



Photo Show Opens Today

Today, May 17, at 1 p.m. in Saloncito VIII a UA photography exhibition opens. Featuring about 80 photographs, the show will be on display until the middle of the summer quarter.

"All the entries represent student work collected from September, 1966 to May, 1968," stated Paul Durege, UA instructor of photography and audio-visual coordinator.

"The majority of the students had never done any darkroom work before and many had never previously used a camera with serious intent," he continued.

The subject matter is varied. "There are many photographs illustrating those aspects of the Mexican scene which most impressed the students," stated Durege. This includes shots of the unique Mexican countryside, artisans at work, and many unusual sights never seen in the United States.

Some have used the camera to make comments of social significance, some for candid pictures which create a feeling of spontaneity, and some have used the camera to create very formal and posed traditional portraiture.

"The number of techniques chosen to express individual views is incredibly varied for students with so little training in photographic art," said Durege.

Some of the special techniques used are negative prints, textured surfaces, double printing, silhouettes, montage (producing a composite picture), reticulation (web-like appearance), close-ups, abstractions, distorted printing, and high contrast printing for etching effects.

"The overall impression is that the students respected the photographic medium as one which can educate, reveal, and comment instead of merely record," Durege said. "They have given their imaginations free rein and have captured meaningful images."

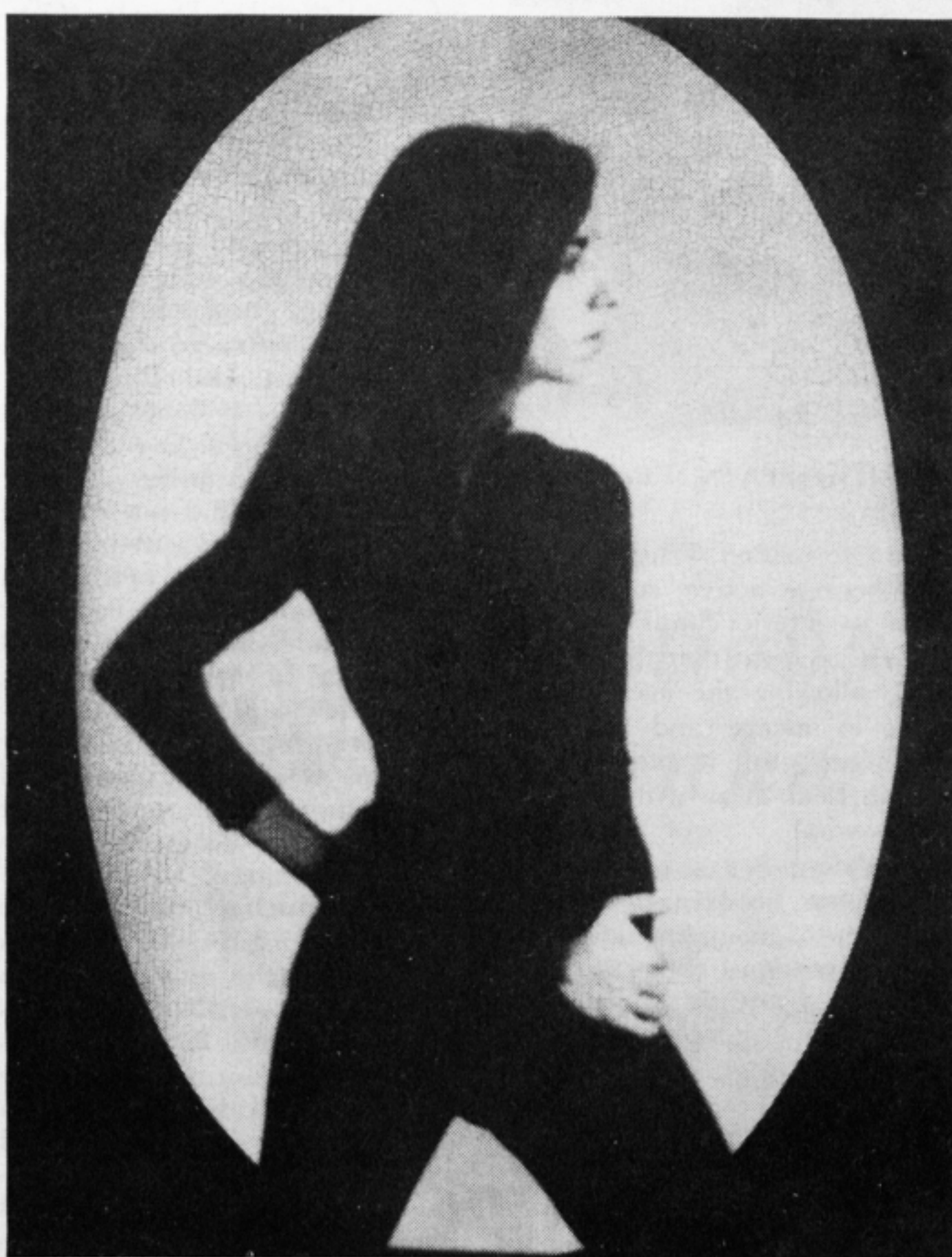
Delta Sigma Pi Pledges Four

Delta Sigma Pi, international business fraternity at UA, has pledged four students this quarter. They include Larry Newell, president of the pledge class, Mariano García, Blas Gibler, and José Kriss.

The fraternity is currently involved in the promotion of the Asociación Internacional de Estudiantes de Comercio, a non-profit organization which locates positions for commercial students throughout the world.

One of the chief purposes of Delta Sigma Pi is to familiarize its members with Mexican business practices and laws. In addition to weekly meetings, the fraternity sponsors tours and speakers. This quarter the group has visited a sugar refinery near Cuernavaca, RCA, Modelo Brewery, Banco de México, Cigarros El Águila, Syntex, S. A., and Bacardí, S. A. Next week Gerber, S. A. of Mexico will sponsor the fraternity on a trip to their plant in Querétaro.

Speakers include businessmen and economists from Mexico, as well as brothers who relate their commercial experiences in the United States and in Mexico.



CAMEO—Gina Raymond, UA photographic student, creates a striking design of black and white patterns. The over-all design is heightened by the super-imposition of crackling created by laying a texture screen on top of the photograph, and in essence, creating a montage. The frame effect is achieved by covering the center of the composition and "burning" or over-exposing the uncovered areas.

Dean Lopez Chosen For High Office

Elizabeth Lopez, UA dean of admissions and registrar, was chosen secretary of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers at their annual convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The association is one of the most important educational organizations in the United States.

The convention, held at the Sheraton Hotel, was attended by approximately 2,000 registrars and admissions officers from colleges throughout the United States. It convenes yearly to discuss problems common to many admissions offices.

"The Association is a powerful educational organization and I find there is a great deal of interest in international education. It seems to be the 'topic of the day,'" stated Mrs. Lopez.

While participating in the Education in Latin America Workshop, Mrs. Lopez met with groups who consulted her about transferring from Mexican schools to American universities. She is a member of the Ethics Committee and serves as a resource person for the International Educational Activities Committee of which she was previously a member.

Other colleges represented in the list of officers include the University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, Arizona State University, Clemson University, and California State College at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lopez is also the secretary

of the Southern Association of Registrars and Admissions Officers.



I believe in today's young people. I believe in the students of the University of the Americas. I believe in their sense of fair play. I believe they will not be misled by a campaign based on the assumption that if false accusations are made often enough they will be believed.

Dr. Ray Lindley

D. Ray Lindley

Create University Senate To Aid In UA Problems

By Bronwyn Davis

Recent occurrences of the past month at the University of the Americas, starting with the first student demonstration on April 19 concerning the dismissal of Dr. Douglass Carmichael, led to a meeting of trustees, administrators, faculty and student leaders on May 1 where academic freedom, the Carmichael issue and the problem of student and administrative communication were discussed.

Held at the home of Jess Dalton, chairman of the Board of Trustees, the climactic May 1 meeting attempted to offer some definitive solutions for the all-around lack of confidence and harmony which had hitherto prevailed. At the meeting were other members of the Board, including Joe Sharp, Russell Kennedy, and Joaquin Casaus; faculty representatives Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson and James Hamon; and Dr. D. Ray Lindley and Dr. Otto Nielsen, respectively president and executive vice-president of the University.

The student body was represented by Randy Lawton, SA president; Jerry Tennison, SA vice-president; Patty Barker, SA secretary; Jeff Dorsey, vice-president of the freshman class; Tom Saucedo, editor of the *Azteca*; Bradley Case, chairman of the student board; Paul Reilly, art major; and Jeff Curtis, editor of

the *Collegian*.

Committing themselves to a common effort, those at the meeting arrived at the following formal conclusions:

1) Administration leaders will make public a detailed description of their powers and responsibilities; 2) immediate joint meetings between faculty and students will begin, with a view toward creating a University Senate, which will aid in re-establishing communication. After its establishment the Senate's construction will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for ratification; 3) all administration responsibilities and powers will be efficiently distributed and effectively channeled into those areas of jurisdiction that have been established by the official job description list; 4) the promised joint student and administration meetings will take place weekly on campus during the established free periods to promote open and frank discussion of UA's problems and issues.

All parties aired their views, and agreed to the immediate establishment of specific programs and guidelines designed to solve, by actions, the University's problems of leadership, communication and confidence.

Student leaders expressed concern and reservations about the actual fulfillment of the suggested program, emphasizing the fact that success depends largely on the

good will of the administration, and that until the administration proves itself responsible and confidence is restored, the problem cannot be regarded as solved.

(On Friday, April 19, Dr. Carmichael was called out of class and was officially informed he could no longer teach at the University. A student demonstration ensued. Sunday, April 21, a meeting was held by all those concerned at the Hilton Hotel. The following Monday, Dr. Lindley read a statement at an open meeting saying Dr. Carmichael had been invited back to fulfill his contract for the year. Tuesday Dr. Carmichael resigned.)

Referring to his decision not to return to his teaching position because he felt that his presence on campus would cloud the real issues, Dr. Carmichael stated: "It was made clear that in no sense were the faculty and students to be given a legitimate voice in determining the policies that affected them. All who are affected by the decisions of a community must have effective representation in that community. That is the issue; not me, and this had to be made clear. When people cannot talk and be heard, the alternative is violence. I will not be a party to violence in any form. The unwillingness to listen is the most prevalent form of violence in our time."

At the same time that Carmichael decided not to return to the UA campus, James Nolan, a graduate student and instructor of philosophy, presented his resignation because he said he could not work in an atmosphere of intimidation.

During this same week of April 22-26 there were further demands for discussion and change by the students. Student leaders once more called open meetings to formulate grievances and talk about plans for negotiating with the administration. Petitions were circulated asking the students to sign no-confidence votes against the administration.

On Monday, April 29, student leaders and the administration met to establish good faith. The next day, students stated, undue pressure was still being exerted and as a result, they issued a statement to the *News* expressing "disappointment and disgust in the fact that the Board of Trustees and the administration have allowed such an absurd atmosphere to prevail at the University." The *News*, however, did not print this statement.

In an article in the *News* Sunday, May 5, Dr. Carmichael stated: "Almost everyone knows that something is wrong with higher education. This week's covers of *Time* and *Newsweek* attest to it, and in Prague, Berlin, New York and Mexico City it's the same story. It might lead the naive to suspect a conspiracy, but this is no conspiracy, at least in the conventional sense. It could be considered a conspiracy of history against the institutions of men. Oppenheimer has said that modern institutions are painfully anachronistic for dealing with the problems of people, and I think the university is one of the most anachronistic, if not painful, modern institutions. The pressure for change is tremendous."

Students Represent Influential Force

The current student-promulgated reform revolution which Czechoslovakia is now undergoing brings to light a little known socio-political reality: today's college student represents a growing, influential force in contemporary international politics.

This trend can be traced to the "ban the bomb" campaigns waged by British, American, and French students approximately ten years ago. It is foolish to believe that student power coerced the Americans, the Russians, and the British to sign the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; however, before there can be power and influence there must be collective motivation, sense of purpose and, certainly, idealism. This is just now beginning to manifest itself.

The college student is a sensitive, idealistic, concerned, liberal, humanitarian and often pragmatic individual. In his agony and frustration upon seeing the world as it really is rather than as it should be, today's university student feels the Messianic duty to right all wrongs, rid the world of evil, and actualize the Utopian Ideal. An undesirable consequence of this purpose (other than the growing conformity within the movement) is the unintentional—yet unfortunately, often intentional—pursuit of anarchy, treason and even rebellion for rebellion's sake alone.

For example, the nauseating refrains of "God Bless Ho Chi Minh" and "Burn Down White America" echo the feelings of a sector of American college students who wrongly believe that a progressive socio-psychological attitude will come about only through a violent, revolutionary chain of events, supposedly creating a new, humanistic order from a "decadent" past one. The process of legal reform and moderation and modification of attitudes is somehow passed by. Even more dangerous is the naive collaboration with America's enemies in order to achieve this reform.

Nevertheless, as evidenced by the recent developments on the UA campus, the majority of today's college students are sincere and rational adults. Before resorting to threats, force and violence, students will first employ parliamentary procedures and moderate tactics.

A recent example of growing student power in the world is the Indonesian political crisis of 1966 in which university students exerted their force to prevent a foreign takeover of their nation. (To do so, they did commit treason and incited anarchy; from a Machiavellian point of view, they are justified. American students who threaten the national security at a time when they should be acting to preserve that security from a collective foreign challenge cannot be justified in their actions.)

President Sukarno had antagonized many sectors of Indonesian life by leading his country down the road to economic ruin in discouraging foreign investment and expropriating foreign holdings, withdrawing Indonesia from the U.N.—the first member nation ever to do so—and pursuing a fruitless and costly "Crush Malaysia" campaign.

The first protests of Sukarno's dangerous policies were moderate, unorganized ones on behalf of the college students. Sukarno's pro-Peking position and flirtation with all of Asia's communists were greatly frowned upon by Indonesian students. The subsequent aborted communist coup d'etat of 1965 precipitated a most vehement opposition to the Sukarno government. The students, along with many other sectors of the community, saw President Sukarno and his cabinet ministers as lackeys of the Chinese communists.

Subsequently, a Student Action Front was formed, its purpose being the ouster of Sukarno. From September 16-25, 1966, thousands of members of the anti-communist Greater Jakarta Action Command of Indonesian University Students staged violent demonstrations. They accused Sukarno of having engineered the 1965 communist coup and demanded his resignation. Shortly thereafter, the students in collaboration with members of the army purged their country of communists and communist sympathizers and demoted President Sukarno to nothing more than a powerless, well-controlled figurehead ruler.

Student power as it exists among college students is certainly a force which should be recognized by political leaders the world over. The role youth will play in domestic and international politics is contingent upon their being considered an integral, important group in economic, social and political undertakings. To do so is imperative, if tomorrow's leaders are to be good ones.

J. N. H.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the Collegian:
Dear Sir:

Although less than a year ago I was still giving classes on campus, I have a feeling that it is time for a couple of slight clarifications about my status.

Last year when I obtained a foundation grant that enables me to work full time at research and at administration of UA's Museo Frissell in Mitla, Oaxaca, I was chairman of the anthropology department. Having spent my entire professional life in the struggle to build up the department, I was obviously much concerned about who should succeed me and carry on. Although President Lindley did not know him, he accepted my earnest recommendation of my good friend and (long ago) student, Dr. Charles E. Mann. Freed as I thus was of concern for the department's welfare, I have been on campus infrequently.

Understandably, perhaps, the phrase "leave of absence" is often used in reference to my present status. The truth is that I am neither on leave nor absent. I am working full time for UA, at a UA

facility, and have not "left" UA in any degree; nor do I plan to do so.

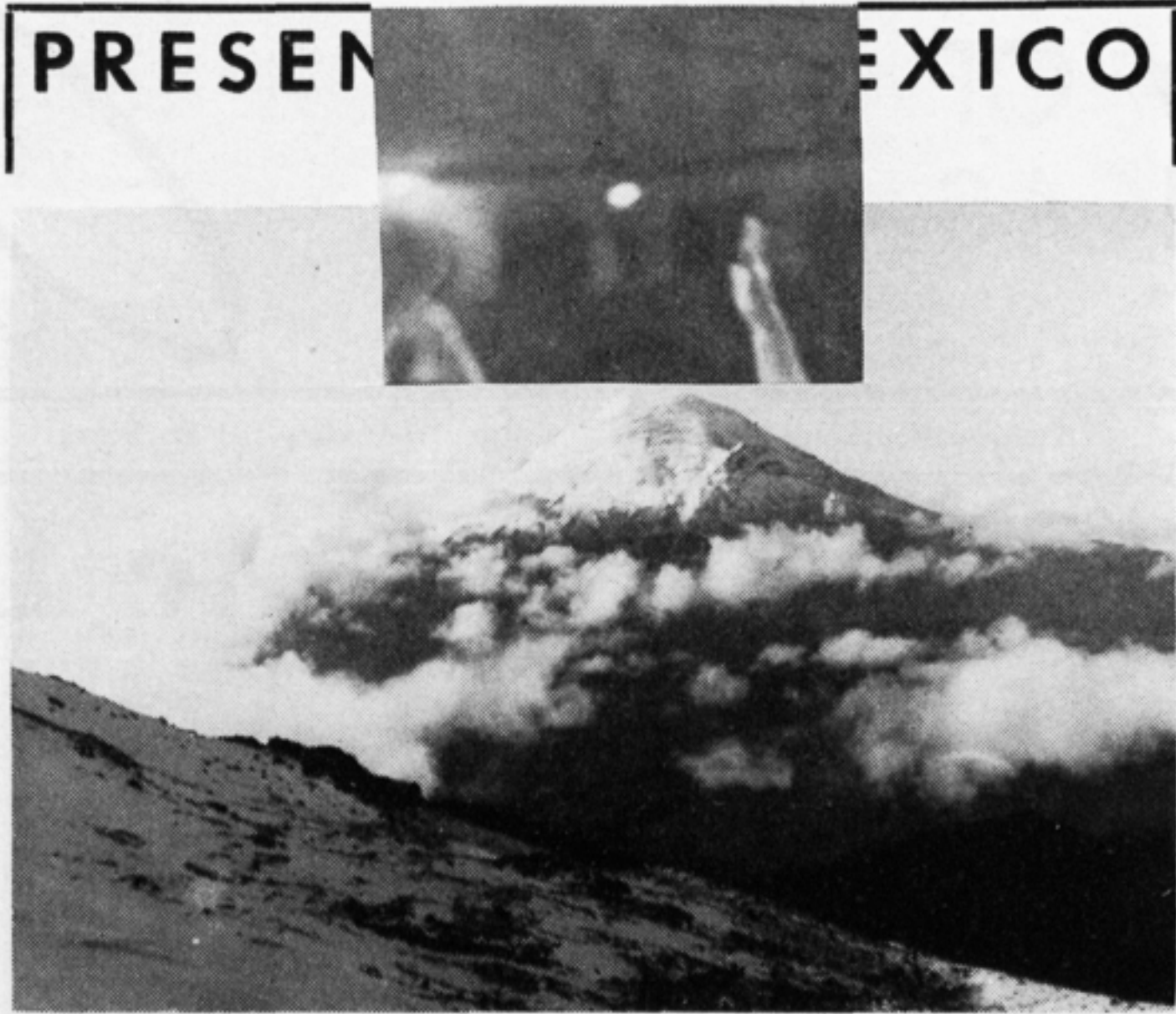
Our Mitla operation offers a unique opportunity of fully professional research work to a few highly qualified students, and to me a status accurately described in the 1968-69 catalog as that of a research professor. This is not estrangement, but a case of healthy growth within UA.

Yours sincerely,
John Paddock

To the Editor:

I was not only surprised but perturbed to read in your editorial of April 23 that our school was "founded for G.I.s during World War II." Having for many years been an avid reader and admirer of the Collegian, I was grieved that whoever wrote the editorial did not have knowledge of the school's past, or the initiative to open the current catalog on page 19 wherein appear the milestones of the school's history.

Many of our most distinguished alumni date back to the years before the G.I. Bill and such care-



POPO—THE SMOKING MOUNTAIN

Early in the 1920s Mexico City was treated to a display not seen for many centuries. Popocatepetl, the Smoking Mountain, started to live up to its name, thus showing that it was not an extinct volcano, as had for so long been believed.

Preceded for a number of days by rumbles and earthquakes, all of a sudden a plume of steam and smoke mushroomed into the sky, almost duplicating the height of the mountain itself. And, from then on, at intervals of what seemed like seconds, the mushroom repeated itself for months and years, until it commenced to diminish in size and frequency.

Popo's huge crater, which is bowl-shaped and slopes from south to north, has what could be called a stopper at the lowest point in its center... a cone-shaped

rock formation. When the volcano became active, steam built up in its interior until the pressure was so great that the stopper tilted, allowing the accumulated steam to escape and to shoot straight up until it mushroomed, later to float away with the prevailing wind.

Popo's interior is mostly sand and sulphur, not lava, so the danger to the surrounding area was not of importance.

By the time the explosions had diminished to the point where it was again possible to climb Popo and watch this "safety valve" in operation, the experience was worth the exhaustion of the ascent. It was eerie to see the wisps of steam start to seep along the southern edge of the stopper. Minute by minute the wisps would become bigger, thicker, until, with a roar, the safety valve would tip and an explosion of steam and ash would rise sometimes bringing small stones with it.

Although Popo is again inactive, it is still sometimes possible to see plumes of steam hovering around its head... steam which may have taken weeks to build up enough pressure to allow it to escape.

Attends Confab

Daniel Wolfman, assistant professor of anthropology, recently returned from attending the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Host institutions were the Museum of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico. Leading archeologists in the United States and Mexico discussed recent archeological discoveries in various parts of the New World.

Buy Azteca Now

Advanced orders of UA's yearbook the *Azteca* are now being taken in front of the post office for \$5. The price of the annual will increase to \$6.50 when the books arrive in Mexico. According to the editor, Tom Saucedo, the *Azteca* can be shipped to any place in the United States for just one extra dollar. The yearbooks are scheduled to arrive in Mexico on May 25.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



Collegian

Vol 21, No 11

Friday, May 17, 1968

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.

A Student Speaks

Professor Cools It While Students Burn

By Jon Schmuecker

On April 24, students at the University of the Americas were informed that Dr. Douglass Carmichael had left his teaching position at the University. Dr. Carmichael stated that he was severing his relations with the school because the "period of calm," which he expected to follow Monday's agreement, did not exist. There were also various other reasons given.

It was ludicrous to expect that it would exist. Did Dr. Carmichael expect a bouquet of roses on Tuesday? Regarding Tuesday, another question arises. Even if Dr. Carmichael did not call the luncheon (as was stated in the *News*), why did he not inform some of the faculty members or student leaders so that they could be present? I believe this was only fair in view of the fact that without certain students and faculty members as witnesses, Carmichael must certainly have suspected that his chances for success would be greatly endangered.

Dr. Carmichael stated in the *News* on April 24, "I became a substitute to the central issue on campus." For me, Carmichael was the central issue. It also becomes apparent that Carmichael was the central issue with Jim Nolan, a student instructor, who resigned after learning of Carmichael's decision to quit. Nolan expressed the ideas of many of the students when he told us what a great asset

Carmichael could be to the University.

In the confusion that arose following Carmichael's decision to leave, the students were quick to attack the administration. In doing so, many students overlooked a very embarrassing fact. Although the administration may have put "undue pressure" on Carmichael, it was Carmichael who decided to leave. If every university professor who had problems with his administration quit in the middle of the battle, half of the colleges in the United States would close down.

Naturally, the administration was not "nice" in dealing with Dr. Carmichael, but they have not been "nice" to the students either. Has this stopped them? Have they given up the ship? No! They will still fight for what they think is right. This is more than can be said for Carmichael.

The student leaders and faculty members who went "out on a limb" to defend Dr. Carmichael deserve our praise. They acted in good faith; no blame may be placed on them. The two demonstrations which were held on campus were carried out in an orderly, adult fashion. It is our firm belief that when another issue of this magnitude does arise, the students will again take an active interest and conduct themselves in a similar manner.

Students have been betrayed by Dr. Carmichael. An agitator in our midst? No, a traitor.

College Education For All Called Nonsensical Goal

This business of a college education for everyone is a bunch of nonsense, says columnist Bill Welch in the University of Maryland *Diamondback*.

In recent public statements about higher education, nearly everyone from President Johnson on down has said a college education for everyone should be a national goal. No one has said anything about the intellectual fitness of those to be sent off to college.

In the Declaration of Independence our so-called founding fathers wrote, "All men are created equal." The context of that document makes clear that they were saying all men equally share certain basic rights. They were not declaring their belief in an absolute, point-by-point equality of men.

Yet, in regard to higher education, some men want to take the equality statement literally. They would send off to already crowded colleges and universities every-

one who wants to go, regardless of qualifications.

If this university is typical, many public colleges and universities already have far too many students who are not qualified for, nor interested in, an advanced education.

Time and time again I have been in classes with students who by their test grades, questions and conversation have shown themselves unbelievably dull.

With everyone and his brother going to college, the degree has been cheapened. Employers who used to require a high school degree for a certain job now insist on filling that same job with a college graduate.

Those who call for college for everyone miss the point. Because of all sorts of private and government scholarships and low-interest loans, there are few qualified persons who cannot go to college if they want to.

The point those calling for nation-wide higher education miss is that primary and secondary schools are not producing enough students qualified for higher education. If these educational theorists were urging improvement of education at these levels, they would be striking closer to the heart of the problem.

Another part of the problem, of course, is the parent who refuses to accept the fact that his child is not college material. The overemphasis on a higher education produced by the college-for-everyone chant is a real disservice to the parent whose child is not capable of college-level work.

Many of the students in colleges and universities today should have been funneled off into trade schools, junior and community colleges. The failure of this nation to develop specialized schools above high school but short of the university is a near tragedy.

Reprinted from the *Diamondback*, University of Maryland, College Park.

Professor Margain Uses New Approach

By Ela Arad

"Logic is the most important component of philosophy. It gives facts a meaning by asserting the validity of their relation to one another." How natural that a logician should so praise his favorite subject. The speaker is Hugo Margain, one of the youngest and most brilliant figures on this campus. He teaches... logic.

Margain will receive his master's degree from the National University in a few weeks. He has taken every course given in philosophy and has resorted to reading for credit instead of attending classes. He has been at UA only a few quarters but has become very popular among the students.

Perhaps it is because he has brought something new to the University. Margain believes in the necessity of simplicity. For this reason he introduced into the curriculum what he considers the "simplest logic": symbolic logic. Most students taking the introductory course didn't like it in symbols. The blackboards, they said, looked like psychedelic posters. Passing by his classroom, some thought Margain taught Greek!

Margain has many interests. At first he thought of studying law, but when that bored him he switched to philosophy. There was a time when he was interested in economics; for two months he took English in the United States. Needless to say, he is perfectly bilingual.

The most fascinating thing about him is the rapidity with which his mind works. Margain's

brain seems to function far faster than most people's. He begins talking on a general topic such as the philosophy of Descartes, and before you have figured out his point, he has already explained the impossibility of a given proposition, and is going on with his "game" theory.

Margain believes that the game theory (everything is really a game) can be applied to the study of philosophy. How? "Every philosopher as he writes is playing a game of describing or comparing thoughts. If we, the students, know all the rules of the game, then we can know its possible consequences. If the philosopher states the exact rules of his specific game, we can easily understand his result or any other result of the game."

Margain had the opportunity of living in the United States, as his father is the Mexican ambassador to Washington. There are two things that have especially impressed him, he says. One is the observation of a sentimentalist: "There is nothing in the world as beautiful as Washington, D.C. in the spring. Those cherry blossoms..." The other, one that aroused curiosity in his mind, was the impression of extreme liberty. "All topics were openly discussed. The government was criticized as much as it was praised. I felt this freedom of communication more strongly than in any other place in the world, but I'm still wondering whether it is real, or made to seem real." A philosopher's doubt... Apparently, Margain preferred Mexico because he returned to his native country shortly after his U.S. visit.



LOGICIAN—Hugo Margain shows Ann Noon, one of his students, how to play the "game" of philosophy and symbolic logic.

Students Complete Unusual Experiment

Under the direction of Luis Proenza, assistant professor of psychology, four UA students have accomplished a feat never before attempted at this University. They dissected a small dog and successfully removed its entire central nervous system.

The students, Tony Torrey, Michaleen Barquin, Katherine O'Donnell and Michael Gilman, were all in Proenza's physiological psychology course last quarter.

Proenza emphasized the fact that the idea of the dissection was initiated entirely by the students. He also stated that, although he was present during the dissection, he himself did none of the actual work.

After much searching, the students procured from a local ve-

terinarian a small puppy that had just died. "The main object of the dissection," said Torrey, "was to remove the entire central nervous system intact."

It took two hours for the students to remove the skull cap and expose the spinal cord. Working far into the night, students finally completed the dissection around 2 a.m. They had removed the entire central nervous system—including the optic nerves and eyes—which are now preserved in the science laboratory.

"The students are very enthusiastic and eager to try new things. We hope to perform some behavioral experiments on live animals under anesthesia this quarter," stated Proenza.



DRAMATIC SOPRANO—Seen practicing on the piano is Jocelyn Smith, a UA senior and music major who has sung in the National University choir, on Mexican television and at Bellas Artes.

National Symphony Ranked First-Rate

The National Symphony Orchestra was created on June 26, 1947, by President Miguel Alemán. Since its founding, the Orchestra has achieved fame and world-wide recognition as a first-rate symphonic orchestra—a tremendous accomplishment considering its relatively short existence.

Lic. Miguel Alvarez Acosta, when appointed Director General of the National Institute of Fine Arts in 1954, named Luis Herrera de la Fuente as official director of the orchestra. Both functionaries agreed to formulate a plan to reorganize the orchestra, and based the selection of personnel on strict competition. Remuneration was to be granted in accordance with the grade of professional excellence demonstrated by the contestants on their respective instruments.

The results did not take long in materializing, as the orchestra gave the finest treatment of the works they performed—many of which were offered to the public for the first time. Testimony of the high artistic level attained by the orchestra was made by the late European conductor Erich Kleiber who stated that an orchestra such as the National Symphony could travel with assured success anywhere in the world.

With the idea that the people of the provinces would enjoy concerts of good music as much as residents of the capital, the orchestra undertook a series of tours to diverse points of the country. From a state capital to the smallest village, the reaction of the audience was enthusiastic upon enjoying symphonic music which in many cases they had never heard before. An integral part of the orchestra's activities is the

artistic diffusion of fine music throughout the Republic.

The first international tour of the National Symphony Orchestra was to Washington, D. C., in April 1958 for the First Inter-American Music Festival. The opinions of the critics reviewing the performance of the orchestra were the most favorable.

From Washington, the orchestra went to Brussels to play at the World's Fair, and then on to Paris and London.

In London's famous Royal Festival Hall, the orchestra performed exclusively the works of Mexican composers: Chávez, Revueltas, Ponce and Moncayo. If in Brussels and Paris the enthusiasm of the audience was overwhelming, in London it was more so. Amid wild applauding and cheering the orchestra was obliged to acknowledge the standing ovation, by repeating "El Huanpango" by Moncayo. Shortly afterward, the orchestra was invited to broadcast a program over the British Broadcasting Company (B.B.C.), the only Latin American orchestra ever afforded that privilege.

Formal engagements to perform in the United States and Canada forced the orchestra to decline invitations to play from more than a dozen European countries.

The success achieved by the orchestra in performances in New York's Carnegie Hall secured a place for the National Symphony Orchestra as one of the world's outstanding musical institutions.

'Pete' Smith Gives Film

Mrs. Gustave Gilbert, former student here remembered as 'Pete' Smith, has donated a film to the UA art department based on Cervantes' colorful character Don Quixote de la Mancha. The film, representing an experiment in "table-top" photography, utilizes Gustave Dore's famous engravings from the second edition of Cervantes' novel.

Table-top photography is the creation of an illusion of movement and change of scenery by taking shots of an illustration from different angles and distances through fixed and zoom lens techniques.

The film was produced by Charles Uht and is narrated in Spanish by Rene Marques, poet laureate of Puerto Rico.

UA Senior Sings Her Way To Fame

By Jon Schmuecker

The University of the Americas has many students who, aside from their academic repute, have become successful in their outside lives.

One of these students is Jocelyn Smith, a senior at UA and a dramatic soprano who has made numerous recordings in Mexico. "I first started singing when I was two years old," said Jocelyn, "and I have been singing since then."

In high school, she was always given the lead roles in musicals and plays. Although she was living in New Jersey at the time, her voice instructor had influential friends in New York and she was soon singing there.

At the end of her high school years, Jocelyn had to make a big decision. She had received an award from the Lincoln Center in New York for outstanding achievement in music. In addition, she was offered music scholarships from various colleges in the United States and a chance to audition at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"After I thought out all the various possibilities, I decided to come to Mexico. I decided that I needed a change," said Jocelyn.

In Mexico, she began to sing with groups such as the choir at Christ Church and the National University. Two years ago, she had one of the leading parts in a concert given at Bellas Artes. A few months later, she was singing classical music on Mexican television.

When Ray Coniff came to Mexico to record American favorites in Spanish, he chose Jocelyn to record with his group. She has also been selected to record with Javier Solís and Columbia records.

While singing at the National University, Jocelyn met Enrique Gómez Galán, her present teacher. "Enrique is a fabulous man to work with, and very well known in his field," said Jocelyn.

Although she sings baroque and classical forms of music Jocelyn is mainly interested in opera. Enrique is a bass singer and she is a dramatic soprano.

Singing is only one of Jocelyn's many talents. Recently, she accompanied Enrique on the piano during a concert given at Sala

Chopin and sponsored by the Germany Embassy and Lufthansa Airlines. The winner in this series of concerts, called the first Concurso Nacional de Canto, will receive a full opera scholarship to study in Germany.

After graduating from UA, Jocelyn plans to spend one year in Mexico. As for her future in singing, she says, "I would like to go to Europe to further my studies of opera, preferably in Germany or Italy."

Artesia To Come To UA

At least twelve students from the College of Artesia in Artesia, New Mexico, will study for a quarter at the University of the Americas this fall, according to a recent announcement by Dr. M. L. Stiff, acting president of CA.

This will be the first group to participate in the "Quarter in Mexico", a program that eventually will include all CA students.

A vital part of the bilingual and bicultural program of the College of Artesia will start on schedule with the junior class during the third year of the college's existence. This program is not a copy of the conventional "language year abroad." Instead, it is dedicated to the idea of understanding the people and culture of Mexico and other Latin American nations.

For the first two or three years, the term in Mexico will be an entirely voluntary and limited program. It has been anticipated, however, that there will be far more volunteers than there are places.

Students volunteering for this first experimental group must have earned at least 27 credits at the College of Artesia by the end of this year's summer sessions. Also at that time the student must be in good academic standing.

Eventually, when the number of CA students in Mexico exceeds 30, a faculty advisor will accompany them. This first group of rigorously selected students, however, will be mostly on their own, with one bi-lingual student nominally in charge.



LOOKING AHEAD—Discussing curriculum and faculty plans for the new campus at Puebla are (left to right) Manuel Espinosa Iglesias, president of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation and of the Banco de Comercio; Dr. Jacob Warner, retired president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president; Donald Collins, director of the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, Pittsburgh; and William A. Jenkins II, trustee of UA and of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation.

Overall Team Talent Toughens MVP Choice

Great basketball teams, ones that stand above all others, require a number of outstanding athletes and a tremendous amount of teamwork. Coaches of these ball clubs usually scoff at the idea of one player being the "most valuable." And yet, every year these teams (along with the more mediocre ball clubs), go through the ritual of choosing someone to receive the "most valuable player" award.

On a team such as this, equally deep in both talent and wins, what makes any one player more valuable than his teammates? Is it simply the player that gathers the most points, the most rebounds, or the most headlines? Or is it the man that guides the offense, the playmaker? Perhaps the outstanding defensive player should be recognized as the most valuable. Then again, maybe it should be the man who comes through in the clutch. Or finally, perhaps the award should go to the best all-around athlete, the one who does the most things the best.

Moe Williams, coach of UA's outstanding basketball team, scoffs at the idea of the "Most Valuable Player" award. "All of our boys, including the ones on the bench, contribute to our greatness as a team," he says. "And yet, it will be interesting to see whom the boys will choose as making the most outstanding contribution."

Within the next week the UA team will be deciding which of four nominees will be considered the Most Valuable Player of 1967-68. Each of the four is an outstanding athlete, and each makes his own special contribution to the Volunteers' cause.

"When the going gets tough, the tough get going." An old coach's adage, but truly applicable to Volunteer Matt Toth. A 6'2" forward, Toth is a steady influence on the team as well as the club's clutch performer. Calm under pressure, he is

the man who usually makes the basket or rebound in the "crucial" moment. Good for 10-16 points per game, Toth is among the top on the team in field-goal percentage.

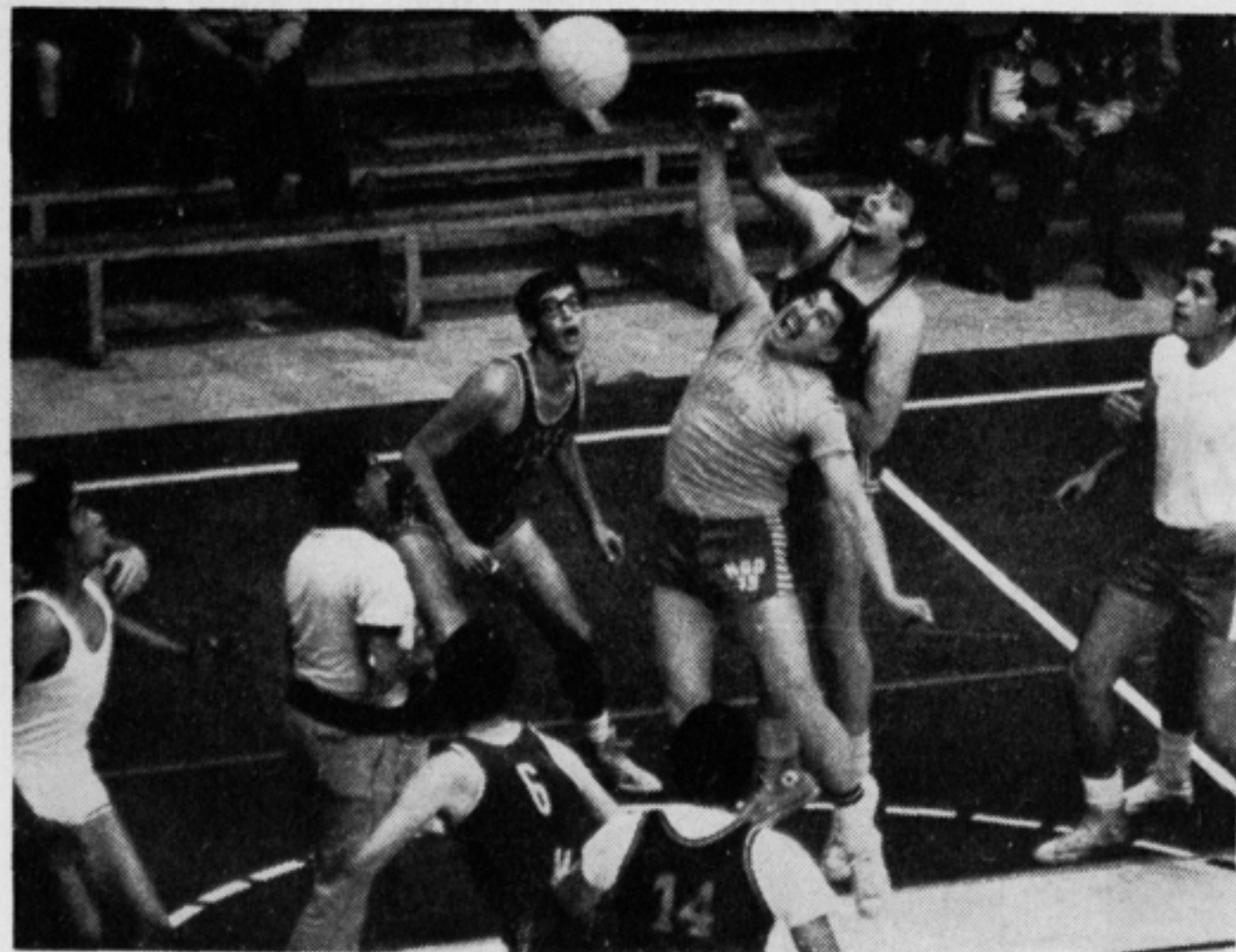
According to Coach Williams, volatile Terry Cannon is a good man to have on the floor at all times. Cannon is a take-charge man, a real hustler and the team's floor-leader. Shouting at his own teammates as well as the opponents and refs, he always keeps the club on its toes and ready to take advantage of any break. Cannon is the team's quarterback, guiding the offense and leading the squad in assists.

No, Fred Hare is not twins, it just seems that way because he's all over the hardwood doing everything at once. Since coming to UA from Nebraska, Hare has quickly established himself as the Volunteer's top point-getter. Gunning at a 30 point per-game clip, he has a good chance of breaking Mel Cummings' season scoring record. Although he plays guard, the 6'3" Hare is respected as an outstanding rebounder.

The big man, Mr. Dependable, is 6'7" Dennis Watson. A two-year junior college All American, Watson does everything well from his pivot post. A good shooter who pumps in over 20 points a game, he also manages to fight his way in under the backboards often enough to maintain a 14 rebound per-game average. An interesting note is that when Watson was on the sideline, UA dropped the only three games it has lost all year.

No matter who wins the award, Coach Williams will continue to scoff. "This team wouldn't be the same if we lost any of those boys. All four help make us the good club we are."

Perhaps this is a silly award to give on a team so rich in talent. Perhaps. Just don't try telling that to the man who is named Most Valuable Player of 1967-1968.



BENCH STRENGTH—Jay Steg, UA's number two center, bats the ball away from a Comunicaciones player during an early season contest, while Alan Zadik (14) and Brian Anderson (6) await developments. Steg, Zadik, Anderson, and other substitutes have had to come off the bench often lately, as injuries and referees have eliminated the Vols' starting players.

Tennis Club Organized

The students interested in tennis are slowly being organized into a regular group which has played twice at the Club Tacubaya.

Recently the group played at the Reforma Club at the invitation of Mrs. Marian Sands, a UA student.

Tennis will be divided into two sections. The first group is for beginners who will receive instructions and the second group,

a UA volunteer team, will play matches on weekends with clubs in the city, Toluca, Puebla, and San Luis Potosí.

The Athletic Department would like to emphasize that all students are invited to play regardless of whether or not they have had any previous experience. Those interested are asked to wear white tennis clothes and to be at the entrance of the University at 3 p.m. every Tuesday.



GOING UP—Lanky Dennis Watson, UA's 6'7" center, goes up for two points amid a tangle of arms and legs during a recent game with Plan Sexenal. Watson collected 20 points in the Vols' 93-71 victory.

Partisan Refereeing Damages Vols' Chances

After entering the SCOP Invitational Tournament as the odds-on favorite to win, the UA Volunteers now find themselves struggling just to survive the first round elimination. Half-way through the first round play-off, the UA squad was spotting a dismal 2-3 record.

Before predicting if the Vols can bounce back to win the championship, an attempt should be made to discover the reasons behind the team's present status.

The most obvious question to ask first is: are the Volunteers really as good as they seemed to be? The answer to this seems to be yes. One of the three losses the squad incurred was to Club Israelita, a team they had already defeated three times.

So, what happened to the Vols since they entered the tournament that would cause such a drastic drop in performance?

One reason is that the Vols have fallen prey to the injury jinx. Three of the team's five starters have been sidelined: Terry Cannon, Bill Shanahan, and Dennis Watson. This has undoubtedly been part of the cause of UA's poor playing.

But even when playing at full strength, the Vols have had to face another hazard. The problem has been that the Mexican squads have always fielded a seven-man team (two disguised as referees), to the UA's five. The height of this problem came during the Vols' most recent loss, to Cristóbal Colón. After a Colón player (who seemed to think he was at a boxing match, not a basketball game), continually shoved, pushed, and slugged Dennis Watson. The UA center reciprocated by pushing the Colón player away from him. The Colón player came back swinging and a scuffle ensued in which Matt Toth proved the UA was a superior team in boxing as well as basketball.

The referees immediately expelled Watson, but ejected Fred Hare instead of Toth because Hare boasts a higher scoring average. "Friendly" arbitration has assured UA opponents of at least 10-12 points per game.

As for the future, the law of averages would suggest that the team will be relatively free of injuries, having already suffered more than their share.

But the refereeing is another question. The Vols, who must still face their toughest competi-

tion, can only hope that the arbitration does not destroy their chances. In the meantime, just chalk up all games that are decided by less than ten points as a Volunteer victory.

Pleasure Cruise Turns Into Nightmare When Storm Waves Batter Party Yacht

By Vivian Blair

A leisurely cruise on a yacht through the Bahamas is many people's dream, but just such a cruise turned into a nightmare for UA senior Lee Griffith.

While attending the University of Miami, Griffith's friend Ronald Stephan asked him to spend a weekend on a cruise from Miami to Bimini. "I was really excited," said Griffith, "even without knowing what was in store for us."

The yacht to be used belonged to Stephan's grandfather, John Patton, the founder of the Caterpillar Corporation. "Instead of asking clients out to dinner, Mr. Patton takes them on a weekend cruise," Griffith said.

The launch was a 65 footer, with twin engines, two bedrooms, and a sleeping capacity of 10. "The ship was built strictly for parties," stated Griffith. "Two freezers contained enough food for three months (including steak, roasts, and, of course, all sorts of fish). But even more amazing was the tremendous supply of liquor, almost enough to supply UA for one week."

The yacht, with a crew of two, set sail at four o'clock on a Friday morning. About two hours from shore, small craft warnings were received over the short wave set. "Our boat was not built for ocean storms, but the captain wouldn't even consider turning back," commented Griffith.

The storm came hard and fast, and the yacht was quickly immersed in 25 and 30 foot waves. "The boat was really beaten and battered around, with the waves completely swamping the deck. Personally I was too busy being sea-sick to really be scared."

"It was at this point, when the captain continued to refuse to radio for assistance, that I began to suspect that he was a direct descendant of Captain Bligh," said Griffith.

Vols Grab Two More, Hopes Still Alive

The University of the Americas Volunteers kept their hopes alive in the SCOP Invitational by posting two more victories within the last week.

The Vols, still smarting from their two opening defeats to Instituto Patria and Centro Deportivo Israelita and the loss of two of their starters, Bill Shanahan and Terry Cannon because of injuries sustained in the Instituto Patria encounter, came roaring back.

The Vols met the Social Security fivesome in a jam-packed SCOP gym. In the opening five minutes it was Social Security's game all the way as they dumped in 12 points to the Vols' 4. The Vols' floor game was slow in getting started, but by half time, the Vols' superior rebounding and shooting had cut the Social Security lead to 3 with the score 34-31.

During the second half, the Vols called on the injured Dennis Watson, their 6'7" center, to handle the rebound department although he was still suffering from a sprained ankle he received in the Instituto Patria game. Watson turned in a nifty job grabbing 14 rebounds.

Social Security opened the second half bent on victory and they increased their lead over the Vols to 8 points, 44-36. It was at this point that the Volunteers caught fire and with 4 quick buckets tied the score at 44-all. The two teams continually traded the lead and with 9 minutes remaining the score was tied once

again 50-50. Jump shots by Hare and Toth and the rebounding of Dennis Watson made the difference for UA in the closing minutes as they pulled away to a 76-71 victory.

Fred Hare chipped in 33 points for the winners. Matt Toth contributed 20 points. Dennis Watson scored 7 points and led the Vols' rebounders in the second half with 11.

The Vols next faced Plan Sexenal, a team which had fallen victim to two early losses to the Vols and came into the game with revenge on their minds.

With Fred Hare and Matt Toth taking care of the shooting and Dennis Watson picking off the rebounds, the Vols jumped off to a quick lead that they held throughout the game. By half time, the Vols were ahead 45-36.

During the second half, the Vols had to rely on Dennis Watson more and more to take up the slack left by Fred Hare who turned cold as an iceberg hitting a miserable 13.3 per cent from the floor. Hare's shots from as far out as 45 feet and as close up as behind the backboard, could have gotten the Vols in hot water but the headup play of the other members of the club carried the Vols through to a final victory of 93-71.

Hare led the scoring with 22 points. Watson had 20 points and picked off 19 rebounds. Matt Toth, playing his usual steady game, had 16 points.

A small part of the ship was shaken loose, and Griffith was sent after it. "I had to go into the boiler room, which, between the heat, noise, and the pounding we were taking, was like walking through hell."

The reason Griffith was sent after the part was that the mate, who was on his first trip, had completely panicked. As Griffith was returning to deck, a swell caught the boat and sent him reeling across the stateroom, where he smashed into a railing, slashing open his hand. "I can't even remember now whether I got the part to the captain or not."

When the storm finally settled, the crew had no idea of where they were. The launch began sailing in large circles, until the captain spotted a small island which he recognized and thus was able to get the boat back on course.

The yacht arrived in Bimini at

3 o'clock that afternoon, five hours overdue.

"Bimini is a real jewel, a real paradise," said Griffith, "We spent the weekend there, just swimming, fishing, and loafing."

Electrical reels were used, so that fishing lines could drop to depths up to 1,000 feet. The boys' lines were at about 800 feet, right off the ocean floor, when Griffith felt a tug at his line.

"I began reeling in, but I encountered no struggle and thought I had lost the fish," he stated. "But when the line broke surface, the fish was there, bloated, eyes protruding, and unconscious. The quick ascent from such a depth had given it the bends."

On Sunday afternoon, Griffith took a plane from Bimini back to Miami. "I was surprised to see that my bed was occupied the next night by the president of United States Steel."



STORM WAVES—Lee Griffith, UA senior, relates the story of his battle against the sea to Collegian reporter Vivian Blair. Sailing to the Bahamas, Griffith's boat spent five hours fighting a storm.