



## Board Elects New Members

Elections during the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and *Asociados* of the University of the Americas increased both the number of trustees and *asociados*.

Six men, Jess Dalton, Gustavo Velasco, Russell Moody, Harry Steele, Adolfo Riveroll, and Leo Roy have been reelected as trustees to serve until January, 1969.

Dr. Joaquin Casaus, Louis Rossi, George McLaughlin, Samuel Bolling Wright, and Weldon Thomas are the new members of the Board elected for three-year terms. Another new member, to serve until 1967, is Mrs. George Kohn. John Lumpkin has been chosen auditor for a three-year term.

The Board of Trustees also accepted all recommendations from its nominating committee for new *asociados*. Twenty-five members have been elected. Two of them, Mrs. George Kohn and George McLaughlin, fill positions of both trustee and *asociado*.

Other *asociados* are James Stone, Louis Stephens, Sr., Rómulo O'Farrill Jr., Mario Salinas, Benjamin Cooper, Guillermo Salas, James Maroney, and Fernando Rodríguez Montero.

Also elected were Mrs. Frederic Hotz, Roberto Guajardo Suárez, Max Healey, José Represas, John Plunket, Dr. Julia Baker, Enrique Madero Bracho, James Long, Fausto Miranda, Dr. Robert Young, and Juan Steta.

C. E. Hixon, Nicolás Mariscal, John McGrath, and Harold Jaquet complete the list of newly elected *asociados*.



Marilú Pease Photo

**IN COMMITTEE**—Members of the group organizing the American Negro History Week at UA help Beverly Mahan with ideas for posters advertising the event. Left to right are Dennis Young, Don Harris, Louis Thompson, and Craig Cummings.

## D'Aloja, Pindas Participate In Family Planning Survey

Dra. Ada d'Aloja and Sr. Pablo Pindas, both of the UA anthropology and sociology department, will take part in an extensive investigation of family planning in Mexico to begin this spring. The *Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales*, of which they are members, will direct the research program made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

"It is to be a descriptive survey of opinions and practices re-

lating to family planning in the Mexican Republic," states Pindas, "and is significant in that it is the first study of such magnitude yet undertaken in Latin America."

The first phase of the two-year project will be the field work to be completed this year. Six thousand questionnaires concerning religious opinions, family planning practice, and its results will be distributed, and later analyzed with the help of computers in the second stage which is to be completed by December, 1967.

The *Instituto* chose to carry out the work in the Federal District, Guadalajara, Monterrey, León, Oaxaca, Villahermosa, and Chihuahua after proving by sample surveys that the seven areas would be relevant and valuable in the concentrated study. The researchers will take an urban and rural sample from each area, interviewing civic leaders as well as the general population.

Dra. d'Aloja will work as demographer and Pindas as sociologist on the team of seven so-

## U.S. Negro History Program To Be Presented On Campus

In observance of Negro History Week, a program will be presented in the University theater next Thursday, February 17, at 12 o'clock.

The program, entitled "The Negro and His American Heritage," will include the history of the American Negro from 1619 to the present; Negroes who contributed significantly to the growth and development of the United States in scientific, artistic, and social fields; and famous Negroes of the world.

Those planning the event are Doris Howe, Beverly Mahan, Craig Cummings, Donald Harris, Louis Thompson, and Dennis Young. The group feels that presenting a program bringing out facts about the American Negro and his past that are not general-

ly known, will be beneficial to the university.

Harris, leader of the committee, says, "By producing this program, we hope to bring to the student body and faculty of UA a new understanding of the Negro, his heritage, his history, and above all, his identity."

Negro History Week, which has been in existence for the past thirty years, was initiated in the

mid 1930s by the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). This week is set aside by American Negroes as a time to observe their own heritage. Negro churches, clubs, and organizations throughout the United States sponsor programs commemorating the American Negro's past, and set up classes during the week to teach the history of the Negro.

## UA Anniversary Dinner Kicks Off Fund Drive

In an effort to obtain further resources for the University of the Americas development campaign, UA will kick off the 1966 Fund Drive with a dinner on February 23, at the University Club, President D. Ray Lindley recently announced.

The dinner will also commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the University. U.S. Ambassador Fulton Freeman and University of Alabama President Frank Rose will be the speakers. Between three and four hundred prominent business and professional men are expected to attend the dinner.

The goal of the Fund Drive is \$1,400,000 in U.S. currency. Previous pledges from the agency of International Development totaling \$2,000,000 stipulate that UA raise an additional \$1,400,000

before June 30, 1966. Otherwise, the AID pledge will be withdrawn.

A volunteer organization, composed of both Mexicans and Americans, intends to aid UA in obtaining the required sum. This Development Committee for the University of the Americas has acquired an office on Paseo de la Reforma, from which it will direct its campaign.

Vice President Byron Trippet explains, "This is the most ambitious effort the University has ever made to enlarge its resources. It is also the most ambitious goal ever attempted by a local institution in such a short time. It will be difficult and hard work, but the initial response has been very encouraging and I am confident that the goal of \$1,400,000 can be met."

ciologists, psychologists and specialists in statistics and family relations. Twenty students will be selected from about 100 applicants from the National University, Universidad Ibero-Americana, and several other schools. Those accepted will be specially trained to assist in the study.

### Change Of Status

"As of this quarter, only those student carrying a minimum of fifteen credit hours will be reported to their draft boards as full time students," Dean Robert Brady announced recently. "Exceptions will be made," added Brady, "for those graduate students engaged in thesis research and writing."

The change was made after a survey of other university catalogs revealed that fifteen hours or an equivalent in semester hours was most commonly required for full time status.

## Teachers' Classes Open Registration

The winter quarter afternoon classes for teachers will begin with registration on February 14, at the Mexican-Israeli Cultural Institute, Mariano Escobedo 702, from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Mrs. Liebman explains, "These

### Lindleys Move

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president, and Mrs. Lindley have moved from their former residence near Cuajimalpa to Colonia Hipodromo, Calle Belmont 120, Mexico 10, D. F. The phone number there is 20-51-66.

The former owner of the house is Dr. Henry L. Cain, UA's first president. Because Dr. and Mrs. Cain have decided to move to Cuernavaca, they made their home available as the Lindleys' official residence.

courses are geared to meet the daily, practical needs of people who are teaching. The program has grown in three years from an enrollment of eight students to close to one hundred."

Designed to build skills in reading comprehension, vocabulary, phonics and an overall degree of achievement, Techniques for Teaching Reading will be taught by Mrs. Vivienne Brady. A course in Basic Psychology as Applied to the Classroom will be given by Prof. J. Lichtszajn. The Basis of Teacher Effectiveness in the Classroom will be given by Mrs. Malvina Liebman. This class will deal with the creative aspects of teaching and learning, as well as the teacher's basic purposes.

These classes may be offered in Spanish as well as English, depending upon demand.



Brian Mommson Photo

**SIX THOUSAND QUESTIONNAIRES**—Dra. D'Aloja and Pablo Pindas, will take part in a study of family planning in Mexico, directed by the Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales. To facilitate its task, the Instituto has divided the country into seven representative areas, one of which is the Federal District.



Howard Houck Photo

"LADY ASTRONAUT"—Howard R. Houck, UA junior, recently won the second place trophy in the color print division of the Mexican National Photo Contest with this picture. Houck's winning entry features a trampoline artist dressed in light blue, suspended in space behind a screen-like texture of yellow lines. "The lines are lights," explains Howard, "not a superimposition. A two-second exposure was used with a variable lens setting, turning the camera to get the effect with the lights." Unlike the *Salón Annual*, Mexico's highest photo award, this contest was open to all photographers. All the entries reaching the final judging are a part of an exhibit at the Club Fotográfico de México, Londres 75.



# Are Basic Postulates Of Democracy Compatible With Tyrannical Deity?

During the last few years, successive decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have limited the areas where religious practices are permitted. At this time, public schools may no longer offer prayers to God.

Since there has been no loud outcry or popular rebellion against the Court's decision, it appears that the attitude of the people on that subject was correctly interpreted by the Court. The American people today apparently do not want God to be prominent in their lives. The decision of the Court was popular—an expression of the feeling of the people of a nation.

The major rejection of God in modern societies may stem from a simple basis: God is not democratic. He violates every basic tenet of democracy. Obviously such a concept is intolerable in a democratic society.

The fundamental conception of a Deity requires that the Creator is an absolute tyrant, Who has such powers of detection and espionage that nothing takes place without His awareness, that His decisions are Right and Just: that He has absolute and inescapable power over life and death.

This concept is in absolute and violent conflict with the ideals of popular democracy. If God is right, even though all the people vote against Him—then He stands in violation of the basic postulate of democracy that the vote of the people determines Right and Wrong, Good and Evil.

This delusion that popular opinion is the determining force in the Universe—that what the people want is thereby Right—is a primary deduction to be drawn from the tenets of popular democracy as now taught.

After all, God may be dead.

But, there is One Universe, and its laws are absolute, unswerving, unyielding, and enforced upon the people without regard, justification, or concern.

Thus a revolt against God is also a revolt against the concepts of discipline and forces in the Universe greater than human will, and mass opinion.

The danger of this revolt lies in the idea that the Will of the People can legislate away the necessity of recognizing that there are greater and more important things than human wishes.

Perhaps, Man is the great Creator.

H. D. Z.

## Know Your Faculty

# Kohr Advocates Small Society

By H. D. Zilch

"All of today's evils have their basis in the excessiveness of size and number of society. Historically, the great society has always been the small, not the large society. For only the small society is able to reduce its material problems to a simplicity permitting it to apply its energies to the achievement of the good life rather than to coping with the daily problem of extricating itself from the prison of traffic jams."

Thus speaks Dr. Leopold Kohr, visiting professor of economics from the University of Puerto Rico, at UA for the winter and spring quarters.

A native of Oberndorf, near Salzburg, Austria, Dr. Kohr received his doctorate in law from the University of Innsbruck, and one in political science from the University of Vienna.

He left his native country before the Austrian Anschluss and has since been teaching at universities in Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.

The visitor is an anomaly in the modern world with its obsession for amalgamation. His proposals for a return to the city state type of political and economic organization seem at first a nostalgic longing for the past, but a second glance at the position of modern man awakens a

kindred belief in the professor's listeners.

"Top-level positions in politics, economics, administration, education, architecture, the theater, and the arts, which, in the monolithic non-competitive structure of a nation state can be filled only once, must be duplicated in a pluralist city state organization in every one of its parts. In other words," explains Dr. Kohr, "opportunities for work, particularly at the highest level of experience, skill, and educational preparation, are in their sum total much greater in a city state than in a nation-state world."

The political economist rallies two historic persons to his cause. Biblical Noah, having prepared for self sufficient isolation, survived the holocaust of the great deluge. If he had been united with the rest of mankind he would have drowned with the rest.

Saint Thomas Aquinas also supports Dr. Kohr's case for self-sufficiency rather than interdependence through trade, when he says, "The higher a thing is, the more self-sufficient it is; since whatever needs another's help is by that fact inferior. But that city is more self sufficient, which the surrounding country supplies with the vital needs, than is another which must obtain these supplies by trade."

Dr. Kohr extrapolates, "Only

the large nations have been notorious for their inability to stand on their own feet, or to live by their own resources."

The visitor's ideas and philosophy are commendably expressed in his numerous publications which have been and are being published in English, German, Italian, and Spanish.

The titles of his works alone are almost self-explanatory of their content, such as *The Breakdown of Nations, Freedom From Government, Overdeveloped Nations, Development Without Aid*, and others.

## Book Review

# Capote Documents Frustration, Crime, In 'Non-Fiction Novel'

IN COLD BLOOD  
By Truman Capote, Random House, 1965, \$ 5.95

By Todd Tarbox

In Holcomb, Kansas, on November 15, 1959, the rural home of Herbert Clutter, a successful wheat farmer, was the scene of a robbery turned into a family blood-bath which ended the lives of Mr. Clutter, his wife, and his teen-age son and daughter. Two ex-convicts, Richard Hickock, an impulsive and envious young man in his late twenties, ("... the enemy was anyone who was someone he wanted to be or who had anything he wanted to have.") and Perry Smith, of like temperament, (who "possessed a quality, an aura of an exiled animal, a creature walking wounded.") ventured to this isolated western Kansas area on the strength of exaggerated stories of Clutter's wealth told to Hickock by his last prison mate, who had worked for Clutter years before.

In reality, their evening of butchery netted them a pair of binoculars, a radio, and between \$40 and \$50 in cash. In less than two months both men were captured and subsequently sentenced to hang (as is their wont in Kansas). For five years, legal procrastination kept Hickock and Smith alive, but last April their hangman was summoned and, at a cost of six hundred dollars, an eye was taken for an eye.

Out of this savage and senseless act Truman Capote has constructed what he calls a "non-fiction novel." His coverage of the event and related incidents is copious. He weaves the narrative of these disturbed men and

## PRESENTING MEXICO By Marilú Pease



CALETA BEACH

East and west, along Mexico's long coast lines, there are many beautiful spots, but none is as well known and glamorized throughout the world as Acapulco.

Set in a beautiful enclosed bay with soft sandy beaches bathed by the warm blue Pacific ocean, it is a paradise for vacationers who enjoy surf bathing, deep-sea fishing and all types of water sports.

There is a beach for every mood... Caleta is the perfect spot for quiet sport and lazy

morning lounging in the sun. In the afternoon, at Hornos, the breakers provide exhilarating fun. And, on the ocean side, there is always a heavy surf for those with a taste for the wild open sea.

Pie de la Cuesta, with a beach which stretches off into the horizon, is the place to watch the sun set. Lounging in a hammock and sipping coconut milk, one can watch that fiery globe of the sun sink into the ocean to the tune of huge waves breaking on the beach.

In this spot of magic beauty the days slip by without perceptible difference. Here time stands still as if allowing one to savor the pleasure of every minute, the wonder of sun and water, white sand and towering cliffs.

## Letter To The Editor

Sir:

Upon reading the article of a student supporting U.S. policy in Vietnam, I wish to exercise my right of dissent.

Like this student, I also have served in the U.S. military, which, like any military, is necessarily a type of brainwashing institute. Blind obedience and force are its foundations, and chauvinism is its product.

When will Uncle Sam realize that his ways are NOT necessarily best for all the world? Mexico is a perfect example of a successful non-communist, non-capitalist country. As for Vietnam, when three-fourths of the world is hungry and the other fourth diets, the uneducated masses will embrace communism, at least temporarily.

Is the U.S. in Vietnam to protect "democracy" (yet no elections in 1956), to "save face", to boost the U.S. dollar, to stop "aggression" (in a civil war?) or to continue being the "Great White Father"?

I am truly saddened and confused.

William Coleman

(Continued on page 4)

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



Collegian

Vol. 19, No 6

Thursday, February 10, 1966

Published Biweekly by The University Of The Americas  
Kilometer 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

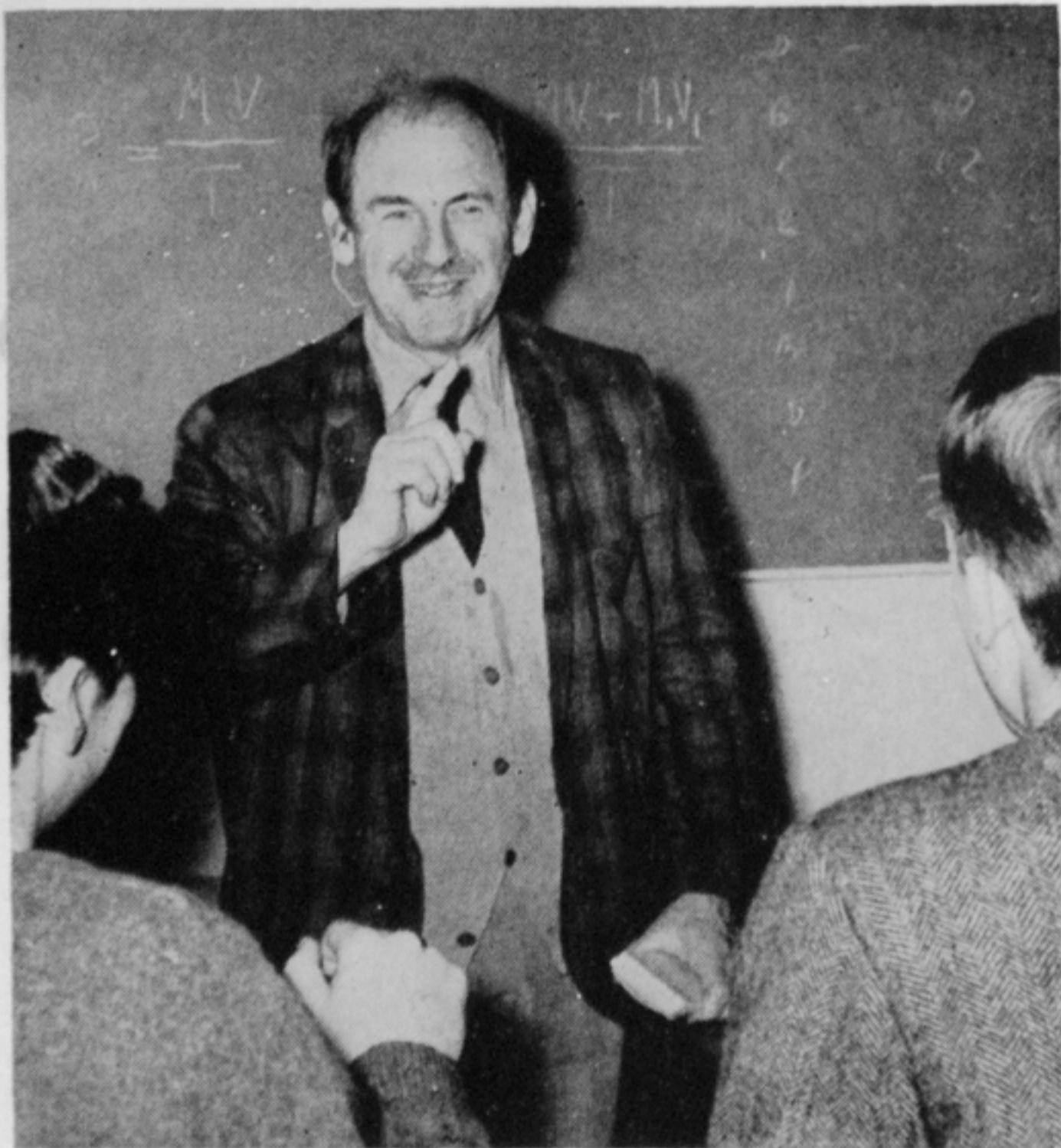
Subscription Rate ... \$ 2.50  
Alumni Rate ..... \$ 2.00  
per year



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Impreso en México, IMPRENTA MADERO, S. A.



Marilú Pease Photo

MODERN EVILS—Dr. Leopold Kohr, renowned economist, declares "Only the large nations have been notorious for their inability to stand on their own feet."



# Coed Assists Blind, Mentally Disturbed

By Barbara Kerr

"If everyone were blind there would be no prejudice in this world. When two blind people meet they judge each other solely on what they say and not on their appearance or race," states Brenda Kay McKinney, an Ohio State University student majoring in psychiatric social work and presently at the University of the Americas for the winter quarter. Brenda is from Youngstown, Ohio, where she spent two summers working with disturbed children, mental patients, blind persons, and the underprivileged. She believes that these experiences have helped her to change many of her misconceptions and to understand people better.

Two summers ago Brenda worked at the Youngstown Child Guidance Center where she helped mentally disturbed patients for five hours a day on a purely voluntary basis. Last summer she worked for ten weeks as a camp swimming instructor and counselor for underprivileged children. She spent an additional two weeks at the same camp with both the crippled and the blind, and then two more weeks with blind adults.

One thing which amazed Brenda was the complete capability of the blind to get around. "They know by wind changes if a wall is near and quite a few of them not only swim, but also dive."

Brenda had a stereotyped picture of a mental patient which was soon changed as she began to work with them. "Before I worked with mental patients, I thought they were dangerous, and not very intelligent. Much to my surprise I found mental patients are good conversationalists. Also, they are often very objective about their illness and it is not unusual to be able to discuss with a mental patient the type and amount of his treatment and the degree to which he feels this treatment has been effective."

According to Brenda mental patients are usually harmless. "In many cases their problem has not been caused by any physical brain damage, but from some traumatic experience. For instance, one boy developed an abnormal fear of people as a result of his father's having beaten him and his brothers. Another man thought he was a priest and that he was blessed with religious insights. He had suffered in his childhood environment and therefore isolated himself from this world by becoming a part of a more promising spiritual world. What happened to these patients could have happened to any one of us if our environment had been the same as theirs."

Brenda came to Mexico in order to get the feeling of another culture. "I have found that Mexicans are much warmer towards each other than are people of the United States. I believe that this friendliness is due to their similarity in origin and religion which is lacking in the cross cultural make-up of the United States." She wishes that this quality were more universal.

Brenda plans to obtain a master's degree and then continue working as a psychiatric social worker.



Marilú Pease Photo

**FINE WOMAN**—Because she married an engineer, Mrs. Herbert Fine spent numerous years in Latin American and Mexican mining camps, while finding out that "blondes are not the only ones who have fun."

## Worldly-Wise Grandmother Returns To College Studies

By Richard J. Cohen

"Thirty years ago I didn't know where Honduras was located, but I married a mining engineer and Honduras became my home," says UA student Mrs. Herbert Fine.

"Because of my husband's career, we moved about quite a bit. We lived in Honduras, El Salvador, Colombia, and, for the last ten years, in Mexican mining camps."

One of the first problems Mrs. Fine encountered upon leaving her native Mississippi was her inability to communicate in Spanish. She loved to talk to everybody, but when she spoke the language she retained her Mississippi accent. Although the people could understand her six-year-old daughter, they could not understand a word Mrs. Fine uttered. Years later, at the request of her daughter, Mrs. Fine retold this

aspect of her life in a humorous book called *Pardon My Southern Accent, Señor*.

"In those days I had mousy brown hair the color so many Americans dislike but one that Hondurans adore. In Honduras, I found out that blondes aren't the only ones who have fun!"

Mining camp transportation was often by muleback. Contaminated food was a constant nuisance. Since there were no English-speaking schools, Mrs. Fine taught her daughter by the Calvert System and believes she learned as much as her elementary-age daughter.

Most metal mines are located in semi-civilized rural areas where there are no modern entertainments; so Mrs. Fine and her daughter put on playlets for Mr. Fine and they invented new card games. The lights in their crude housing would often flicker out, leaving them in darkness. To pass time, the Fines loved to make a game of inventing new English slang words to tell each other.

The people of Central America were fascinating to Mrs. Fine, but their prejudices were a constant threat to her happiness. The sociological class distinctions of the people reminded Mrs. Fine of the prejudices she had encountered when she was a child in Mississippi.

"Since I grew up in Vicksburg, I was 'educated' in bigotry, provincialism, racism, narrowness of vision, and complacency. I never seemed to get it through my head that Negroes are not fellow members of the human race, that Jews are vulgar, that lynching is a great sport, that the accident of being born a white Anglo-Saxon Protestant gave me the privilege of kicking everybody else in the teeth."

As a child, Mrs. Fine attempted to wipe out prejudice in Vicksburg. She remembers her Vicksburg battles were unsuccessful and she says she went to the French Quarter of New Orleans to find young people who were conscious non-conformists.

"I lived in the French Quarter for some years, working as everything from dishwasher to assistant interior decorator. We used to sit about on the floor of somebody's 'studio' drinking cheap wine and solving the world's problems. In those days—the thirties—we were called bohemians. I suppose (Continued on page 4)

## Club Schedules Fun-Day At Lake Tequesquitengo

A day of swimming, skiing and relaxing at Lake Tequesquitengo will be sponsored by Fireside Club on Saturday, February 19. A bus will leave the Union Church, Reforma 1870 at 9:00 a.m. All interested students are invited.



Marilú Pease Photo

**GREATER UNDERSTANDING**—Brenda Kay McKinney's work for two summers in a Youngstown mental hospital taught her to disregard the stereotyped image of mental patients. She is majoring in sociology in order to become prepared for a career in social work.

## Forum Probes Science, Humanities

What is science? What are the humanities? These perplexing questions were presented at a discussion held in the University theater, sponsored by the UA chapter of the American Association of University Professors. The professors participating in the forum were Professor John Paddock, co-chairman of the anthropology department; Dr. Enrique de Rivas, dean of the graduate school and chairman of the Spanish department; and Professor Ramón Xirau, chairman of the philosophy department.

Dr. Charles Wicke, president of the AAUP, welcomed the "young intellectuals" of the student body attending the conference.

Professor Paddock probed the questionable meaning of science by stating that "science is not technology; it is not independent of values and morality. It is a moral system, a discipline to which scientists submit themselves." He explained that science depends on an honest striving toward an objective, independent of economic, political, and religious influence.

Paddock stated that "unfortunately too many people are attracted to science because it is chic, it has prestige, and a magical value, and they don't realize the serious and moral implications involved." He pointed out that another obstacle for the true scientist is that of financial aid, which is based upon politics and is usually given by organizations interested chiefly in the commercial aspect of science.

In relation to the humanities, Paddock said that science, when applied to the humanities, is anthropology. He added, "In one sense I can imagine science as threatening the humanities... in competing for foundation funds."

Dr. de Rivas, the 'humanist,' stated Professor Paddock was justified in pointing out the importance of science, but de Rivas stressed that the humanities are the basis for science, and that "in the beginning only the humanities existed."

Dr. de Rivas noted that opportunists are also present in the field of the humanities, as they

are in science. He referred to them as "those who base their research on a material view and approach."

Professor Xirau's wit and philosophical viewpoint immediately captivated the audience. He held that the conflict between science and the humanities has been going on since the Greeks, and still no definite solution has been reached. He specified, "the humanities are derived from man, and as the Sophists declared, 'man is the measure of all things.'" Xirau felt science to be a form of humanities.

As the discussion was concluded, the audience had an opportunity to present questions. One of the many was aimed at defining morality in science. Professor Xirau replied by saying that science is neither moral nor immoral... that it is amoral.

This was the first of a series of conferences which the American Association of University Professors is sponsoring throughout the next two quarters. The discussions will be held on Thursdays once or twice a month from twelve o'clock until one, an hour at which no classes are scheduled.



Bernard Plossu Photo

**AGE-OLD QUESTION**—A forum, sponsored by the AAUP, attempting to define science and humanities reached no definite conclusions despite the interesting comments offered by John Paddock (left) Dr. Enrique de Rivas, and Ramon Xirau.

## Delta Mus Welcome National Secretary

Seventeen members of the Delta Mu Chapter of Delta Sigma Pi International Honorary Business Fraternity recently hosted the organization's executive secretary, Charles Farrar.

Farrar, here to strengthen relations between the UA chapter and the organization's headquarters, attended the chapter's regular monthly meeting and offered suggestions for launching future projects.

Farrar also talked with Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president; Dr.

Richard Greenleaf, academic vice-president; Enrique Anzures, associate professor of Spanish; and William Rodgers, assistant to the president. All four are honorary members of Delta Sigma Pi.

Members accompanied Farrar to the pyramids, the Toluca market, and a bullfight. "Although there are 127 active chapters throughout the United States with more than 150,000 members, Farrar tries to visit each chapter once every year," Joseph Serna, president of the UA chapter commented.

## Dr. Wicke Named Fellow Of Anthro Association

Dr. Charles Wicke, co-chairman of the UA anthropology department has been informed in a recent letter from Stephen T. Boggs, executive secretary of the American Anthropology Association, that he was elected Fellow of the Association at the last meeting of the executive board held in Washington, D. C.

Such distinguished anthropologists as Margaret Mead, Ashley Montagu, George Murdock, and Leslie White are Fellows of the organization.

Taken into consideration for the election are the candidate's studies (usually a doctor's degree), his publications, and activities during his membership in the association.

As a member Dr. Wicke presented a study on Mesoamerican and pre-Columbian diffusion at a national meeting of the American Anthropology Association in San Francisco. This study appeared

under the title of "Pyramids and Temple Mounds: pre-Columbian Contacts between Mesoamerica and Southeastern United States" in the journal, *American Antiquity*.

Dr. Wicke has also published in the American Anthropology Association's journal, *The American Anthropologist*. His review of "The Ancient Sun Kingdoms of the Americas" was printed in the *American Journal of Archeology*.

After receiving his Master's at UA, Dr. Wicke was awarded a U.S. Steel Foundation grant to study for his doctorate at the University of Arizona. His doctoral dissertation, "Olmec: An Early Art Style of pre-Columbian Mexico," will soon appear in book form in the U.S.

## Circle K Sets Acapulco Date

A trip to Acapulco, sponsored by the Circle K Club, is set for February 25-27.

The excursion, which is open to all UA students, leaves Mexico City Friday afternoon and will return before dark on Sunday. A fee of 25 dollars will cover bus fare, accommodations for two nights in a hotel, water skiing, and an evening at the Tequila A Go-go and the Martinique Club.

Also planned by the Circle K is a barbecue for club members and their dates to be held at the Desert of the Lions on Sunday, February 20.

### Puzzle Answer







Brian Mommsen Photo

IN THE FRONTON—Robert Cohen steps into a forehand return while fellow jai alai players (left to right) Dan Aharoni, Paul Segal, and Dick Jacobson await their turn.

## Fronton Scene Of WQIM Action

By Robert Sharp

Five WQIMers are doing what looks at first glance like "carrying coals to Newcastle." Every afternoon Dick Jacobson, Robert Cohen, Danny Aharoni, Paul Se-

## Pindroppers Start League

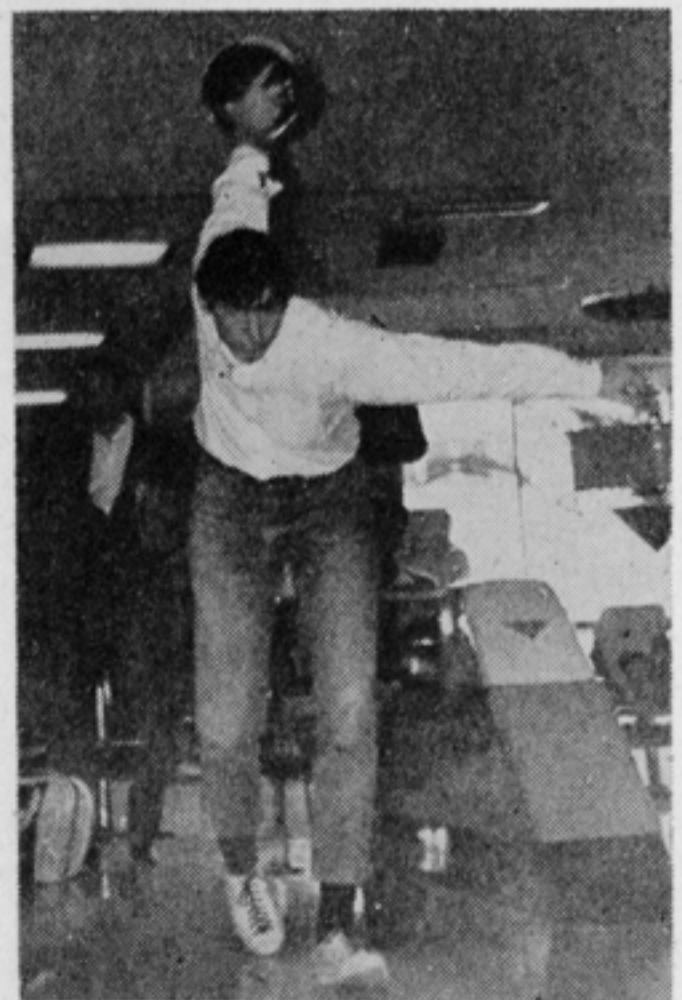
UA pindroppers are back in the alleys with last quarter's champions, the Rolling Stones, now known as Team II, holding down first place with a 3-1 record. Team II is comprised of Bruce Fey, Elena Fey, Gary Wood, and Captain Michael Dean.

Bowling competition was climaxed at the end last quarter with the Rolling Stones squeezing out the strong Stuka team by one game. The husband and wife team of Elena and Bruce Fey is now rolling in place of Robert Gibb and Carnell Geiger who helped win the big first-place trophy.

Second place is currently in the possession of Captain Carol Del Valle and her teammates Cathi Smith and Robert Gibb of Team I. Third position belongs to the faculty squad consisting of William Rodgers, Jackie Hodgson, and Thayer Waldo.

Topping the individual leaders for men's high average is Michael Dean rolling a 167, with Bruce Fey leading the high game honors with a 202. Carol Del Valle, who with Cathi Smith, is supervising the league, leads the distaff side with an average of 146 and a high game of 160.

Bowlers are encouraged to join the league which meets at the Bol Polanco adjacent to Sears on Ejercito Nacional. Skill is not all-demanding, as a system of handicaps insures everyone of a chance to come in first.



Brian Mommsen Photo

ROLL 'EM—Bowling enthusiast Michael Dean aims for a strike at Bol Polanco.

gal, and Eric Shaber are hard at it on the fronton playing the ancient Basque game of jai alai.

The game originated in the Basque region of Spain, from where the best players still come, as a professional should start playing as a child. Beginning primitively with brick walls and baskets, jai alai is something of a combination of handball, basketweaving, and a Marine obstacle course. Although ice hockey is considered the fastest sport in the world, jai alai claims the fastest ball. "The ball, or *pelota*, comes off the wall at speeds of up to 120 miles per hour," says Dick "Head" Jacobson. "And you don't want to be unprepared for it."

The most famous locations of jai alai courts, *frontons*, are in Tijuana, Baja California; Manila, in the Philippines; and two in Florida; Miami and nearby Dania. These areas became jai alai centers due to the Spanish influence and the gambling facilities. Thousands cheer today as the professional jai alai players display amazing agility along with their curious one large arm and one small arm, developed from years of play.

Jai alai came to Ohio State through the good offices of Dick Jacobson and Robert Cohen, who became acquainted with the game while living in Miami Beach. They introduced their Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity brothers to the game, playing on the school's handball courts.

"We thought the Mexicans would be well acquainted with jai alai," says Danny Aharoni. "But strangely enough, they often ask us what it is we are playing." It seems that the popular sport at the Club Deportivo Chapultepec, where the quintet works out, is a modification of jai alai, a game like squash played with tennis rackets, called *frontenis*. Jai alai is played in Mexico City, but it isn't as common as would be supposed.

Besides teaching the others jai alai, Jacobson can be credited with interesting his fraternity brothers in spending the winter quarter at the University of the Americas, if only for the reason of being able to work out on full-sized 180-foot jai alai courts. "Another advantage of coming to Mexico," relates Robert Cohen, "is that we can buy the wicker basket, or *cesta*, that is strapped to the arm to catch the ball, for a little over six dollars. At home, you would be lucky to get a used one for twelve dollars."

The only regret of the group seems to be that after developing a reasonable degree of skill, not to mention enthusiasm, for jai alai during their stay in Mexico, they will not be able to continue. Jai alai *frontons* are few and far between in the United States.

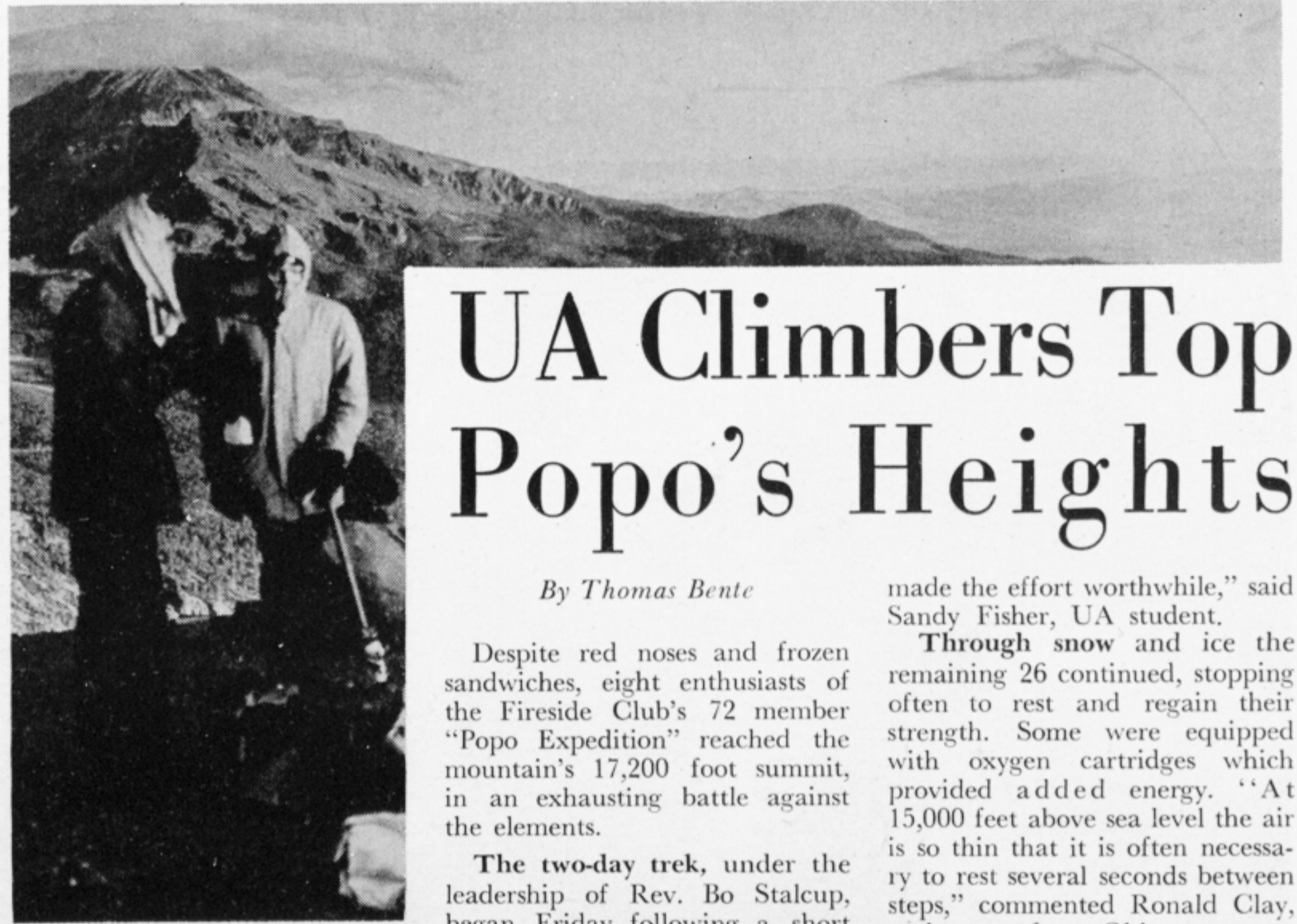
## Hoopsters Scrimmage

The UA basketball team recently held a scrimmage with Politécnico in preparation for the upcoming games. Coach Moe Williams has had the chance to see new team members in action and commented, "The UA squad should be strengthened by these new players as they all show considerable promise."

New hoopsters include guard Larry Kahn from Cincinnati, Ohio; forwards Miguel Rios and Jorge Martinez from Monterrey, Mexico and center Jeff Shaw from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Also joining the team is 6'4" Ishie Gitlin from Mexico City.

Louis Thompson has also rejoined the team and took part in the scrimmage along with Paco López who played last quarter.

Returning this quarter will be Floyd Joiner, Lester Moye, Ben Rivera, Lennie Williams, Dennis Watson, and José Vergara.



## UA Climbers Top Popo's Heights

By Thomas Bente

Despite red noses and frozen sandwiches, eight enthusiasts of the Fireside Club's 72 member "Popo Expedition" reached the mountain's 17,200 foot summit, in an exhausting battle against the elements.

The two-day trek, under the leadership of Rev. Bo Stalcup, began Friday following a short party at Union Church. The group left the base of Mexico's famed mountain at 5:30 a.m. and three and a half hours later 34 of the climbers reached Tres Cruces, which marks the beginning of the snow line.

From this vantage point of 14,000 feet the group viewed the distant volcano Orizaba, third highest mountain in North America. "Even the climb to Tres Cruces was exhausting and at times the cold seemed almost unbearable, but the view of Mexico City and the surrounding country

made the effort worthwhile," said Sandy Fisher, UA student.

Through snow and ice the remaining 26 continued, stopping often to rest and regain their strength. Some were equipped with oxygen cartridges which provided added energy. "At 15,000 feet above sea level the air is so thin that it is often necessary to rest several seconds between steps," commented Ronald Clay, sophomore from Ohio.

After almost eight hours of hiking, eight male University of the Americas students reached the 17,200 foot summit peering into the smoking crater.

"We were exhausted, but the thrill of being atop North America's fifth highest mountain was more than enough compensation for the tedious expedition," said Dave McLaughlin, UA senior. Other students to reach the top are Allen Gilbert, Joe Lapp, Carl McDaniel, Steve Nelson, Bill Shriver, Bob Sikowski, and William Sands.



David McLaughlin Photo

AT THE TOP—Five of the 72 students to begin the eight-hour trek to Mount Popo's 17,200 foot summit appear victorious on the peak. They are, left to right, Allen Gilbert, David McLaughlin, Bob Sikowski, Carl McDaniel, and William Sands.

## Capote Documents....

(Continued from page 2)

hold no hard feelings. You are sending me to a better world than this ever was..." A half-hour later Hickock was pronounced dead. Smith (the more articulate and sensitive of the two) came to the scaffold next and ended his life by observing, "I think it's a helluva thing to take a life in this manner. I don't believe in capital punishment, morally or legally. Maybe I had something to contribute, something—.

would be meaningless to apologize for what I did. Even inappropriate. But I do. I apologize."

This story is more than a mystery, more, far more than a reporter's ramblings. It stands as a giant in contemporary writing. By small, slow stages Capote reports a carnage, and, from this beginning he recreates a portrait in vivid colors and delicate shadings of two men battling through their own private Age of Terror.

## Worldly - Wise....

(Continued from page 3)

today we'd be called beatniks. I outgrew bohemianism, as one does—the floor gets uncomfortable after a time and cheap wine loses its savor—but I never have stopped believing that we knew the cure for the world's ills—kindness and consideration by all people toward all people."

Many years later, when Mrs. Fine was living with her family in a mining camp in the state of Chihuahua, she was able to practice her philosophy by teaching English to the poor Indian children in a nearby *pueblo*. Much to Mrs. Fine's surprise, she found she not only liked the work, but she also got good results. Since then she has taught English in

Chihuahua and in Mexico City at primary, secondary, and university levels.

Now, my husband works as a consulting engineer and still travels a great deal. Our only daughter is married and lives in California. As a grandmother, I find myself with more leisure time than I can fill with my two main outside-of-family interests—writing and reading.

"I've been teaching four years; now I'm going to study how to be a teacher—if the body withstands the new rigors of collegiate activities. So far, I love being a co-ed and making so many friends among UA's courteous students and excellent staff!"

## Crossword Puzzle

By Joel Gaines

All of the clues or answers in this crossword puzzle relate to Mexico! Each clue is a miniature word game. It may be a pun, trick of spelling or "hidden" word, but always a straight definition in *italics* is included.

In this puzzle more than half of the clues are of the "hidden" word type; to illustrate, note how the answer OAXACA is concealed in the clue "Is any hOAX A CAper in this Mexican state?"

### ACROSS

- 1 A castle is a chapel to peculiar Mexicano.
- 8 Either we cry or we sob on highest Mexican peak.
- 12 A couple coming to Guerrero might resort to anything.
- 14 In Oaxaca era of Indian cultures never did completely fall.
- 15 Old Peruvian, in case you still have not found out.
- 16 Cortés and his conquistadores looked for old gold.
- 17 "Come what may," an Indian would say.
- 19 Toltec earns money to buy ornate vases.
- 20 When Indians are most lax, calamity ensues in smallest Mexican state.
- 22 No more liasons are allowed in Michoacan's capital.
- 26 What ye want? A peck of papayas from near the isthmus?

### DOWN

- 2 Each Aztec will laugh at moth-eaten serape.
- 3 Tortilla supper suits amigos that attempt to lose weight.
- 4 Bulb is loose in hacienda light fixture.
- 5 From Mexico City to the border of El Salvador is 1100 miles.
- 6 Is a sea what lava of a volcano looks like?
- 7 Mother did see a random mountain chain.
- 9 First part of Buena Vista without you is lovely.
- 10 Did Méridan sing during mariachi's entertainment?
- 11 Attending fronton is highlight of visit to Mexico City.
- 13 Type of singing at Tampico rally concerned kind of island.
- 18 Olmec sights make happy any tourist.
- 21 I think some Mexicans would be pleased with half a yoyo.
- 23 In Nuevo León, Monterrey had a golden era.
- 24 Myself in both languages is the same.
- 25 Whatever you say about Sonora I know is true.

