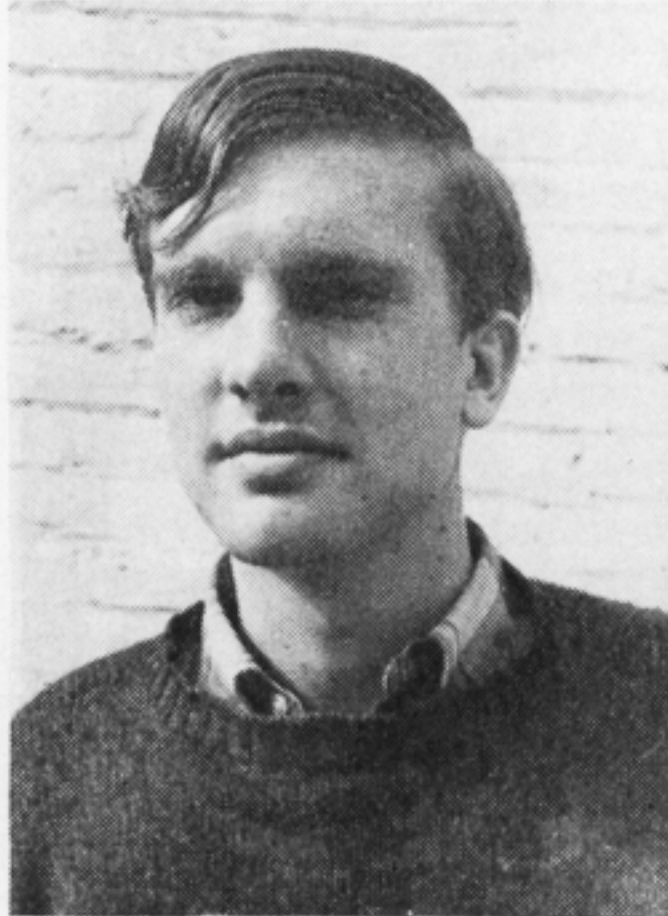




Janet Jamieson



Pamela Garber



Bradley Case

## Seven UAers Chosen For Who's Who Publication

Seven UA students have been selected to appear in the 1967-68 edition of *Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges*.

The honor is given annually on the basis of scholarship, leadership, citizenship, participation in extra-curricular activities and promise of future usefulness to society.

Nominations for candidates were submitted by faculty members to a committee consisting of Dr. Richard Greenleaf, academic vice-president; Keith Johnson, dean of men; William Swezey, assistant to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Edmund Robins, chairman of the creative writing department; and James Hamon, assistant professor of international relations.

This year's list includes Leonard Bacon, Bradley Case, Pamela Ann Garber, Janet Jamieson, Edward Long, Ray Schaeffer and Marianne Wolfman.

Bacon, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, has attended six other colleges, including George Washington University in Washington, D.C. A graduate student in business administration, the New Mexico native has been on the Dean's List twice at UA. He is on a graduate fellowship and is lab instructor in accounting.

A Latin American history major, Case has been on the Dean's List seven of nine quarters at UA. Currently chairman of the student board, he was active in the reorganization of that group and the organization of the constitutional committee.

Miss Garber, on a graduate fellowship in philosophy, came to UA from the Honors College at the University of Oregon. She has been on the Dean's List five out of six quarters at UA, and is teaching a class in introductory logic.

Although an English major, Miss Jamieson's extra-curricular activities include being a counselor in charge of program planning with a special training school for pseudo-retarded children in Fort Logan, Wyoming. A senior born in Redondo Beach, California, she hopes to teach English and literature outside the United States.

Long, a senior anthropology major, was a founder of the Alpine Club. He transferred from the University of Idaho, and has been on the Dean's List twice at UA.

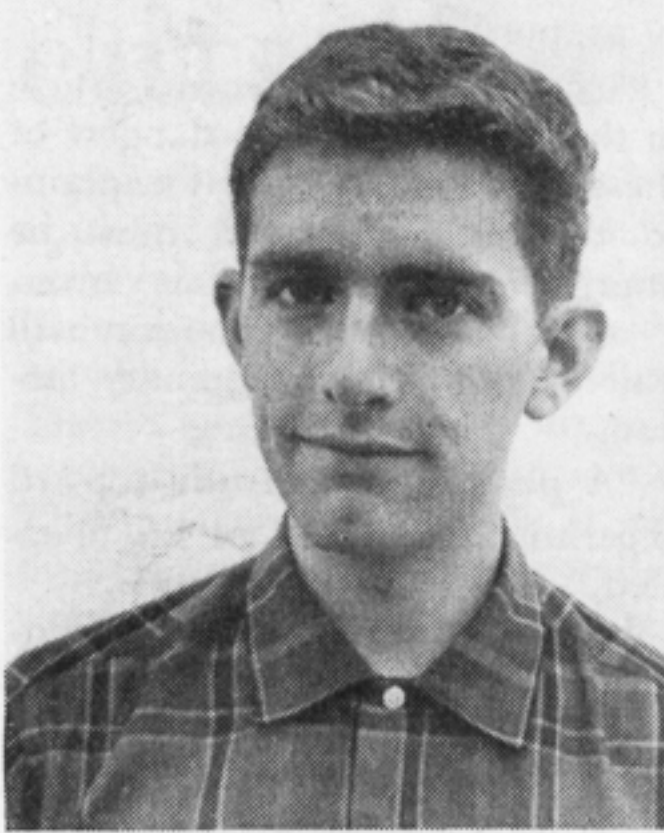
Schaeffer has twice held the University of the Americas' graduate scholarship in international relations. The Indianapolis native, who received his B.A. from Marian College, is now teaching at UA on a graduate fellowship.

Marianne Wolfman, a senior in anthropology, is a transfer from the University of Colorado. She has been on the UA Dean's List twice, is a staff member of *Janus*, and a member of the constitutional committee.

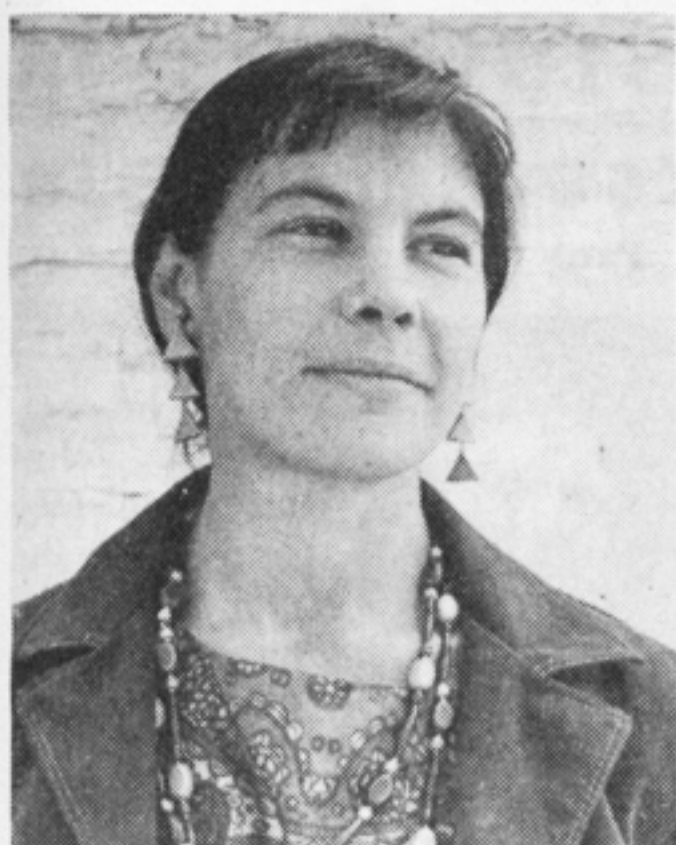
Members of the UA faculty and administration who were included in *Who's Who* when they were UA students are Dr. Charles Mann, chairman of the anthropology department; Dr. Lawrence Perry, department of history and international relations; Keith Johnson, dean of men; Marcella Slezak, art department faculty; Nancy Westfall de Gurrola, department of history and international relations (and former *Collegian* editor); Andrew Esquivel, assistant business manager and Demetrio Bolaños, assistant professor of economics.



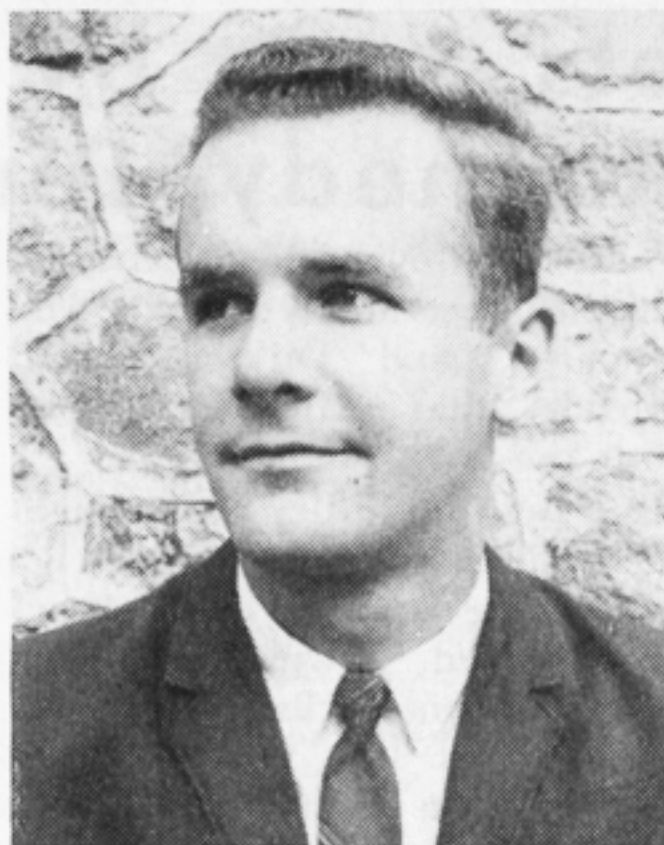
Leonard Bacon



Edward Long



Marianne Wolfman



Ray Schaeffer

## Students Will Now Control All Parties

The executive board, in its first action of the year, passed new regulations covering school parties and recognition of campus organizations. The policy on parties worked out with the dean of men, Keith Johnson, was passed in an effort to retain student control of this area.

"Some parties were getting a little out of control," said SA President Tim Tobin, "and if the student association hadn't taken action, the administration would have."

The most important rules added were the abolishment of 'bring your own booze' parties and the establishment of a student control group at all parties. These 'peace keepers' which will consist of four male students appointed by the sponsoring organization, which will enforce all regulations and maintain normal rules of behavior and decorum.

"By controlling the bar," said Tobin, "it will be easy to prevent a student from having a few too many." The student control group, Tobin added, will keep party regulation at the student rather than the administrative level.

The new policy included a tighter control on non-UA students attending parties. One guest will be allowed per student, and they will be forced to register at the door. "The troubles in the past," said Johnson, "have sometimes been caused by uninvited guests and not UA students."

The new document on recognition of organizations deals mostly with procedures for registering new clubs. The only new regulation is that each organization provide some service for the school.

"Both sets of policy will benefit the students as well as the University," said Johnson, "But more important, the students will develop more of a sense of responsibility by controlling themselves."

## Extend Showing

The University of the Americas' plays "The Typist" and "The Tiger" which opened at the Teatro de la Comedia, Villalongin 32, November 17 were so well received by an enthusiastic audience, that showings have been extended. The two one acts by Murray Schigal have been staged every weekend for two weeks longer than originally planned. Final performances are Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2. Curtain time is 9 p.m.

## Restoration Class Saves Old Paintings

"To preserve works of art by detecting and correcting their causes of deterioration and reconstructing them, as nearly as possible, to their original appearance, is a mixture of art and science," says Marcella Slezak, member of the UA faculty who teaches a course in Conservation and Restoration Techniques.

Miss Slezak became involved in the restoration of art works when she received an invitation to help work on some religious statues in Tepozotlan, where the Department of Colonial Monuments was trying to salvage colonial works of art. "Although to master restoration techniques usually takes four or five years of studies which include chemistry, physics, art history and painting," she said, "I was forced to learn by observation and helping others."

"The major problem encountered by students in renovating is correcting the errors of poor restorer. More painting and statues have been injured by self-styled 'experts' than by years of neglect," she said.

After acquiring an old painting to repair, the student is given a check list to determine the extent of damage which can include blisters, stains, sagging, or burns. Once the damage is evaluated, procedures, formulas and materials are recommended. The student must then keep records of the original condition of the object, list what he has done and the materials he has used, and photograph all major steps in the operation.

This keeping of records is mainly to aid the future restorer in his work, for to keep any art object in prime condition it must be redone every fifty or sixty years.

Some important techniques and practices are relining, transferring, and removing varnish. Relining is placing new canvas behind an old painting, since throughout the years a canvas will sag from the weight of the paint. Transferring involves protecting paint film with paper and canvas and working from the back, removing the old canvas thus uniting only the paint layer to a new canvas. Removing old

protective varnish is almost a must because it becomes yellowish and soiled, obscuring the original painting. Retouching simply means repainting lost areas.

What is most imperative, especially in retouching, is to keep the restoration work in harmony with the original.

Most of the paintings date from the 19th century and come from Puebla, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Michoacán, and belong to the school of "Pintura Popular". Although many of the painters were not trained artists, some probably studied at the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City or were apprentices to former students of the Academy.

The paintings are of three categories, still lifes, portraits of town leaders, family groups and clergy, and religious paintings which include *retablos* and *ex-votos*.



RARE PAINTING—Marcella Slezak, member of the UA art staff, takes the frame off a 19th century still-life belonging to the school of "Pinturas Populares".

## 'Sergeant Rutledge' Ends Ford Festival

*Sergeant Rutledge*, to be shown this Thursday at 11 a.m. in the UA theatre, will complete a cycle of six films offered to the general student body by the film section of the art department.

Other films in the series, which depicted the work of John Ford, were *My Darling Clementine*, *Mogambo*, *Two Rode Together*, *How Green Was My Valley*, and *What Price Glory*.

The program is being offered to provide students with an opportunity to form mature appreciation of the seventh art, as well as a supplement to the three courses concerning films which will be offered on campus, according to Howard Christ, head of the film section.

"We began this program with Ford's work," says Christ, "because it offers the best of film art."

In *Sergeant Rutledge*, (Jeffrey Hunter, Constance Towers, and Woody Strode), Ford deals with the theme of racial prejudice. The story, set in the early American West, deals with a Negro sergeant accused of raping a white woman.

Ford began his career in 1917, and since that time has directed 139 films. Some of his greatest achievements include *The Iron Horse* (1924), *The Informer* (1940), *Tobacco Road* (1941), *Wagonmaster* (1950), *The Quiet Man* (1952), *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* (1961).

At the age of 71, Ford directed *Seven Women*, which many consider to be his best work.

Planned in the future are cycles presenting the work of Alfred Hitchcock, Nicholas Ray (director of *Rebel Without a Cause*), Fritz Lang, and a series of films starring Humphrey Bogart.

The films, shown every Thursday at 11 in the theatre, cost four pesos.

Information sheets and critiques of each director will be available at every showing.

"Because of cost, only 16mm. movies can be shown at present," says Christ, "which means the films will be almost exclusively American."

The three film courses to be offered at UA include Film Theory and Aesthetics, winter quarter; and the Film Workshop, both summer sessions.



# Magic Pill Key To Instant Education

It was bound to happen. After all, this is the age of instant coffee, and automatic dishwashers, and TV dinners. Keeping within this trend, students have developed instant education —sometimes known as cramming.

Cramming has been refined to an art form, and to cram well, one must first learn the language involved.

Cram —to jam your head so full of facts the night before the exam that all this knowledge will burst back out —all over your exam paper.

To pull an all-nighter—to stay up from the time the party breaks up until the hour of the exam the next day. This time is usually devoted to cramming.

Bennies —the magic little pill that keeps your mind bright and clear through the fuzzy-wuzzy hours of the morning.

To pop a pill —the act of dropping a Benny.

A Bear —an exam that defies cramming.

Ace it —when the cram pays off.

Frog (flag) it —when the cramming process fails you —usually used in conjunction with 'a bear'.

Crack a book— (vulgar) to study.

Cramming has been developed by two separate groups, each for different reasons. The first is the All-American type who will later succeed in business without really trying.

The second group is the pseudo-intellectual who must spend his evenings solving the Vietnam crisis and the racial problem. "I'm much to busy educating myself to worry about the routine classroom assignments."

A third group also resorts to cramming on occasion. This group believes in the 'eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you may die' philosophy. And in fact, most of these students find they are dead on the day of exams.

There are three basic approaches to the cramming process. The first is a half-baked approach where the student learns one-fifth of the material presented. The student then writes down what he knows on the exam, no matter what questions the professor asks. Impressed by the student's knowledge, the professor is certain to give him an A.

The second approach is "feigning profoundness". The student should learn obscure words, preferably unpronounceable, and then use them repeatedly throughout the exam. The professor, not understanding the answer, will think it is profound and the student gets an A.

The final method should be used only when all else fails. Called the "kiss up approach," it involves the old shiny apple to the professor routine. For a girl it's a simple matter of sitting on the prof's lap. For a guy it's a little more difficult, but shoe-shining and car-washing should do the trick.

The student who perfects the art of cramming is usually at the top of the dean's list and receives top honors at graduation.

And as the student goes to face the world, one may say, "But I thought the purpose of attending a University was to get an education, not just A's. Surely a student who crams doesn't really learn anything." That's perfectly true baby, but as Benjamin Franklin said, (or was it John Paul Jones?) "Ignorance is bliss."

J. A. C.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Editor's Note:

### To the Editor:

The following letter was delivered to the office of the Collegian. It was addressed as follows:

Main Magazine or Newspaper  
Toluca  
Mexico  
United States of America

Dear Sir,

I wonder if you would mind doing me a favor. I am looking for a penfriend in the United States, and wondered if you would mind printing my request.

I am a 25 year old girl and I work as a commercial artist for the R.C.A. record club. My interests are yoga, accordion playing, dancing, travel, journalism and art. One day I intend visiting the states — a country I have longed to see for many a year! I have some penfriends in Canada who send me many interesting bits of news!

Well, thank you very much.

Yours,

Miss Rosemary Dugmore  
11-7th Avenue  
Parktown North  
Johannesburg  
Transvaal  
South Africa

This summer a group of teachers from many states in the U.S. met, travelled and studied in the Taxco Summer School. Friendships and bonds of communication, exchanges of teaching practices took place for the total enrichment of all concerned. For me, it was a mere beginning because I returned to Mexico to continue the study of anthropology, Spanish, and music.

Here at the University of the Americas I have found superior techniques in teaching. The instructors are deeply concerned that the student masters the daily assignment. From my observation thus far, many basic principles of psychology are being practiced. All these ideas we hear concerning backgrounds, early beginnings, Indian practices, new terminology, Spanish language derivations —and more— are being explained thoroughly. Students are probing and answers are being given. From my observation, instructors are gracious in remaining a few extra moments for clarification of any questionable areas. Also, there is a friendliness in the country which fosters the best in learning growth.

From the Eastern Coast of the United States, I congratulate the faculty for establishing a high standard here at UA in Mexico.

Dorothy Hyatt Smick  
Reading Teacher  
Bridgeport, Connecticut

## PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilu Pease



EL ANGEL IS MEXICO'S SYMBOL

A referendum was recently held to select a symbol which would signify MEXICO wherever seen. France has such an easily recognized symbol — the Arc de Triomphe. In England it is Big Ben, while in the United States it is the Statue of Liberty.

The almost unanimous choice was: *El Angel* — that golden angel soaring high above Mexico City at the apex of the Column to Independence on the Paseo de la Reforma. So now *El Angel*, as this monument is universally called, means MEXICO... a free and independent Mexico.

The idea of erecting this monument dates back to 1877, when the then President-Dictator Porfirio Díaz had the idea of making of Mexico City the Paris of the Americas. However, it was not until February 2, 1902, that he laid the first stone.

Finally, during the centennial celebrations of Mexico's Independence, in 1910, the monument was unveiled by President Díaz, one of his last official acts before the start of the Madero revolution.

And then the incredible fact was noted... Mexico City was sinking, but the monument was rising. Today it is four meters above the level of the Paseo de la Reforma.

In 1957 the angel fell down during the earthquake which shook the city on September 27, and many were the tears shed at

the thought that this might be an omen signifying the end of Mexico's independence. However, in time the angel was restored, and now it again soars triumphantly above the city, a laurel crown in one hand, in the other a fragment of chain... the chain which for over 300 years meant slavery under Spanish rule.

## Unusual Tickets Seen by Students In '68 Elections—Kennedy, Dirksen, Temple

By Barbara Egnitz

The big race is on and the gun is high, but the figures set in their blocks are shadowed. To try to lift the darkness from the players in the political contest of '68, we went to the student body for a sampling of opinion.

A Texan in his first quarter here, **Jim Schellenberg** says, "I'd like to see Johnson in again because I feel he's doing a competent job, but as to the vice-president, Tower would be a good choice — anyone but Humphrey."

"Romney is unqualified and Nixon has just plain 'flunked out.' My dream ticket is Bobby Kennedy and Everett Dirksen."



Schellenberg

From his previous experience as attorney general, Kennedy is well prepared, and Dirksen would provide that Mid-West blend with the East."

**Don Beutenmuller** is thoroughly disillusioned by our foreign policy. He states, "Aside from an outdated provincial outlook, our President lacks public confidence. I'd like to see Bobby Kennedy win because he is young and progressive with political sophistication. He seems to be a man who can get things done."

"I'd like to see someone more conservative than Johnson. I don't like his expenditures — he's cutting back on the poverty program and increasing those in Vietnam," said **Constance Di Pietro**.

"At a time like this when all over the world there are touchy situations and we could be plunged into war at any moment we need a strong steadying force — Nixon."

"I think he could face our latest antagonist, China, as he had proven himself in the Russian situation."

"As for the vice president I'd like to see Percy, but due to party loyalty that's an impossible situation."

**Tony Ficarro** said, "When the world is in such a constantly perilous situation we need a President that would represent the American people and what they stand for. I think Shirley Temple Black is an example of this love that the American people want, not war."

"All her movies should be brought back to show what the American people should be like — young, but adult with an image of wholesomeness and love."

"I think we have a large number of youth who feel the educational experience is no longer relevant to their needs. Many seem unable to see the values inherent in our society. Their lives have been easy from the economic point of view. They haven't learned the satisfaction of having to acquire things on their own. Adults have lost touch with them."

"The other problems is the undermining of the family. The family unit must be strengthened," he said.

"These factors," he explained, "often contribute to a loss of identity, purpose, and basic values among some students."

"Drugs, particularly LSD and marijuana, have been glorified by some offering alternatives to the mental problems created by these losses."

"A definition of mental health is the acquiring of sound solutions to personal problems," Dr. Farnsworth said. The use of drugs is an unsound solution, and is therefore the antithesis of mental health.

"We need to help youth find better ways to overcome their frustrations. The real weapon we have in doing this is the overwhelming majority of our youth who are good. They should have explained to them the problems and dangers of drug abuse so that they can act as a social deterrent against those contemplating the use of narcotics."

"Drug experimentation should be made socially unacceptable," Dr. Farnsworth stressed.

Paul Tryon wants someone



Tryon

who will get things done. "I think," he comments, "Johnson was elected because, in the brief time he had the office, after the assassination, people really didn't see what he could do, but since then he has 'blown it.' He's afraid of Congress. Nixon, a man who has had experience and would pay more attention to our domestic policy is what we need. The federal civil rights laws are merely a refuge for criminals, and the power granted the police is less than minimal."

Supporting the Johnson and Humphrey ticket is **Paul Johnson**, a junior. "This team has the experience, and reelection would be a show of support for present American policy," says Paul, "which any president needs. The job is never without problems and Johnson and Humphrey are doing as good a job as any one could in the same situation."

**Orlando Cayco** from the Philippines would like to see Bob Kennedy as President since he hopes he would have the same effect as his brother.

"At a time like this we need

politicians, people who really know the ropes," asserts **Larry Younker**. "That's why I'd like to see Johnson and Humphrey. I'd like to see more escalation in Vietnam if talks don't work out. The worst thing that could happen would be another situation like Korea."



Younker

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... Don Harrigan  
... Marilu Pease

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Marilu Pease Photo

**TEACHER FOR 45 YEARS**—Dr. Austin Porterfield, new sociology professor, comes to UA from Texas Christian University.

## Porterfield Elated With Students Here

By Vincent Barret

"I have never met a group of students I like better. In fact I am elated with them. Under their general shroud of nonconformity I find they are eager, gentle, sincere, seeking for a meaningful life and are willing to go way out to get it." This is the way Dr. Austin Porterfield, new professor of sociology, expressed his view of UA students.

Dr. Porterfield was born in Salem, Arkansas, deep in the heart of the Ozark mountains. He has spent over 45 years teaching, writing, and studying. At the age of 20 with a new wife and a full-time job he began his freshman year at Oklahoma City College. At twenty-five he had three children and an M.A. from Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa. One year later he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Phillips University in Oklahoma. In 1927-1928, he was pastor of the First Christian Church in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

For the following nine years he was on the faculty at South East State College in Durant, Oklahoma. During this time he took two years out to work on his Ph.D. in sociology and divinity, which he received in 1936 from Duke University in Durham, South Carolina.

In the fall of 1937, Dr. Porterfield took over as chairman of the sociology department at Texas Christian University. In 1963, after twenty-six years as chairman, he resigned his position to accept a professorship which would allow him more time to carry on research.

During his years at T.C.U. Dr. Porterfield was a prolific writer although he always taught a full time load of twelve to fifteen hours a week. The vast majority of the research was at his own time and expense. The largest grant he ever received was for \$750.00.

The first of his publications came out in 1941 entitled "Creative Factors in Scientific Research." During the next twenty-four years he had many other works published.

An effort that Dr. Porterfield is particularly fond of is the founding in 1960 of the "Journal of Health and Human Behavior." The journal, in its eighth year, is secure in its future, since it is published by the American Sociology Association, which is the great body of sociology.

Dr. Porterfield feels that his efforts in research and writing have been of enormous help in his role as instructor. However, he believes that, "Research has

come to dominate the entire academic scene. It's either publish or perish. The average modern University receives little credit for its overall teaching ability. There needs to be a balance between research and instruction. The problem on one side is getting the grants and on the other, time and an interest in teaching."

When the offer came from U.A. to teach, Dr. Porterfield felt it opened new opportunities for his educational growth. "A continuous process of learning is necessary to keep from withering on the vine."

After recovering from the initial cultural shock, which is experienced by all newcomers, Dr. Porterfield was greatly impressed with the aesthetic side of life in the city of Mexico. However, he has a fear. "Hear that rocket bus, that means smog. I can see it creeping up on the city now, and I fear it may go unchecked until it's too late."

As for the field of sociology, Dr. Porterfield feels that "Sociology just as anthropology has no better area for growth and development than Mexico." He expects to ask students here to assist him in research on a forthcoming book dealing with troubled youth in college.

## Ford Plant Hosts Class

This Wednesday, November 29 the Ford Motor Company will play host to 35 students from Dr. Melvin McMichael's classes in Business Organization and Management as well as the senior seminar in Business Administration. In explaining the purpose of the field trip, Dr. McMichael stated, "The students will have the opportunity to see how heavy industry firms operate in a developing country."

The tour will include both Ford's engine and foundry plants and its quality engineering section. Conducting the class through the plants will be the respective plant managers, former students of the International Business Center's evening classes. Following the tour, the students will visit with the top management of both plants who will describe planning, organizing and controlling at Ford as well as their own philosophy of business management. The program will be capped by a question and answer period between students and management.

## Art Exhibit Being Shown

An exhibit, done in the style of 12th and 14th century paintings in Background of Western Painting, by students in Assistant Professor Toby Joysmith's class is now being presented in Salonicito VIII.

Each student is presenting two panels done in egg tempera. One panel will be half completed illustrating the layers of work involved; the other panel will be a completed copy of an old masterpiece.

These two steps give an idea of the techniques and craftsmanship used by the old masters.

The purpose of the course is to show students the old methods ranging from iconography to the invention of painting in oil, and the problems of painting as related to media.

This class is part of a year's course which includes, materials, manners and methods, background of Western painting, mainstreams of modern art and plastics. This knowledge and craft of the past make a strong base which the students can use for their future work in art.

## Goes To Confab

Dr. Melvin McMichael, chairman of the UA International Business Center, will attend the first Conference on Education for International Business to be held November 30 through December 2 at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sponsored by the Graduate School of Business Administration at Tulane University with the cooperation of Education and World Affairs, the conference will review experience and sharpen issues regarding education for international business.

## Psychologist Has Hope For Flower Children

By Ruth Carrasco

"The flower children will eventually contribute much to society," says J. Cameron Card, school psychologist from California. "Our society is undergoing a great social revolution and the flower people are leading the movement."

Card, who holds a degree in psychology, specializes in the flower people of California with whom he has lived and worked for a number of years.

The philosophy of the flower



**FLOWERS ON THE WALL**—According to J. Cameron Card, California psychologist studying at UA, the flower children are the leaders in a great social movement now underway in the U.S.

## Creative Writing Students Meet Cornelia Otis Skinner

Famed American author and actress, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and numerous young writers including UA students, recently took part in an informal discussion concerning Miss Skinner's career. The event was held in the home of Dr. Robert B. Young, executive director of the Instituto Mexicano-Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales, A. C.

Sponsored by the Avalon Foundation of New York in conjunction with the Institute, Miss Skinner presented an evening of monologues at the Institute. The question and answer period the following night was moderated by Professor E. Robins, director of the UA creative writing department.

"I completed only two years of college," Miss Skinner told the young writers. "I missed all the terrible drudgery and awful work that you people are now going through."

"My writing career started purely by accident after my first ride to the hounds," Miss Skinner said. "Following an experience I'll never forget, and I'm sure my horse won't either, I wrote a letter to a friend describing the incident. Rereading the letter, I decided to send it to a magazine instead. The editors bought it, and I was then considered a writer."

"All of you that plan to do any theatrical writing should have some experience acting," Miss Skinner said.

"This advice, however, doesn't work in reverse," added Miss Skinner, "An actor doesn't need to have been a writer."

Miss Skinner also told the students that they should push themselves to write. She added that she had to force herself to



**WRITER BY ACCIDENT**—Cornelia Otis Skinner discusses her experience as a writer before an informal gathering of writing students. Pictured with her are Professor Edmund Robins (left) of UA, and Professor Felipe Garcia Berraza, secretary of the Mexican Centro de Escritores.

sit down at her typewriter every morning for four hours, even if she just wrote her own name.

Miss Skinner's debut in the theater was as accidental as her writing career, she said. During her school years she developed a repertoire of monologues which she performed for friends. One day Mrs. Vincent Astor saw her perform and invited her to entertain at one of the socialite's parties.

"From there it just grew," Miss Skinner said, "and since I was dying to be on the stage and couldn't get a real acting job, I started with monologues."

The actress attributed her affinity for the monologue to a "parrot ear" which picks up languages easily and a fascination for accents, especially the dozens of accents scattered across the U.S.

Eventually Miss Skinner devoted more time to the legitimate

theater, but she kept on with the monologues until recently.

Miss Skinner has published a best selling biography about the life of Sarah Bernhardt, "Madam Sarah," and is now formulating plans for another book.

She is also considering acting in a revival of a comedy next summer, although her "superstitions" kept her from revealing the title.

Miss Skinner was brought to Mexico by the Mexican-American Cultural Institute to put on a one-woman show here. She spent another week in Mexico as a tourist before returning to the U.S.

UA creative writing students who attended were Frederick, Frye Bruce Wilson, Carlon Proenza, Jeanne Graham, Larue Hall, Roger McPherson, and William Nusbaum. A small reception and buffet followed the discussion.

long; these 'tag-alongs' are the ones photographed by the press and the ones who make spectacles of themselves just for publicity.

"The flower child as a rule," he says, "is a middle-class intellectual who is unsatisfied with the world as he sees it. A while back, we decided not to have students merely learn facts, but to think and question. They now apply thought and question to everything."

"These young people are searching for themselves as well as for something bigger. Because they have been unable to find the answers in present religions, these youths are searching for their own."

"Religion is just part of a big search for answers society has failed to provide. The use of drugs is part of this search," says Card, "and not in most cases an escape from reality as many people think."

"The use of drugs," he continues, "is closely associated with the search for reality. In fact the ritual connected with drug usage often can be described as religious in nature."

"Yet most of the flower children who are so desperately looking for something bigger than themselves, will not even admit they believe in God."

According to Card, the flower movement is not new but has existed underground for about ten years. "We who worked with youths have seen it coming for a long time. As the newspapers have only recently gotten hold of it, general opinion is that the movement is only a couple of years old."

Card says that a great number of flower children are not dirty and do not wear their hair long. They do, however, think the same

as those who completely leave society. "How they live is not really important. How they think is what matters."

"This movement is a sign of the age," continues Card. "At no other time could it have developed. My generation has made it possible for the flower child to exist. Only in a time of little need and much prosperity could youth have ample time and money to think and live off the land."

"The post war youth were too busy making money in order to eat. There was little time to question. Life was simple then; you had to work to survive," added Card.

"My materialistic generation which the flower children so oppose, has actually made it possible for them to exist."

The ever-prevailing complaint that the older generation does not understand them, continues Card, is valid. It is next to impossible for one group of people who has worked for everything to understand the philosophy of another group who has been given everything.

One of California's growing problems is not, however, the flower children, says Card, but rather a number of Mexican-Americans without a knowledge of English and with a completely different background from that of the average American.

Card is at UA for a year in order to better understand the Latin American culture as well as the Spanish language.

"Although I am involved with the flower children on my own time," says Card, "the Norwalk-La Mirada United School District employs me to help teenagers with problems, many of whom are Mexican-Americans."



# Battling Mountaineers Stopped By Sleet, Snow On Iztaccíhuatl

By Kurt Clark

"It was so cold that our eyelashes were frozen like individual icicles," stated one of the weary mountain climbers from the University who recently tried to conquer the height of the extinct volcano, Iztaccíhuatl.

Twelve students and two faculty members, planning to spend one night in the huts at 15,000 feet, began their ascent at 1:00 p.m. not knowing what lay ahead.

"We were moving along easily for the first hour when the snow began to fall," states Betsy Burleigh, UA junior. "The snow was getting rather heavy so we took shelter in a nearby cave in order to decide whether to continue the climb or to wait for another day. Finally we concluded to go on."

Two students, suffering from the altitude, returned to the cars at La Jolla to wait for the others who were expected to return by the following day.

After struggling for five hours

through deep snow, the climbers reached the huts where the group split up with six members going to one hut and six to the other.

All was fine even though the snow continued to fall because the climbers had shelter. Then at 12:00 a.m., a large group of Mexican mountaineers who had begun their climb at 6:00 p.m. arrived and advised them that the snow was more than waist deep and three of their party were already lost.

At this time the UA climbers decided to get some sleep and head down that same day.

An ex-Air Force meteorologist and one of the organizers of the trip, Edward Long, realized the following morning that they should not even try to descend as the winds were approaching seventy knots and the temperature was well below freezing.

Waiting for the conditions to improve and getting no results the UA group, joined by two of the Mexican climbers, bundled up in

all the clothing that was available and headed for the pass through which they had ascended.

"We found the way blocked because of the heavy snow and had to retrace our path where we found a frozen stream which could be followed. We could see the timber line far below where we hoped to find some shelter."

As dark approached, the group reached the timber where they had to endure sleet and rain. Standing on a rock cliff they could see a lumber road below. In the dark they ran into some broken down posts which looked like the remains of an old shack.

After constructing a crude lean-to and being unsuccessful in starting a fire, the weary, rain-soaked travelers climbed into their wet sleeping bags and tried to rest during the driving rains which lasted all night.

The next morning they continued to descend. After a short while they noticed a shepherd and ran to ask him where they were. "Tres horas a La Jolla en esta dirección y dos horas a San Nicolás en esta dirección," he stated.

Soaked and suffering from fatigue, seven of the climbers waited for the return of the other five who were sent to get the cars. Five hours passed and the cars still had not returned. Thinking that the first group was unable to bring their cars down the road, the other seven members began the walk to San Nicolás when they reached a small village. Here they ran into the Alpinistas, a rescue group which had been sent to look for them, and they began to search for two of the five who had gone for the cars.

After locating the stragglers, the Alpinistas gave them a ride back to the Monument of Cortés where they had some coffee and were checked for injuries. Except for some minor blisters and exhaustion, everyone was all right and thankful to be off the mountain.

"For a time there some of us were pretty scared," commented one climber, "but now that I look back, the climb was a fun and exciting adventure."

## Coed Takes Honors In Swimming, Equitation

When you fall off a horse, you get right back on and ride. If you swallow too much water, you get right back in the pool and swim.

Mary Lou Korholz, riding and swimming champion from Colorado follows these rules closely.

"From the time I was ten, swimming and riding went hand in hand with summer and winter," states Mary Lou. "I swam during the summer and rode during the winter."

At the age of ten Mary Lou began her equitation riding in the three gait competition. The first time she entered the National Western Stock Show in Denver, Mary Lou placed high in the final standing and continued in equitation for six more years.

Equitation riding is for riders from eight to fifteen years of age. "When I turned sixteen," recalls Mary Lou, "I automatically changed over to open riding where the competition got a little stiffer."

With the change over to open riding, she also changed from three gait riding, walk, trot, and canter, to five gaits, walk, trot, canter, slow gait, and rack.

"The two man-made gaits, slow gaits and rack, are very difficult for the horse to learn," comments Mary Lou, "Slow gait is between walk and trot, and rack is between trot and canter."

At the American Royal Horse Show, which is the third largest horse show in the country, Mary Lou placed first in the five gait competition. "I think, however, that my greatest thrill in riding competition was in Madison Square Garden, where my horse received the award for the third best all around horse in the country."

Preferring English riding to Western, Mary Lou states, "Anyone can ride Western. You just jump on and ride off. English riding takes skill and requires a lot of time and practice."

Each year when summer approached, Mary Lou traded in her saddle for her bathing suit and headed for the swimming pool. "Freestyle was my best stroke, but I also swam the individual medley which consists of the backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly and freestyle."

Every year from the ages of eight to fifteen, Mary Lou swam in the AAU four corner meet which included Colorado, New

Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas. She never went home without a first or second place award.

"The meet I remember best was the AAU meet in which I won a first place in the 100 meter freestyle, first in the 100 meter individual medley and a second in the 200 meter individual medley."

At the age of fifteen, Mary Lou ended her swimming competition because as she states, "Fifteen in today's competition is like being an old lady. However, I still swim twice a week and try to keep in shape."

Mary Lou continues to ride, but mostly when she is at home. "I would like to ride in more competition," comments Mary Lou, "but right now school is more important and riding will just have to wait."



Marilu Pease Photo

**CRAZY ABOUT HORSES**—Mary Lou Korholz, from Colorado, pets an English mount from the Lomas stables where she rides occasionally.



Tom Fenton Photo

**QUICK THROW**—Cachi Mercado of the Chorizos, passes desperately as five hungry UA football players collapse for the tag. Pictured in the foreground from left to right are: 'Pepsi' Turner, Dave Burnham, Chuck Dewitt, Cachi Mercado, Jim Wilson and Mike Gilman. The game ended in a 14-14 tie.

## UA Football Team Rallies To Tie Against Chorizos

Dale Stroschine caught a Tim Marshall pass with less than a minute in the game, to give UA their second touchdown and a 14-14 tie with the UNAM Chorizos.

UA dominated the game, remaining on the offensive for 70% of the time. But once inside the opponent's 20, the offense changed to a well-oiled machine to a sputtering jalopy.

UNAM received the opening kickoff and marched 76 yards in eleven plays for the first touchdown. Highlights of the drive

were a 26 yard pass from Lalo García to Federico Hernández, and a 7 yard pass from Mario Hernández to Max García for the touchdown.

The UA offense couldn't move the ball and was forced to punt it back to the Chorizos.

In the three plays the Mexicans moved the ball to a first down at the UA fifteen. After a penalty nullified a touchdown, the Azteca defense got tough and stopped the Mexican drive cold.

For the rest of the half, the UAers dominated the play.

Behind the fine blocking of Harry Hjerpe, Mike Clark, Tom Dale, and James Schaeffer, the Azteca ground game began to jell. Time and again halfbacks Tim Marshall and Kurt Clark tore through the line on large ground-gaining expeditions. But each time the Aztecas moved inside the opponent's 20, fumbles and broken plays would prevent the team from scoring.

On defense, Randy Butler, Sandy McNaughton, and Jeff Curtis each took turns at dumping the Chorizos' QB for losses.

Also helping to thwart the UNAM attack were Bill Walsh and Bob Mold, who each came up with key interceptions.

Late in the second quarter UA moved the ball to the opponent's seven, but the next three plays netted nothing. On fourth down and goal to go, Bob Walsh came off the bench with a play. Taking the ball on an option right, he kept the ball and turned upfield for the seven yards and a tie game.

With minutes left in the half, the Chorizos drove to the UA 12. But "Gentle Jim" Wilson crashed through the line to twice throw the UNAM QB for sizable losses, and the half ended with the score 7-7.

UA opened the second half by running the kickoff back for a T.D., but a penalty nullified the play. For the next quarter and a half, the two teams saw-sawed up and down the field.

With four minutes left in the final quarter, the UNAM team finally broke through for a T.D. and a 14-7 lead.

Not to be outdone, UA stormed back on the tremendous catches of Chuck DeWitt and the running of "Cyclone" Marshall, moving the ball to the Chorizos one-yard line. Three running plays gained nothing; so on the fourth down Marshall calmly stood back and tossed the tying score to Stroschine.

Coach Pete Wildes praised the team for an outstanding "overall" effort.

"It's impossible to single out any one player, though the running of Marshall and the circus catches of DeWitt stick in one's mind. But that offensive line, led by Mike Clark, 'Hoss' Hjerpe, and Tom Dale did a tremendous job, as did the whole defense."

## Century Old Sport Becomes Modernized

By Kurt Clark

History records that the game of hurling was played in Ireland centuries before the coming of St. Patrick.

Hurling is a game that looks dangerous to the uninitiated, and spectators seeing it for the first time wonder why there are not many serious injuries. Rarely do players get badly hurt and while minor cuts and bruises may be frequent, serious accidents are comparatively few.

In order to gain a proficiency in the art of hurling, the game should be taken up at an early age, for it requires years of intensive practice to attain the efficiency necessary for big-time competition.

Like all other games, hurling has become modernized. A century ago in Ireland it was parish against parish with teams of unlimited numbers. The game was usually started on the boundary between the parishes, and the team that succeeded in taking the ball a certain distance into its own territory was declared victorious.

When the Gaelic Athletic Association was founded in Ireland in 1884, rules governing hurling and Gaelic football were made; goal and point posts were introduced, and a team was comprised of twenty-one players.

Some years later the number of players on a team was reduced

to seventeen and still later to the present number of fifteen. The game is played on a field 140 yards long by 80 yards wide. The ball used is nine to ten inches in circumference, and in weight it ranges between three and four ounces. Generally it has a cork center, with a cover of horsehide. The stick, hurley, is something like a field hockey stick — curved, with a broad blade.

Scoring can be accomplished in two ways. If the ball, hurled by the stick, lands in the net strung between the goal posts, it counts three points; if it lands over the crossbar between the goal posts, it counts one point. The goal posts are sixteen feet high, twenty-one feet apart, with a crossbar eight feet above the ground.

The Gaelic Athletic Association controls hurling throughout the thirty-two counties of Ireland and the All-Ireland championships have been held annually since 1887. Emigrant Irish hurlers continue to play the game in the land of their adoption, with the result that long before the Gaelic Athletic Association was formed in New York in 1914, hurling and Gaelic football were played in the principal cities along the Eastern seaboard, in Chicago and in San Francisco.

Hurling continues to be played in the U.S. but the emphasis of the game is still in the 'old' country where the children are raised with hurleys in their hands instead of baseball bats.