



## Paintings Present Color Experiments

To illustrate students' experimentation with color, the UA art department is presenting an exhibit of painting today in Saloncito VIII at one o'clock.

The approximately 25 to 30 oils and acrylics on display represent the work of 15 students of a color theory class being taught by student-instructor Bill Hogan, who is now working towards his Master of Fine Arts degree.

"There are two ways of teaching a color theory class," stated Hogan. "One way to teach the course is to have the students put one hundred squares on a sheet of paper or board and paint many gradations of a color on that board. That method is dull. The students become bored and don't really learn anything. The second way is to give the students actual practice in dealing with color."

## Anthro Dig At Cholula

An archeology field session will be held this summer under the direction of Daniel Wolfman, assistant professor of anthropology. The excavation is to take place on the new UA campus at Cholula, Puebla, which is on the outskirts of the great Cholula archeological zone.

"The purpose of this session is both to train competent archeologists and to publish a completed report on what they find. To accomplish this in the ten-week summer session will demand a lot of work hours from the 25 students selected," say both Wolfman and Dr. Charles Mann, department chairman.

The students will spend about three weeks on the site at Cholula and the rest of the time they will be analyzing and reporting on their discoveries at the UA Mexico City campus.

One group of students has already been on the site with Wolfman and has made a surface collection of potsherds which Dr. Mann thinks very promising.

The study will be of a Cholulteca domestic habitation next to the Cholula archeological zone. The zone is known for having the world's largest pyramid, 300 meters on each side of the base and about 60 meters high. The area has also been of increasing interest and activity in archeology.

Dr. Mann hopes to make this the first of a regular series of yearly summer field sessions. He said that students can learn enough in one quarter to work professionally and that some students who participated in last winter's dig at Teotihuacan are already doing so.

This summer's session will offer 12 quarter hours of credit and will comprise four separate courses, but it will be necessary to take the full session to get any credit.

Hogan chose to let the students learn about color relationships in a more creative way by letting them paint. "Of course, successful experimentation with color is most important in the class. Other requirements are good design, balanced composition and draftsmanship. In other words, the students are asked to incorporate the knowledge and skills they have learned in other art classes."

Most of the time, the class was asked to paint with a limited palette — that is, to use at times warm colors, cool colors or complementary colors.

"These problems were not only to give discipline to the students, but to force them to create a striking painting by mixing the colors and placing or blending them next to each other," said Hogan. "The use of white was restricted," he continued, "for, generally speaking, white dulls a color. In their homework, the students were allowed to use a full palette."

"Unfortunately," stated Hogan, "the show won't be up for more than a week or two because we are hanging the exhibit at the end of the quarter and many of the students are going home. Naturally, they will want to take their paintings with them."

## Nine Groups To Attend UA

Nine groups from various American universities will attend UA this summer, according to William Rodgers, director of special programs. Among those groups coming for the first session are San Diego State College, West Kentucky University, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, MacMurray College and the University of Denver.

Also included in the first session's enrollment will be 15 teachers studying under the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program in Spanish. They are from the University of Florida.

During the second session, a group of 30 Fulbright scholars will be on campus. Sponsored by the University of Florida and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, they will be studying under the Fulbright-Hays Act.

Another group co-sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and UA will be here this summer, while the Summer Institute Abroad Program, sponsored by the Florida Presbyterian College, will be using UA facilities but will not be registered with the UA summer program.

The summer program will be inaugurated on June 17 with a *fiesta mexicana*. Accented by dancing, mariachis, and refreshments, the party will welcome the new students.



**COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER**—Manuel Espinosa Yglesias will give the address at the June 3 graduation. Yglesias is president of the Banco de Comercio, S. A. and of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, México's largest private foundation established by William Jenkins, long-time United States Honorary Consul in Puebla.

## Art Student Holds Photography Exhibit

UA art student Marta Basave is exhibiting some 50-odd color photographs in the Nuevos Valores gallery, at the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115. The one-man show will be open to the public for approximately two weeks.

The theme of the photographic exhibit is "Impressions of Mexico, Europe and the Middle East". The shots of Mexico were taken over a number of years, but the photographs of Europe and of the Middle East were taken last year on a three-month trip.

"I try to use the photographic medium for poetic and artistic expression instead of merely illustration," states Miss Basave. "What truly interests me," she continues, "is to catch the *ambiente* of the situation and experiment with the different qualities of light."

Miss Basave has been in the last two UA annual student exhibits. At the suggestion of Merle Wachter, head of the UA art department, she submitted her work to the Institute jury, consisting of prominent artists, art teachers and art historians, and was accepted.

According to Wachter, the Institute has around 60 entries a year and only 10 to 11 are accepted because the Institute favors invitational and group shows.

Miss Basave is working for her Bachelor of Fine Arts degree, majoring in the applied arts, and at the same time is a full-time secretary in the art department. She says she is getting her degree in a "slow but sure" manner.

## Three Added To Committee

The Long Range Planning Commission, a group of twenty individuals selected by the Board of Trustees to engage in all aspects of planning for the move of the University to Puebla, has appointed three members of the Commission to an ad hoc committee. They are Russell E. Kennedy, Ladislao Lopez Negrete and Joe Sharp, trustees of the Board.

They will meet regularly with faculty representatives to the Planning Commission — Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, James Hamon and Dr. Manuel Ezcuardia. The ad hoc committee has prepared a report describing its objectives and activities, which was released to all department chairmen.

Arrangements have been made for the chairmen to meet with the committee to discuss the role of their departments on the new campus in Puebla.

## Espinosa Yglesias To Give Address

Manuel Espinosa Yglesias will give the address at the 24th UA annual commencement to be held June 3, at 6 p.m. at the University Club, Reforma 150.

Espinosa Yglesias, president of the Banco de Comercio, S. A. and of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, will be awarded the honorary degree of Doctor en Humanidades in recognition of his contributions in the area of international education.

Sixty-one students are candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

Seventeen are from the department of business administration. They are Edward Campbell Churchin, Bradford L. Corson, Ramiro Galindo, Ricardo Garibay, Claus W. Gossler, Charles Vernon Hitchins, Lázaro Gregorio Lozano, Miguel Ricardo McCoy, Marcel Pierre Rossetto, Charles Nathan Simon, Angel Javier Sustaeta López, Antonio Viladoms, Jason Hubbard, all of Mexico City; Randolph Hugh Butler, San Francisco, California; Susan Bly, Winchester, Virginia; Robert Hermes Mold, Manhasset, New York, and Emilio José Molina Palacios, Jinotega, Nicaragua.

Twelve candidates are Spanish majors — Diane Gayle Anderson, Detroit, Michigan; Dwight LeClere Andersen, Alhambra, California; Helen Elizabeth Anderson, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Douglas Kent Frederick, Farmington, Michigan; Linda Edith Firth Werner de Garduño, Mexico, D. F.; Reid J. Gillis, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Herlinda Hernández, Winnemucca, Nevada; Russell Louis Pierik, San Diego, California; Margery Janice Rossow, Buffalo, New York; Catherine Frances Smith, Mexico, D. F.; Luella Marie Paulsen, Palo Alto, California; and Marjorie Ann Tinley, Mexico, D. F.

From the anthropology department are Marsha Lynn Baxter, Tiburom, California; Elena Eritta, Long Island, New York; Jonathan Haines Garrigues, Ridgewood, New Jersey; Alice Amelia Goff, Seattle, Washington; Carmen Maria Goshen, Akron, Ohio; Mary Katherine Lukins, Louisville, Kentucky, and Jane MacLaren Walsh, Washington, D. C.

Todd David Grayson, Washington, D.C.; Zemaphria Raymond, Des Moines, Iowa; Thomas Patrick Rogers, Lake Oswego, Oregon, and Ruth Ann Weber, Titusville, Pennsylvania, are from the English department. Ann Hebblethwaite, Arlington, Virginia; Johanna Parchem, Detroit, Michigan; Suzanne Martha Smith, Mexico, D. F., and Meyer Zykofsky, Mexico, D. F., are B.F.A. candidates.

Three students are in international relations — Kenneth Eiger, Valley Stream, New York; William B. Jasper, Madison, Wisconsin, and Virginia B. Raymond, Des Moines, Iowa. Michaelen Margaret Rotchford de Barquin, Olympia, Washington; Agueda Delmar Junco, Mexico, D. F., and Nadine Joy Palau, Mexico, D. F., are majoring in psychology, and Alvaro Cadavid Marquez, Bogota, Columbia; Eugene Peter Magocky, Parma, Ohio, and Trevor Anthony Blench, Portsmouth, England in economics.

Chris Ann Peterson, Corpus Christi, Texas; Bradley W. Case, San Miguel Allende, Mexico, and Laurel Ann Walton, Fullerton, California, are history majors.

Maria Luisa Quarles, Des Moines, Iowa, and Judith A. Stambler, Woodbury Heights New Jersey are candidates from the philosophy department. Jeanne Miller Dubendorf, Silver Spring, Maryland, is majoring in art history, William Warren Long, Dallas, Texas, in creative writing, and Roger Mlio Needles, Boise, Idaho, in art.

There are ten candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

The candidates, their home towns, majors and thesis titles are James Friedrich Aitken, Peru, Illinois, (history), "Emiliano Zapata: National Figure?", Susan Armstrong Cheney, New York, New York, (international relations), "The Bracero Program: A Case Study in International Labor Migration"; Armando Palerm Viqueria, Mexico, D. F., (economics), "Regional Economic Development of Mexico, 1940 to 1968"; Wayne Frederick Siewert, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, (creative writing), "Ember Days." (Continued on page 4)



**DETERMINED COED**—Marta Basave, full-time secretary and part-time art student and photographer, poses with her camera on the lower campus. Miss Basave is having an exhibit of color photography at the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute.

# Professional Army Could Replace Draft

Presidential aspirant Richard M. Nixon in a recent campaign speech for the New Hampshire Primary Election called for abolition of the draft and creation of a professional army.

Nixon said the nation's young people should "be able to plan their lives rather than living as they are today with the draft hanging over them."

Certainly the draft is a subject of real concern to all of us here at UA as well as to our fellow students back home in the United States. Consequently, it would be of value to us all to study the feasibility of the former vice-president's plan.

From a moral point of view there are diverging opinions concerning the draft; all of them, however, are opposed to the present conscription policy. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts argues that the present selective service policy is unjust in that it discriminates against the poor and uneducated (both white and Negro) who cannot afford or qualify to study as full-time undergraduates, thus avoiding the draft for at least four years.

Wouldn't an all-volunteer, professional army give the educationally and economically deprived a fair deal as well as alleviate the deep anxiety plaguing most college men? Shouldn't the supermarket delivery boy and the gas station attendant be able to plan marriage and a family and pursue the few earthly pleasures allowed them by their limited income? And shouldn't the college student be able to embark upon the career he has worked so hard for or be allowed to attend law school or graduate school without having to sacrifice two of the most productive years of his life?

Unfortunately, many congressmen of liberal persuasion such as Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright loathe the thought of America having an army of "paid mercenaries." In his clouded idealism, the senator fails to note that mercenaries are composed of nationals of many countries who serve only for pay and can leave any time they so desire. A professional army such as Nixon proposes is made up of dedicated and responsible career soldiers.

Economically faced with a gold drain, a balance of payments deficit, and a \$30 billion-a-year war to finance in Southeast Asia, the United States could certainly profit from a volunteer army. University of Chicago Professor Milton Friedman, Barry Goldwater's chief economic adviser, has proven to Congress how the elimination of the draft and the creation of a volunteer army could be less expensive for the U.S. in the long term.

Friedman contends that with a smaller, professionalized army, the economy could expand, achieving a greater rate of productivity than before. A greater number of goods and services could be distributed to a larger civilian consumer class. Also, the unskilled labor, unemployed, and high school dropouts might find good pay, free medical care, free schooling for their children, security, and many undreamed-of benefits in a volunteer army.

Richard Nixon's plan for the elimination of the draft and creation of a professional army is quite feasible. Should the plan be incorporated into the 1968 Republican Party platform, there is no telling how many Americans, especially college students of voting age (mostly juniors and seniors), might vote Republican, and possibly contribute to a Republican victory at the polls this November.

J.N.H.

# UA Students Waste Other People's Time

By Jon Schmuecker

Many students at the University of the Americas are quite surprised when they are suspended from classes if they fail to report to the attendance office or the office of the dean of men. Still others are astonished when they discover one quarter before graduating that they lack a general requirement necessary for a degree.

Students are quick to place the culpability on someone else when, in effect, they are the ones to blame.

The common excuse given is "Nobody told me," or "How was I supposed to know?"

Before entering the University, everyone is responsible for obtaining a copy of the school catalog, which can be had simply for the asking in the admissions office. The catalog lists all of the requirements necessary for a degree. In addition, it states all the rules of conduct which a student must follow in order to remain in good standing at UA.

The office of the academic dean is constantly flooded with students asking inane and unnecessary questions. If students would only read the catalog, this office would have more time for people with real scholastic problems.

UA has several designated notice boards placed strategically around the campus. As one enters through the front gate, the first thing one sees is a summons bo-

ard. It lists the classes that have been canceled for the day and the students who are required to report to various offices. Also, there is a notice board at the entrance to the cafeteria and one near the post office.

If students would take two minutes a day to check these various boards, secretaries and student aids could spend more time in their offices and less time running around campus interrupting classes in order to locate students.

Let's stop wasting our own and other people's time.

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# PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



SAN AGUSTIN ACOLMAN

Halfway on the road to the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, and surrounded by well-cultivated fields, is the ancient Convent of Acolman. Built by the Augustinian friars during the first half of the XVI century, it looks like a combination fortress and place of worship.

As one walks across the tree-surrounded atrium and descends the terraced steps which lead toward the front entrance, one cannot but be amazed to see how badly deteriorated parts of the façade are, especially the columns to the left of the entrance. Was the stone the builders used too soft, or have the years made it crumble so that the lower levels seem to fade?

No, time has not been that destructive. There is another reason.

Because Mexico City was so frequently flooded, a dam was built in the Valley of Acolman to contain and deflect the rivers which menaced the city. Some time early in the XVIII century the dam broke. A huge crack appeared near the sluice gate — and the valley, the village of Acolman and the convent were flooded, the latter to a height of about ten feet.

Within the church it is still easy to see how high the water and silt reached. The action of the flood waters is also responsible for the damage to the carvings on the façade.

It was not until 1920 that work was undertaken to remove the silt from inside the chapel and cloisters, but the indelible marks left everywhere by the flood waters and silt still remain.

# Legend of Weeping Woman, 'La Llorona,' Haunts Mexico Throughout Centuries

By Robert M. Jacobs

Many years ago people in Mexico City would be wakened in the middle of the night by wild shrieks, wails and crying. It was always at midnight and especially when there was moonlight. They would see a woman dressed in white flying around with her knees bent as if kneeling. All the people who looked at her would find themselves standing like statues, pale, and as if dead. Those who could move would follow her to Lake Texcoco. She would fly over the water and disappear. Anyone who tried to follow her would drown.

Thus goes one of the many prevalent versions of the legend

of "La Llorona," the Weeping Lady.

The story is told in dozens of different forms and has been changed many times over the centuries. There are hints of various stories from pre-Columbian days, at least one of which forecasts the coming of the Spanish, but most current versions involve aspects of the Spanish father deserting Indian mother theme.

In many accounts La Llorona is a beautiful woman of poor origin who, when forsaken by her rich lover, stabs their children in their sleep and is forever fated to wander the streets searching for them either as a ghost or sometimes as a live woman. She is usually dressed in white, but in some versions is said to be totally in black.

According to one informant, "She is a real person. She had a child by her lover who left her. In a fit of madness she killed the child and was executed for it. The common people tell the story that after she killed her child and died she flew around in the sky, wailing, 'my children, my children!'"

To others she was no less than La Malinche, the Indian mistress of Cortes, and weeps because she has betrayed her people to the conquerors.

Though to many she was a poor woman, in at least one story she was of the upper class and her husband, in seeking separation from her, had the children kidnapped. Somehow the children were killed and the mother lost her mind, leaving her house to wander through the streets forever. She then began to kill every

# Translation Demands High Level Of Skill

By Coley Taylor

Asst. Prof. of English and Creative Writing

We attempt to be bi-lingual, but it is of course impossible to change one language into another: the best translation is, and can only be, an approximation. The ordinary prose of daily transactions — getting around in a foreign country, business letters, contracts, etc. — can probably reach an almost perfect rendering. But even in these prosy affairs there is ample room for misinterpretation, especially with the cognate words — those developed in different tongues from the same Latin, Greek or Sanskrit roots. *Scandal* in English is not quite the same as *escándalo* in Spanish, for instance, and *dirección*, in Mexico, is not necessarily *direction*, being most often used for *address*.

To translate a work of philosophy or science requires the precision of thought of the original author: words have many shades of meaning. To translate a work of fiction often poses many problems, especially if the original author uses dialogue full of colloquialisms. To illustrate: British English is by no means the same as American English. When Clifford Odets' famous play *Waiting for Lefty* was produced in London, the playbill carried a glossary translating Brooklynese into Cockney. Most American editions of foreign fiction originally produced by an English translator are revised, with Britishisms turned into passable U.S. equivalents. The reverse process, of course, takes place when an English publishing firm buys an American translation. One can see how an American rendering of Cockney

slang, interpreting French, Italian, Spanish or German *argot* could miss by a yard, and it often does.

Translation of poetry is almost never more than satisfactory. Poets are not making statements. They are composing music, with words, on a theme usually subtle, often obscure, appealing to emotion and sensibility rather than to reason. The placing of words, their sound, their rhythm — all melodic devices of the artist, the rhyme possibilities of one language or another, all have to be taken into account, and sacrifices of one kind or another have to be made. Surrealist writing is the most difficult to translate — Joyce's *Ulysses* and *Finnegan's Wake*, some of Garcia Lorca, much of Gertrude Stein, for instance.

It is sometimes asked why there are so many translations of the ancient Greek dramatists, why there are so many translations of Dante's *Divine Comedy*. Can't there be one standard, excellent translation? No. It would take a completely bi-lingual Dante or Sophocles or Aeschylus.

When I was asked some years ago to translate Jorge Mañach's life of Martí, the great Cuban liberator, I asked him why he didn't do it himself, since he was completely a master of English, having lived in the United States from early boyhood, attended the Boston Latin School and Harvard and taught many years at Columbia and at Middlebury. His answer was: "I thought it in Spanish, and my Spanish would get in the way. I can't think it out in English. You do it."

## Letter To Editor

To the Editor:

I recently heard a nasty rumor about an administration move to fire Prof. Carmichael because of his opinion.

Louis E. Rath notes in the *NEA Journal* (Oct., 1967, p. 12): "To avoid controversy, many schools began to stand for nothing. Teachers turned toward 'teaching the facts.' Administrators tended to prefer teachers who did not raise issues... It became easier to have schools which represented no moral consensus."

While the UA administration (God bless them) has always been paranoiac about any type of controversy, the free exchange of ideas is, I feel, its primary claim to greatness. This, rather than the conforming to the paths of grants and endowments, is what real education is all about!

Sincerely,

Howard R. Houck '67

## Diffusion

*As yellow affuses into multitudinous patterns  
Of phases we wish would remain constant —  
—As it does, by nature, flow.*

*As rays of sun are constantly diffusing,  
Ridging the earth as if it were a furrowed field,  
Tilled again, to then lie fallow —  
One diffusion after the other.*

*Rich earth, the mother of us all.  
The joy she feels when sun warms her core,  
When corn's roots stretch freely through her soil  
Reaching out with strong fingers  
Drinking in the water that gives freedom to its growth.*

*Diffusion.  
Translucent rays of the palest yellow  
Showing through large transparent spans  
—of Life— and Time  
Which are constant.*

Hilary Hurst

# Factory, Markets Offer Unusual Gifts

By Jane Arnold

The termination of the spring term means one thing for many UA students. It means that they must return home. Many will not be here next year and so it is within these last few weeks that they must start visiting those well-known tourist spots that they haven't yet been able to see.

Time is running short for buying presents for relatives and souvenirs for themselves. Mexico has numerous markets with numerous handcrafts for sale. Now is the time for those transient students to venture out and see these places.

Avalos Brothers' glass factory at Carretones 5 is perhaps one of the most intriguing places to shop. The glassware varies in shape, size and texture and is considered to be among the best glass produced in Mexico. The factory sells dishes, bowls, perfume bottles, lampshades and gardening decorations, as well as numerous other items, and prices are reasonable.

The main attraction, however, is the actual tour of the factory. Craftsmen demonstrate their unique abilities in shaping liquid glass, taken directly from an oven of 1,000°-1,200°C, and forming it into vases, decanters, and pitchers. Often one of the workers will make a flower and, after it has been cooled, will give it to a visitor.

The glass, before it is melted into the liquid state, is actually scrap glass brought into the factory from various junk yards. The quality varies from broken pieces of china to beer bottles found on the street. These pieces are melt-



**HOT LIQUID TAKES FORM**—Craftsmen, such as the one pictured above, work daily blowing glass while spectators look on. The material is being blown and rolled on a polished iron plate to create a decanter.

ed down in high degree ovens and then fused with silica. This produces one of the simplest types of glass and one with excellent properties. By fusing silica with alkali (soda) this glass substance is obtained at a much lower temperature than fine crystal and, therefore, is less costly to produce.

The actual blowing process consists of gathering an amount of liquid glass on the blowpipe, which is usually about three yards long, and by blowing it, rolling it on a polished iron plate, and then by swinging it, the material is formed into a hollow pear-shaped bulb. The blowpipe is rolled up and down the long arms of the craftsman's chair while he

works on it with different tools to shape it. After the glass is formed, it is put into another oven to test its thermal endurance.

One may then walk out into the sales shop to view the finished products stacked on shelves reaching from the floor to the ceiling. The shelves are arranged according to style and color, making it easier for the shopper to find what he wants.

Mexico City also offers a variety of markets. One of the largest is the Merced. A complex of modern buildings on Anillo de Circunvalación, it offers almost everything. One will find fruits and vegetables in one building, clothing and shoes in another, and other odds and ends in an-

other. It does, however, specialize in children's toys.

Of greater interest for most tourists is the San Juan market. As of now, the construction of the Metro (subway) is pushing it a little to one side of the corner of San Juan de Letran and Iza-zaga. However, it may still be found through all the dust and confusion. A quiet, clean market, it offers a good place to buy paper flowers, baskets, leather goods and other native handcrafts. This is a great place to buy papier-mâché bracelets, salt and pepper shakers, and powder boxes.

Completely different from these markets is the Bazar Sábado. Open on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Plaza San Jacinto 11, San Angel, it specializes particularly in contemporary crafts. It is a rather small market and concentrates more on the quality of the objects sold. Among items there, one will find painting, sculpture, rugs, jewelry, and ceramics.

## Library Gets Books On Econ

Three collections of books dealing with economics have recently been cataloged in the University library. The late Dr. James Washington Bell, former UA professor, donated books on monetary and fiscal policy and economic journals dating from 1920 to the present.

Dr. Redvers Opie of the economics department presented to the library books concerning the history of economic thought, including original texts in English, French and German.

"We now have one of the best collections on this topic in Latin America," commented Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, chairman of the economics department.

The most recent acquisitions are books on the history of economics of Mexico and Latin America purchased with a grant given by Dr. Frederick Scholesser, a former UA student. Dr. Scholesser, who also attended the Instituto Tecnológico de Mexico, has been appointed assistant professor in economics at UA and will begin teaching here this summer.



**CAREER CHANGE**—Ralph Cake, Harvard graduate now studying anthropology at UA, gave up his law practice to devote his time to community development in Oregon.

## Former Lawyer Now Studies Anthropology

By Inger Nielsen

A man really interested in the people of Mexico is Ralph Cake from Portland, Oregon. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1953 and is now studying anthropology here.

Cake visited Mexico for the first time in 1950 when he and his family spent Christmas in Mexico City. He liked the country so well that he came here for all subsequent vacations. He has numerous Mexican friends and has adjusted himself completely to the Mexican way of living. Through community development work in the Oregon area, he has, for nearly six years, been in close contact with a large group of Mexican-American farm workers living there.

Through his study of anthropology, Cake hopes to acquire thorough background knowledge and insight that, combined with his past experience, will make him especially qualified to understand and work with Mexican people. When he has finished his studies, he is interested in organizing a community development project either in Latin America or in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

After graduating from Harvard, Cake was allied with a law firm in Portland for six years. But through his work he became more and more involved in farm labor problems, and one day he gave up his career as a lawyer in order to have more time to devote to these problems.

"It all started with my first criminal case," Cake says. "I was appointed by a Federal court to defend a Negro accused of forgery. Unable to hire detectives, I had to do all of my own investigation. This led me to my first confrontation with slum conditions and minority problems."

After some hectic years practicing law and at the same time assisting the farm workers, Cake was able to obtain grants that made it possible for him to leave the law firm. He then spent about 18 months getting acquaint-

ted with community development techniques and working with farm labor problems on a practical basis in the small eastern Oregon town of Nyssa.

"Nyssa has a large community of Mexican-Americans, who at that time were completely isolated from the rest of the population; they had no effective organizations of their own and many of them did not speak English."

Cake feels what he did in the eastern Oregon area had wide-range results. He made the community aware of the large group of Mexican-Americans who had lived in that area for more than ten years. "My main purpose was to help the farm workers form organizations and acquaint themselves with their rights as citizens and residents of the community."

About three years ago the U.S. Government made a \$1.9 million dollar grant available to the Valley Migrant League, a nonprofit organization formed to take advantage of War on Poverty funds. Cake, in the capacity of field director, took part in the organization of seven opportunity centers offering education, job training, recreation facilities, and child care.

"When the pioneer work in the Oregon area was over, and the administration of the community centers became more or less a matter of routine, I felt my job was done," Cake states, "and I decided to come to Mexico."

## UA Graduate Given Grant

Cynthia Buchanan, former UA graduate student, has been awarded a Fulbright grant for a year in Madrid, Spain, in the field of creative writing.

Miss Buchanan, who received her master's degree in creative writing here in 1966, plans to leave for Madrid this September. She has an impressive background of literary experience, having served as guest editor to *Madoiselle* Magazine in 1964.

## Fifty One On Dean's List

Fifty-one students are on the Dean's List for the winter quarter, according to William Swezey, assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. In order to qualify for this honor, a student must carry at least 12 hours a quarter and must have maintained a grade point average of 3.3 or better for at least two consecutive terms.

Paul Johnson tops the list in qualifying for this honor for the eighth time. Carol Horn is on the list for the seventh time, and Miren García-Bárcena, Daniel Garza, Mary McKee and Johanna Parchem are listed for the sixth time.

Fifth time on the list are Marcia Braun, Julian De Nys, Barbara Hotz, and Phyllis Morton. Cathy Adler, Carl Fehlandt, Georgene Richard, Randolph Taylor and Clark Treat are on the honor roll for the fourth time.

Marsha Baxter, Russell Bennett, Jeff Curtis, Blas Gibler, Alice Goff, Richard Kalmbach, Paul Reilly, Margery Rossow, James Sykes and Laurel Walton are listed for the third time.

Kate Ferguson, Ann Noon, Virginia Raymond and Gisele Williams qualify for the second time, and Sofia Barbu, Linda Barrett, Carolyn Beatty, Donald Campbell, Carol Fulghum, Patricia Goble, Maria Guerrero, Jennifer Hochschild, Karen Iltz, Gregory Kasza, Michel Laurent, Alexander Lippert, Dale Richards, Rosa Rivas, Henry Slosser, Jocelyn Smith, Leslie Stark, Maria Velasco, Brian Wenk, Bryan Wilson, Jane Wolheim and Maxine Zambrano qualify for the first time.

## UA Health Center Haven For Students

At the Haven of Health on the lower road, scores of students are given medical advice and treated daily for all varieties of illnesses. The clinic is directed by Dr. Charles German who is aided by the school nurse, Catalina Garcia Salazar.

Whether ailing UAers are victims of a rare tropical disease, are mildly hungover or are just seeking sympathy, Nurse Garcia has some form of cure. More often she dispenses bandaids, aspirins and injections.

The average student is usually experiencing the "Aztec Two-Step" or "Montezuma's Revenge" which the nurse refers to as the "Go-Go" disease. However, this malady is easily cured, especially after a few weeks of adjustment to the enticing Mexican cuisine.

The most prevalent illness is a rare and incurable condition known as "Acapulcoitis" which seems to strike most students on a Monday morning after a long weekend of sunbathing and irregular meals. The treatment most effective is a Monday at home with quiet rest and no homework.

Some students even use the dispensary to record their weight losses from haphazard dieting, but the results more often than

not show a gain from too many tortillas. Students sometimes ask for diet pills, but these are never given out except under the doctor's orders.

Last term nearly 200 students were not allowed to take their final exams because of unexcused absences, although many tried to claim they had been ill. The Health Center, says Dr. German, is to aid students but not to give them an easy way to avoid attending classes.

## Box Studies For Doctorate

Russell C. Box, acting head of the education department at UA, has been given a temporary leave of absence to complete the studies necessary for his doctorate.

Box will spend a quarter at the University of Utah, where he previously studied during the summers of 1966 and 1967. After receiving his Ph.D., he will return to the University of the Americas and resume his former duties.

His wife, Helia, also teaches at UA. She is an assistant professor of Spanish language and literature.

## June To Be Cultural Paradise As Orchestra, Quartet Perform

The month of June promises to be a culturally eventful one for the National Institute of Fine Arts. Among those attractions to be presented are the Hallé Orchestra and the LaSalle String Quartet.

Beginning in Mexico City and ending in Rio de Janeiro, the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester, England, under the direction of Sir John Barbirolli, will tour Latin America during the months of June and July.

Concerts in Mexico City are scheduled for June 4, 6, 8, and 9 at 9 p.m. in the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

In 1943 Barbirolli was entrusted with the task of completely reorganizing the orchestra and making it totally independent. Until that time the Hallé Or-

chestra had relied too much upon the B. B. C. (British Broadcasting Company).

With this change began what Michael Kennedy, a critic on the *Daily Telegraph*, has called the "Golden Age of Barbirolli", a series of uninterrupted successes highlighted by the centennial celebration of the orchestra in 1958.

Today the Hallé Orchestra gives winter season concerts each year from October to May in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester, regularly visits London and other British cities, and frequently gives concerts over radio and television.

The majority of the world's great concert artists have performed with the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester, including Isaac Stern, Claudio Arrau, Artur Ru-

binstein, and David and Igor Oistrakh. The orchestra has visited almost all European countries, Canada, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

This concert season celebrates the 25th year that Sir John Barbirolli has been permanent conductor of the orchestra.

The distinguished LaSalle String Quartet, composed of Walter Levin and Henry Meyer, violins; Jack Kirstein, cello; and Peter Kamnitzer, viola, will perform tomorrow evening at 8:30 in the Sala Manuel M. Ponce of the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

Since its founding in 1949 at the Julliard School of Music in New York City, the LaSalle Quartet has achieved world fame for its musical mastery and interesting programs.

Very often a concert by this group begins with the "Fantasies in Four Parts" by Henry Purcell, then turns to one of the later works of Beethoven, and ends with a selection by some contemporary composer that had been written a few months before.

The first performance of Witold Lutoslawski's String Quartet was given by the LaSalle Quartet. The Stockholm Radio Corporation commissioned Lutoslawski to compose the work for the LaSalle Quartet on behalf of the tenth anniversary celebration of the radio's New Music programs.

The Donaueschingen Festival in Germany requested the American composer Earle Brown to compose a new quartet for the LaSalle Quartet. This composition was played by the LaSalle group in 1965. That same year, the LaSalle Quartet performed the European premiere of the recently discovered 1905 quartet by Anton Webern at the Salzburg Music Festival. Critics were as enthusiastic in their praise of the Quartet's performance as they were of Webern's composition.

A quartet composed by the Polish musician Krzysztof Penderecki had its world premiere with the LaSalle group. It was first played in Europe at the Autumn Music Festival in Warsaw in 1965.

The repertoire of the LaSalle Quartet is not limited to purely classical or contemporary works. The group is able to perform the music of both Mozart and Bartok with versatility and artistry that impress audiences wherever the group performs.

## Puerto Rican Project Analyzes, Aids Blind

By Jerry Haar

"Sometimes blind people consider themselves sick, inferior and worthless beings, and their families feel the same way," asserts Puerto Rican María del Carmen González, UA graduate psychology student.

Before coming to UA to pursue her M.A., Carmen worked for two months on a vocational rehabilitation project for the blind in Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.

"The purpose of the project," according to Carmen, "is to determine the psycho-sociological factors which cause blind people to seek vocational rehabilitation."

Two hundred and forty Puerto Ricans were selected for the project, Carmen says. They were chosen on the basis of age, sex, economic status and education. In all cases, the blind were dependent upon someone else, sometimes dependent upon the whole family. Some went for help on their own volition; others were sent by their families.

"I myself interviewed 52 people — 36 men and 16 women," Carmen said. "The extensive use of a questionnaire was employed to determine the psychological attitudes of blind people, how they view themselves and how others feel about them. Though it is too early to propose any sound theories, we have been able to formulate some interesting hypotheses which will in all probability be proven valid later."

A majority of the blind people selected for the study did show some kind of optimism or ambition. One was a university professor who held a Ph.D. in English literature. Though blind himself, he was interested in

learning what he could do to contribute to the project's success.

A woman in the group aspired to be a professional singer. She realized that her blindness would be a handicap in the entertainment field; nevertheless, she was intent upon pursuing her dream with confidence and determination.

Carmen recalls that one man in the group with which she worked wanted to learn to drive a car. Though he realized he would never be able to drive, he nevertheless wanted to learn how.

"There is a definite dichotomy existing, in which the blind person can often be both dependent and independent," says Carmen.

When the project terminates in August, Carmen and her fellow project workers hope they will have acquired the answers to many pressing problems which face the blind and their families.

"By determining the psychological factors which induce the blind to seek vocational rehabilitation, Puerto Rican social workers and educators can plan a program of instruction for the blind as well as for their families. Rehabilitation centers can be planned and implemented through which the blind will receive the best guidance with the purpose of eventually leading active, meaningful and happy lives."



**HELPS BLIND**—Carmen González, graduate psychology student, spent two months working on a vocational rehabilitation project for the blind in Puerto Rico. Besides determining the psychological attitudes of the blind, the project is aimed at providing guidelines for re-orientating the blind to society.

## To Give...

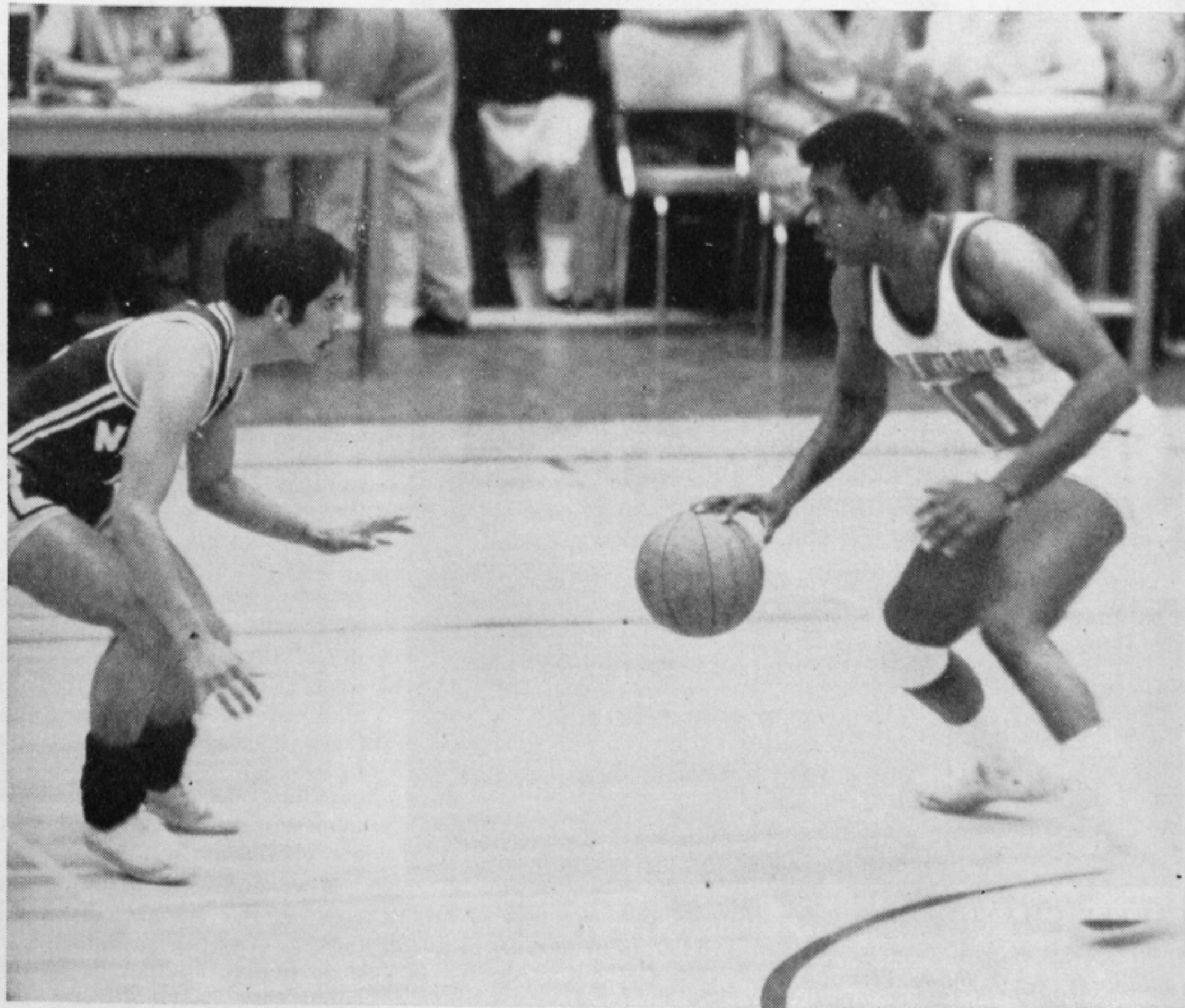
(Continued from page 1)

M. A. candidates in the department of anthropology are Charles Clark Cheney, New Haven, Connecticut, "The Huaves of San Mateo del Mar"; Eugene Gerard Durstin, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, "Orientation of Mesoamerican Structures."

William Butler Hogan, Tenaflly, New Jersey, is a candidate in applied arts.

Business administration candidates are Guillermo Medellín, San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí; Kerstin Haller Nelson, Santa Barbara, California; and Enrique Merikanskas, Mexico, D. F.

## UA SPORTS



**COMING THROUGH**—Fred Hare, of the UA Volunteers, throws a fake before driving at the basket in a recent game against Escuela Normal. Although he only played a little over half the game, the 6'3 guard scored 27 points in the Vols' 95-79 victory.

## Vols Survive Eliminations As Hare, Hayle Pace Wins

In recent games with Ferrocarriles and Escuela Normal, the UA Volunteers added two more victims to their list, bringing their record to 4-4 in the SCOP Invitational Tournament.

With the Volunteers needing one more victory to qualify for the second round of play, Ferrocarriles was a big game.

The Railroaders jumped off to a quick six point lead as the Vols groped to fill the gap left by Dennis Watson, their 6'7" center, who had been ejected from the tournament for unnecessary roughness in a previous game. By half-time the Vols were

playing the Railroaders on better than even terms and UA was on top 43-42.

The second half saw the Vols play their best basketball of the season. A red-hot Vol squad hit 70 per cent from the floor and grabbed 23 rebounds to the Railroaders' 10. The devastating shooting and rebounding of the Volunteers left the Railroaders far behind with a final score of 98-71.

High scorer and rebounder for the Vols was Fred Hare with 49 points and 24 rebounds. Geoff Scurfield tossed in 20 points. The Volunteers sported an overall

team shooting average of 61 per cent.

The Volunteers met Escuela Normal before a partisan-packed SCOP gym. The Vols were still without the services of their star Dennis Watson who was sitting out his last game before he would be eligible to play again. If ever the Vols wanted to win a game, this was the one, as the Escuela Normal coach had been the prime mover behind the ejection of both Watson and Hare from the tournament.

The early moments of the game saw a fired-up Volunteer squad, led by Fred Hare's shooting and rebounding, dominate the Escuela Normal. With Escuela Normal beginning to trail, the wrath of the refs fell on the Volunteers, with Fred Hare and 6'8" Geoff Scurfield, center, serving as the focus of attention. Fouls fell right and left. But not even the refs could keep the Escuela Normal players in the game as the Vols led at half-time 47-40.

The second half began with Hare and Scurfield warming the bench with four fouls apiece. With the giant gap left in the rebounding and shooting department caused by the absence of Hare and Scurfield, the hopes of the Vols' squad were dim. But the Escuela Normal had overlooked one thing, Thomas Hayle.

Hayle, making his debut with the Vols against Escuela Normal and coming alive in the second half, proved to be nonstopable. With Hayle shooting and rebounding like a pro and the return of Hare for two minutes before he was fouled out, the Vols proved to be too much for Escuela Normal to handle, as they fell victims to the Volunteers 95-79.

High scorer for the Vols was Thomas Hayle with 40 points. Fred Hare, playing only a little over half the ball game, had 27 points. Brian Anderson, playing a strong defensive game, chipped in 14 points.

## Watson Edges Out Hare To Capture MVP Award

Big Dennis Watson, UA's 6'7" center, barely edged out Fred Hare in the balloting for the Volunteers' Most Valuable Player award for the '67-'68 basketball season. The award, presented by the *Collegian*, was voted on by members of the squad.

Watson, a two-year Junior College All American, came to UA from New York Community City College during the '65-'66 season. At NYCCC he averaged 25 points per game and received the most valuable player award during the Eastern Regional play-offs. After sitting out last year, Watson returned this year to lead the Vols to one of their best seasons in the 23-year-history of the school.

Watson spots a 22 points per game scoring average, but is most valuable to the squad under the boards. A savage rebounder, he leads the team in this vital department.

Behind the lanky center, the Volunteers went undefeated through a 9 game pre-season schedule. After entering the SCOP Invitational Tournament,

the UA team remained undefeated until Watson was sidelined with an injury. Without Watson on the floor, the UA team has only managed a 3-3 record.

Perhaps the best indication of Watson's worth to the Volunteers came during the UA's contest with Comunicaciones. Although still hampered by his leg injury, Watson came off the bench during the second half, grabbed 14 rebounds, and rallied the team from 34-31 deficit to a 76-71 win.

Finishing second in the balloting was 6'3" guard Fred Hare. Joining the team in mid-season, Hare has become the Vols' top scorer with a 40 p.p.g. average.

Matt Toth, a 6'2" forward, was third in the MVP balloting. Steady and consistent, Toth can be counted on for 14-50 points a game.

Terry Cannon, also nominated for the award, has left the team because of illness.

The MVP trophy will be presented to Watson by a representative of the *Collegian* during the SAUA awards banquet.