

Tuesday, Feb. 17th
 - in - 8:15pm
 Stenberger Auditorium
 25¢/10

FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT'S JULES and JIM

JEANNE MOREAU
 OSKAR WERNER

Although Truffaut evokes the romantic nostalgia before World War I, JULES AND JIM exquisitely illuminates a modern woman. Kathe, amoral and classically beautiful, loves two fraternal friends and must have them both — even if she must die to do so. For her, no commitment is forever and only death is final. Joyously realized and vitally acted by Moreau, Werner, and Serre, the film established Truffaut as the leader of French New Wave directors.

"Truffaut's finest film"
 LE MONDE, PARIS
 "Charming, exciting, lively, and spicy"
 NEW YORK TIMES
 "Will rank among the great lyric achievements of the screen"
 PAULINE KAEHL, I LOST IT AT THE MOVIES



Continued on Page 3

come in big numbers to live in the slums, and work for the whites. They speak the old Indian language, Quechua, and since they aren't of the capitalist nature, and badly educated, people exploit them easily.

The middle class is mestizo (mixture of Europeans and Indians). They live mostly in Lima. New York is the biggest thing they aspire to. So some do come here to study, and actually stay around, attracted by the salaries offered the states. Back home they manage the country in a parental style, with the Americans.

The tiny number of American businessmen came to Lima to make a profit. The investment is very big. They are practically minded. They think of interests and percentages -- things that most Peruvians do not understand much of.

When Americans talk to the Indians, the Americans hold their heads up, the Indians decline theirs. It is like a custom.

Peru's industry is extractive and agricultural in nature. There is little oil, some copper, and a lot of fish, cotton and sugar. (Please look for Peruvian gold in Spanish museums). The land is dear to the people. "Amapacha" --Mother-earth, they call it. During the Empire period (1300 to 1530 a.c.), they worked it in a socialist way, in communities. Then the conquerors came, and took the land away, converting them into huge Haciendas. Today, both exist. Haciendas are thousands of acres in size,

much of it is mis-used; the communal lands are miserably small, and all of it is over-used, but still insufficient to feed the crowded Indian communities. (That's why they come to the cities).

The history of Peru is filled with little romantic wars. The "caudillo" -- Pancho Villa type-- rode their horses and fought until they were knocked off and killed. They were silly wars; frontier problems, driven by the pride of nationalism. In the war with Chile, Peru had one little ship, and a brave admiral. Chile had dozens of them. The war on the sea lasted for as long as he lasted. It was surprisingly long, I tell you.

When these caudillos settled down and governed, they were quite greedy. They managed to get rich and fat, and corrupt, too.

One of the best Peruvian writers was a communist. He went to Paris (France is Latin America's cultural center) to study, and he wrote about Agrarian Reform and other things back to Lima the horrible, things that others didn't dare to write. One of the best poets went to live in Paris also. He wrote Peru's best poems in Paris, and died in Paris. Today most of our best writers live in Paris. One of them came back to write a novel, and returned. They probably will die in Paris.

Then capitalism grew and Peru entered the world market proudly with its products. Pushed by the main-stream flow of the industrialized countries, Peru followed. Lima was invaded by foreign products, the city was pleasantly surprised, by the

power of money, and human initiative. But it did not wake up to the reality of creativeness, only to end up with a big debt which might kill the hopes for the future.

The socialist element is big. "APRA" is a powerful community party. Some guerillas in the jungle offered their lives to deaf ears. The disorganized miner and peasant uprisings amounted to about nothing. In the cities the students went on strikes hoping to influence decision making. While I am studying here, my friends are doing exactly that. They march, get caught, sleep in prison, and are released afterwards.

The military element is big. The caudillos came from there. The U.S. backs it up with advisors and training, and a lot of aid.

Into this dead atmosphere, came the overthrow of Belaunde in 1968. Belaunde was an engineer busy building highways. Nobody was killed in the coup. Nothing happens in quiet Lima.

But wait! The military had a lot of surprises. It started a vast Agrarian Reform, nationalized some big American Companies, expropriated many industries, and reformed a lot of laws concerning basic infrastructures. It does it in the name of "Peruvians", as if "Peruvians" were one thing (instead of Indians, the middle class, or aristocracy...) "Peru" is now the big thing in Peru. Now Indian culture is being revived. Everyone wants to speak Quechua. Everyone wants to put on military uniforms too. "Peru" become vanguard of the third world countries in their

Continued from Page 3

be his most recent lecture topic. Believe it or not, Mr. Kamara definitely has up-to-date and reliable information about this crisis.

Angola is a young African state bordering the Republic of South Africa. This country was under the Portuguese rule for over two centuries. The Portuguese government very unceremoniously withdrew its power last November. The three liberation groups that forced the Portuguese out failed to coalesce into a single government. And then what? The U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the Republic of South Africa, China, and South Africa moved in and accentuated the mess.

The three liberation move-

ments groups- MPLA (Popular Movement of Liberation of Angola), FNLA (National Front for Liberation of Angola), and UNITA (National Union for Total Independence of Angola) - were supported by USSR, USA, and South Africa respectively. Britain has also had a share in this crisis. Mercenaries from Britain were supporting the FNLA and UNITA against the popular group MPLA.

Mr. Kamara has the details. If you are interested in affairs of an international flavor like this one, spare yourself 1/2 hours on Monday, February 23, 1976 to listen and learn about the Angolan situation - another situation that brought the big powers to confrontation.

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defiance of the big U.S. It makes uncompromising speeches in the General Assembly, and conferences formerly held in Algiers are held in Lima.

Lima is not quiet now. No matter how bad the government may become, the Indian consciousness has arisen. The proud, Inca sensitivity in them, buried for centuries, wants to stand up and express itself. Recently I saw Indians speaking to Americans with raised head. (How indecent!) I left the country when they were singing strangely styled

songs. Songs about "people" and "brotherhood" won prizes in festivals. "I have so many brothers, they cannot be counted..." It was a lot of fun, and of course, with Allende around...

Will I hear those songs when I go back? God knows. One thing I'm sure is this: if they are going to rise, they will have to do it. "The liberty of a people is its right to history, but history like liberty only belongs to those who have conquered it." So good luck! (The quote is from Roger Paret).