or manager after he graduates.

Salmon Fishing...

(Continued from Page 3)

These were times, he says, that called for special skill, maneuverability, and a healthy supply of curses.

Cheney also remembers working until about 3 a. m. in the morning when north winds whipped across shoreline glaciers and down around the boats.

"It could get awfully cold and lonely out there in the straits," he says, "but I survived and my average summer's take usually came to about \$ 2,500.

"Fishermen celebrated their catches on weekends in Juneau in ways that could be termed anything but sedate," says Cheney, "The saloons are wide open and

there is dancing in the streets."

The area also produces its share of legends. Cheney tells one of the civilized bear.

"At the Waterfall Cannery, in a rough part of the Panhandle, they told me the story about the bear who swatted a salmon from a nearby river, calmly cooked it over a campfire and ate it. Everyone swears it is true and some even claim to have pictures," says Cheney.

Lilliputian...

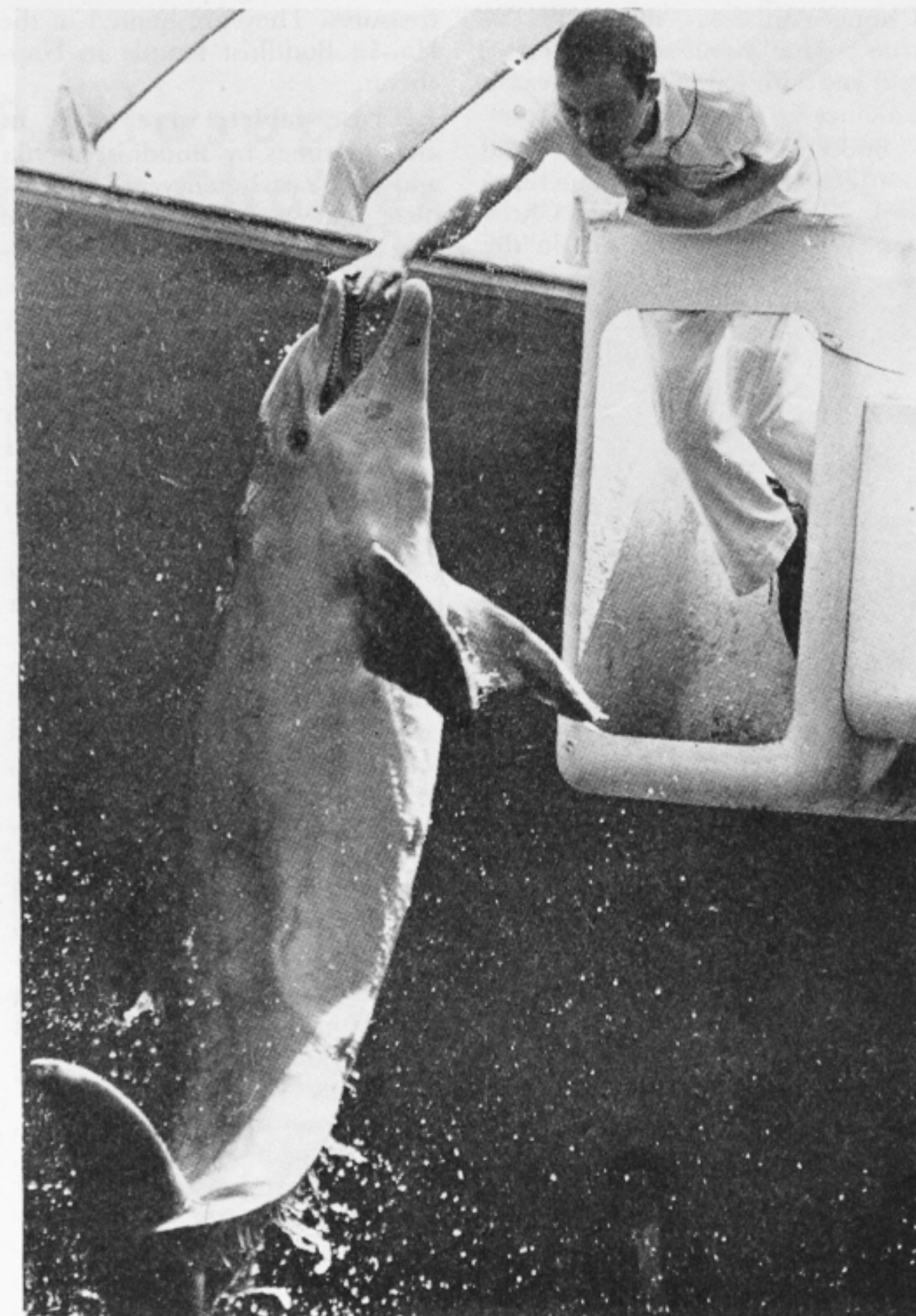
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almost 23,000 people, mainly on the proceeds from gambling.

One half smaller than Monaco is the sovereign and independent Vatican State. It is situated on the right bank of the Tiber in northwest Rome and also enjoys extraterritorial "colonial" rights in thirteen buildings outside the Vatican.

The Pope has autocratic control over this state which has been reduced from 17,000 square miles in 1859 to less than 170 acres today. Yet this Lilliputian state has ambassadors in most major countries.

None of these countries is a member of the UN, or NATO, or the Warsaw Pact. And none is plagued by internal strife, high juvenile delinquency rates or "good neighbor policies." Maybe smallness does have an advantage.



WATCH THAT HAND—Robert Havemeyer demonstrates that, although a porpoise has formidable-looking teeth, the animal doesn't bite.