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EL GRAN HEROE

24 de Julio Natalicio de El Libertador



Cuentan que un viajero llegó un día a Caracas al anochecer, y sin sacudirse el polvo del camino, no preguntó dónde se comía ni se dormía, sino cómo se iba donde estaba la estatua de Bolívar.

Y cuentan que el viajero, solo con los árboles altos y olorosos de la plaza, lloraba frente a la estatua, que parecía que se movía, como un padre cuando se le acerca un hijo.

El viajero hizo bien, porque todos los americanos deben querer a Bolívar como a un padre. A Bolívar, y a todos los que pelearon como él porque la América fuese del hombre americano. A todos: al héroe famoso y al último soldado, que es un héroe desconocido. Hasta hermosos de cuerpo se vuelven los hombres que pelean por ver libre a su patria.

Bolívar era pequeño de cuerpo. Los ojos le relampagueaban, y las palabras se le salían de los labios, parecía como si estuviera esperando siempre la hora de montar a caballo.

Era su país, su país oprimido, que le pesaba en el corazón, y no le dejaba vivir en paz. La América entera estaba como despertando.

Un hombre solo no vale nunca más que un pueblo entero; pero hay hombres que no se cansan, cuando su pueblo se cansa, y que se deciden a la guerra antes que los pueblos, porque no tienen que consultar a nadie más que a sí mismo, y los pueblos tienen muchos hombres, y no pueden consultarse tan pronto.

Ese fué el mérito de Bolívar, que no se cansó de pelear por la libertad de Venezuela cuando parecía que Venezuela se cansaba. Lo habían derrotado los españoles; lo habían echado del país. El se fué a una isla, a ver su tierra de cerca, a pensar en su tierra.

Un negro generoso le ayudó cuando ya no quería ayudarle nadie. Volvió un día a pelear, con trescientos héroes, con los trescientos libertadores.

Libertó a Venezuela.

Libertó a Nueva Granada.

Libertó al Ecuador.

Libertó al Perú.

Fundó una nueva nación, la nación de Bolivia.

Ganó batallas sublimes con soldados descalzos y medio desnudos.

Todo se estremecía y se llenaba de luz a su alrededor.

Los generales peleaban a su lado con valor sobrenatural.

Era un ejército de jóvenes.

Jamás se peleó tanto ni se peleó mejor en el mundo por la libertad.

Bolívar no defendió con tanto fuego el derecho de los hombres a gobernarse por sí mismos, como el derecho de América de ser libre.

Los envidiosos exageraron sus defectos.

Bolívar murió de pesar del corazón más que de mal de cuerpo, en la casa de un español en Santa Marta.

Murió pobre y dejó una familia de pueblos.

JOSE MARTI.

Simon Bolivar

To most of our English-speaking neighbors, the 24th. of July this year means another long weekend, another legal holiday - this time to celebrate another anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator of Venezuela. Surprisingly enough very little more is known of the role which he played in the war of independence of the Spanish colonies, his ideas on the union and solidarity of the peoples of America, and the form of government which he considered best suited to the Indo-Spaniards for the preservation of peace and order.

Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar was born on July 24, 1783, in Caracas; he died on December 17, 1830, at the villa San Pedro Alejandrino near Santa Marta, Colombia. Proclaimed "Liberator" by his own people, he was a world-renowned figure in his day. His prophetic vision of hemispheric solidarity lives today, and his political thinking serves dictator and democrat alike in contemporary Latin America. Bolívar has no parallel among the leaders of the United States. The military prowess of Washington, the political views of Jefferson, the humanness of Lincoln - all can be found in varying measure in the heart, the writings, and the deeds of the Liberator.

A definitive life of Bolívar in either Spanish or English still awaits a courageous author. Nevertheless, there are many available "lives" from which the English reader can learn the main facts of his career. The works found in Stateside universities and public libraries tend to glorify rather than analyze, portraying the man himself, while minimizing the powerful influences - social, economic, and political - of the time in which Bolívar fought and lived.

The Bolivian era was fraught with greed and stained with blood. Cries for justice and liberty resounded over a land confused by social and economic inequalities born of a colonial existence that favored birth over initiative. In 1810 a minority group of propertied white men, obsessed by the magic of independence, began their struggle to break a pattern of life that had been molded by more than three centuries of political restrictions, economic handicaps, and social barriers. These men of property, of which Bolívar was one, attempted the impossible. The life, liberty, and happiness that they sought to gain through the adoption of a political structure similar to that of the United States had become, by 1830, more a fantasy than a reality. The ideal of freedom was never relinquished, yet realism was the true victor. Lack of experience in democratic government, illiteracy, ill-chosen foreign debts, a temperament that made compromise difficult, the continuance of social inequalities based on birth and property - all combined, as Bolívar prophesied, to prolong the disrupting force of revolution.

Within the framework of colonial restriction and revolutionary ferment Bolívar was born, raised and honored. His life, prior to the beginning of his public career in 1810, was somewhat typical of the wealthy young white of his day. Although he was orphaned at the age of nine (his father died when he was three) his maternal uncle Esteban Palacios cared for his extensive properties and provided him with tutors. Among the latter was Simón Rodríguez. This eccentric disciple of the eighteenth century Enlightenment schooled the young Bolívar in the precepts of Locke, Hobbes, and the French 'philosophes', particularly Rousseau. The concepts and principles that were reborn in the Age of Reason were never to be abandoned by Bolívar. Indeed, in his writings, the political philosophy of the Enlightenment frequently outweighs his praise of British parliamentarianism and his criticism of United States federalism.

At the age of sixteen Bolívar went to Spain. In Madrid his wealth procured for him the finest clothes and further education, but his American birth was a handicap to success in the court life of the Spanish capital. Intrigue, a supposed insult to the Prince of Asturias, later King Ferdinand VII, and a love affair that was soon to culminate in marriage highlighted his first three years in Spain. After spending several months in Paris the nineteen-year-old Bolívar, deeply in love, returned to Madrid in 1802 and married María Teresa Rodríguez del Toro, daughter of a Caracas-born nobleman. In the summer of



that year he brought his bride to Caracas, resigned, apparently, to assume the life of a landed gentleman. But within six months María Teresa died, leaving him childless. Vowing never to remarry, Bolívar returned to Europe, determined to live life to the full.

After a brief visit in Madrid, Bolívar journeyed to Paris, where, with an intensity that characterized his every effort, he gambled, loved, and studied. The charming and adventurous Madame Fanny Dervieu du Villars became his friend and, some say, his mistress. Through her Bolívar became acquainted with the social life of Imperial France. But the glamour of the Napoleonic capital appeared tarnished to the young man of Caracas, and he came to regard the Emperor Napoleon as a dishonored tyrant who had betrayed the principles of French republicanism. His mind, filled with ideas of freedom, liberty, and human rights gained from an avid reading of the works of Montesquieu,

Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke, Condillac, Buffon, D'Alembert, Helvitius, Hobbes, and Spinoza, found monarchy and its trappings repugnant; hence, he turned to his former tutor, Rodríguez, for advice and intellectual stimulation.

Under the guidance of Rodríguez, or Robinson as he occasionally called himself, Bolívar became a republican in spirit and purpose. "You molded my heart for liberty, justice, greatness, and beauty.... You cannot imagine how deeply engraved upon my heart are the lessons you taught me. Never could I delete so much as a comma from the great precepts that you set before me," Bolívar wrote his mentor in later life. In 1805 master and pupil journeyed to southern France and then to Italy. In Rome, on the Monte Sacro, Bolívar vowed that he would liberate his native land. Whether or not this was but an impulse of the moment or the result of mature reasoning cannot be determined from the evidence at hand. It cannot be denied, however, that the remainder of his life was devoted to the fulfillment of that vow. Leaving Rodríguez in Italy, Bolívar returned to Paris, confided his hopes to Fanny du Villars, and then set sail for the United States. Early in 1807, he visited Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. By February of that year he had arrived in Caracas.

The years 1807-10 saw the initiation of the Spanish-American Independence movement. Its birthplace was Caracas; one of its children was Bolívar. Aroused by the inequalities of the colonial system, incited by revolutionists like Francisco de Miranda, and angered by the Napoleonic invasion of Spain in 1808, a determined, republican-minded group in Caracas rejected Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain, and in April, 1810, the colonial governor was deposed and a 'junta' independent of Cádiz was established.

Bolívar secretly, and in 1809 publicly, participated in these developments. Meetings with other spirited young men were held at his home in Caracas in 1808 when agitation for revolution and independence was rife. After the arrest of some of the conspirators Bolívar withdrew to his country estate, but in April, 1810, he and his only brother Juan Vicente openly supported the extremists who were insisting on the expulsion of the colonial rulers. Two months later Bolívar was promoted to the rank of colonel in the militia and appointed head of a diplomatic mission to London.

The London mission marked the inception of Bolívar's career as a public servant. For twenty years his pen and sword were plied in behalf of the cause of freedom and independence. His achievements were many, his errors numerous, and, perhaps of greater significance, his enemies, both foreign and domestic, were energetic and jealous. But towering ominously over all personal factors was the inevitable conflict between a socio-economic heritage born of monarchy and a democratic-republican ideal made complex through factors of race, unbalanced economy, lack of educational opportunities, and ignorance of governmental procedures. In the final analysis, Bolívar's career is a study in adversities. He was



aware of his own personal problems as well as those of all Spanish America, and during his lifetime he endeavored to find two basic solutions - one for the difficulties of his day and another for the inevitable catastrophes that he predicted for the future.

From the standpoint of events and accomplishments, Bolívar's life from 1810 to 1830 falls into eight periods, namely, (1) service in the army of the first Venezuelan Republic under General Francisco Miranda from January, 1811, to the fall of that Republic in July 1812, following his return from London; (2) the campaign to liberate Caracas, starting at Cartagena, Colombia, late in 1812 and ending with the Spanish reoccupation of Venezuela in 1814; (3) military participation in the New Granadan Confederation and failure, after a civil war, to secure arms from the patriots in Cartagena in July, 1815; (4) self-exile to Haiti, highlighted by two naval expeditions against the Spanish in Venezuela in 1816 and 1817 and the establishment of headquarters at Angostura, present-day Ciudad Bolívar; (5) military success in the Orinoco River region of Venezuela and in New Granada and the creation of the Republic of Colombia during the years 1818 to 1821; (6) liberation of Ecuador and negotiations with General José de San Martín and the Peruvian government from 1821 to 1823; (7) defeat of the Spanish armies in Perú and the establishment of independent governments in Perú and Bolivia, 1824 to 1826; and (8) return to Venezuela and New Granada, dictatorship, and resignation, 1827 to 1830.



Bolívar's activities through these years can be grouped into three principal categories - military, political and international. His progress as a military leader stemmed in large measure from his hatred of the royalists and from his tenacity and perseverance. No small part of his own success was due to the activities of his subordinates, yet full credit must be accorded him for his ability to choose leaders as well as to lead and inspire the rank and file. Second-hand muskets, purchased in England and the United States, few and small bore cannon, and cavalry equipped principally with lances constituted the only matériel of war with which he worked. A small corps of Venezuelans and New Granadans and an even smaller group of English and Irish volunteers formed the nucleus of his army. Lack of time and money prevented the adequate equipping of the bulk of his forces. Combat was largely of a hand to hand nature, and casualties were high.

The War for Independence in northern South America involved a maze of minor actions, attacks and counterattacks, raids, and lootings, culminating in major battles in which one to ten thousand men were engaged on each side. Bolívar, as a general, is remembered today chiefly because of his victories in battle, although his writings graphically describe the minutiae of the warfare of his day. From the standpoint of success, Bolívar's military achievements from 1810 to 1818 were temporary only. Lacking organization and equipment, his troops could not maintain the momentary advantages obtained over a combination of regular Spanish troops, royalist sympathizers, and the fierce 'llaneros', or Venezuelan plainsmen. This period was highlighted by his daring expedition from New Granada to Caracas in 1813 - an undertaking which brought him fame as a leader of men. But lack of supplies, coupled with strong royalist and 'llanero' opposition, forced his retreat from the Venezuelan capital in 1814 and eventual exile. Given command of the army of the New Granadan Confederation in 1814-15, he forced the city of Bogotá to recognize the government of the Confederation; yet he failed in his efforts to subdue the rebellious officials of the city of Cartagena. At this point the entire movement for independence virtually collapsed with the arrival of General Pablo Morillo and a Spanish expeditionary force of some ten thousand troops. Bolívar spent eighteen months in Jamaica and Haiti seeking and obtaining aid from President Alexandre Pétion of Haiti and Luís Brión, a wealthy Dutch merchant-adventurer from Curacao. The ships, equipment, and money so procured enabled him to establish headquarters in the Orinoco River region. At Angostura, during 1817 and 1818, he directed minor attacks against the Spanish to the north, won the respect of José Antonio Páez, leader of the 'llaneros', received numerous British and Irish volunteers, and gathered about him a small but extremely faithful group of commanders - all preparatory to his first major

campaign.

In 1819, convinced of the futility of ousting the enemy from their Venezuelan strongholds, Bolívar and his aides conceived the audacious plan of crossing the Andes into New Granada, and, so to speak, attacking the Spanish from the rear. The wisdom of this plan was proved with the defeat of the royalist army at Boyacá, on August 7, 1819. The victory was the catalyst needed to stir the populace which had been suffering under the Spanish yoke. After taking Bogotá, Bolívar returned to free his native land for the third time. During a period of truce, he mapped out several campaigns and personally directed the one which culminated in victory at Carabobo on June 24, 1821, and in the reoccupation of Caracas four days later. Meanwhile, Páez, Carlos Soublette, Mariano Montilla, and others were freeing numerous regions and cities in Venezuela and New Granada.

With the establishment of the Republic of Grand Colombia in October, 1821, the Liberator initiated a series of military undertakings which, by 1826, resulted in the freeing of Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia. On April 7, 1822, at Bomboná in western Colombia, Bolívar was again victorious; his ablest lieutenant, General Antonio José de Sucre, enjoyed a like success at Pichincha on May 24 of the same year. These victories liberated Ecuador, and Bolívar entered Guayaquil on July 11, 1822. Fifteen days later he met General José de San Martín, the liberator of Chile and the Protector of Perú. This meeting has, in all probability, resulted in Latin America's greatest historical controversy. Bolívar did not share San Martín's optimism with regard to defeat of the Spanish forces by his (San Martín's) army in Perú and subsequently, on September 8, 1822 he offered to send 4,000 troops to the aid of Perú. Time justified Bolívar's views, for the army left by San Martín on his retirement was decisively defeated. Thereupon Bolívar proceeded to Perú to free that region.

Faced with divided loyalties among the Peruvian leaders and compelled to rely largely upon Colombia for troops and supplies, Bolívar undertook the defeat of the Spanish royalists in Perú and Upper Perú, present-day Bolivia. On August 4, 1824, he won his first major victory in that area at Junín. A second and final victory was gained by Sucre at Ayacucho on December 9, 1824. Except for the war between Colombia and Perú in 1829, Bolívar's military career came to an end in 1825. Persistence, untiring zeal, and a depth of purpose coupled with an openly admitted desire for glory enabled him to free five nations. The glory was his, but for this he sacrificed his health, made many enemies, and failed to carry out his plans respecting government.

Bolívar fervently believed in democracy, yet more in the Hamiltonian sense than the Jeffersonian. He, like many other statesmen of Colombia, pleaded for recognition of the lack of political experience on the part of the people. Few, too few, were even acquainted with parliamentary procedure; and virtually none possessed an appreciation for compromise, so vital to the operation of the United States and English systems of democracy. A constitution could not, in his opinion, change political concepts and practices molded by three centuries of royal government. His political system was primarily one of paternalism. He envisioned a transitional period during which the people would be educated for complete democracy. History has proved the validity of his views. But many of his contemporaries claimed he sought a crown -- a charge unwarranted by the evidence at hand.

Failure rather than success marked Bolívar's efforts in the realm of governmental structures. Bolivia and Perú alone adopted his life-term constitution. This plan of government was rejected in his own country in 1826 and again in 1828 as were many of his political innovations, such as a hereditary senate and a board of censors which he recommended to the Congress of Angostura (1819) and Cúcuta (1821). Viewed in the historical perspective, his greatest political opponent was the United States Constitution of 1787. The colonial political experience of the United States citizen, he repeated, was utterly different from that of the Spanish-American of the day. Time and time alone together with a truly patriotic guidance could prepare the people of Colombia for full participation in their government.

Bolívar was not above dictatorship. In 1827, compelled by circumstances compounded of national debt, civil war, and personal animosities, he assumed dictatorial powers in keeping with the Constitution of 1821. This move, born of a break between the Liberator and Francisco de Paula Santander, Vice President of Colombia, is more to be regretted than debated. Their parting, led to a political schism that caused much bloodshed in the years that followed. In such turbulent times Bolívar's insistence on a highly centralized government could not be reconciled with Santander's concept of a national state. The failure



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of these two leaders to agree was responsible for the dictatorship of 1827, an attack on Bolívar's life, exile for Santander, and the creation of two parties in New Granada that were to battle many times subsequent to 1829.

Failure, however, is not always synonymous with defeat. The sum total of his theories - their practicality, their eclecticism, yes, even their inconsistencies - stand out today as a tower of wisdom midst the woeful political ignorance of his era. In spite of his faults, he was a political martyr engendered of colonial adolescence in the field of government and enraptured by the paeans to the United States, English, and French democratic-republican systems. At the close of his career he wrote:

"I do not expect well-being for the country. This feeling, or rather this inner conviction, quenches my desire and drags me to the most miserable depths of desperation. I believe all lost forever and the country and my friends submerged in a tempest of calamities. If there were only one more sacrifice that I could make, if it were of my life, my happiness, and my honor, be sure that I would not hesitate. But I am convinced that the sacrifice would be in vain, because one poor man can do nothing against a whole world, and because I am unable to bring about the happiness of my country, I deny myself its command. There is yet more, the tyrants of my country have deprived me of it and I am an exile; so that I do not even have a fatherland for which to make the sacrifice."

The third major undertaking of Bolívar during the years 1815-30 belongs in the realm of international affairs. Therein he advocated a Hispanic-American league of states the council or assembly of which would serve as an arbiter of disputes, provide for military cooperation among those states in order to defend the continent, and negotiate an alliance with Great Britain. He also wrote of the desirability of creating a world organization dedicated to the maintenance of peace. For the greater part, Bolívar provided the inspiration for these schemes, leaving to others their realization. He did, however, personally endeavor to bring about military cooperation among all the Spanish-American states during the years 1822 to 1824.

The career of Simón Bolívar ended on a note of disillusionment. Twenty full years of active service had, in his opinion, achieved little but independence from Spain. His message to the Congress of Ocaña in 1828 reveals his anguish. In fact, at the time of his death he was preparing to seek exile in a foreign land.

Bolívar's great yearning for glory made him ever conscious of his duty. This consciousness apparently rankled deep when he was forced by the times and enemies to overstep the limits set by his philosophy of government. "Who knows," he mused prior to his departure for Perú, "but that one day I shall be made to suffer extreme penance for my misguided patriotism?" The failure of many of his contemporaries to recognize this patriotic motivation embittered him. The Bolívar of 1830 was a far different man from the Liberator of an earlier decade. But time has softened the bitterness, and history records his achievements rather than his failures. Nevertheless, history will never cease to evaluate Simón Bolívar, the Liberator. Each generation must and will reflect upon his worth, his character, his thoughts, his interests, his hopes, and his failures, for Bolívar is a veritable symbol of liberty, of liberty triumphant over despotism.

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The foregoing is taken from the foreword and introduction to the "Selected Writings of Bolívar" (Compiled by Vicente Lecuna and) edited by Harold A. Bierck, Jr., Assistant Professor of History, University of North Carolina,

TELEFONODDITIES

Casi Perdido: Un (1) Jefe de Grupo (interino)

Cuando: Noche del 18-19 de julio de 1961

Donde: Avenida Tamanaco (Plan de Préstamo)

Quien descubrió el 'corpus delicti' en posición horizontal: Mike Hammer (alias C.L.) a las 9:00 AM del miércoles.

Sintomatología: Intoxicación alimenticia

Consecuencias: Casi fatales ya que tuvo que aplazar su debut como Jefe de Grupo.

Que Pasó: FGM comió junto con CL (que ya tiene el estómago clásico de la gente de PR) y al regresar a casa sufrió de una manera indescriptible. Se arrastró hasta la biblioteca para consultar su libro de Consejos Médicos y leyó lo siguientes: "Su caso es grave, llama al médico en seguida" - Pero no tenía teléfono.... Gateó hasta la puerta trasera y dejó una nota para el lechero (por fortuna no era analfabeto) quien llamó a CL para participarle las buenas noticias.

Aclaratoria (antes de publicar el remitido):

CL no tenía nada que ver con la preparación de la comida.

THE 39 STEPS:

A los candidatos para ocupar el codiciado puesto de Editor de "El Pelicano" les sugerimos la conveniencia de mantenerse listos ya que hemos visto al titular corriendo el riesgo de ser atropellado cuatro veces para llegar de su oficina hasta la de Bill Byers que queda a tan corta distancia.

Igual cosa pasa cuando BB es invitado al café para una conferencia en la cumbre referente al proyecto "Teléfonos para la Avenida El Centro".

UN "OASIS" EN EL MIRAMAR:

El nuevo salón "Oasis" ya funciona con el siguiente horario: lunes a jueves, de 6.30 a 10.30 pm; viernes y sábado, de 6.30 pm a 1 am; domingo, de 6.30 a 11 pm.

Cada día habrá música selecta y atracciones especiales los fines de semana. Los 'sin-corbata' no tendrán acceso al salón.

Los "Pavitos" disfrutaron de esas facilidades y han insertado una cuña gratis en su columna "The Younger Set".

RECIPE FOR A GLASS HOPPER (To be sipped from everybody's glass): 1/3 white creme de menthe, 1/3 green mint, 1/3 light cream de cow. Shake with cracked ice, strain into cocktail glass.

WHAT'S ON AT THE MOVIES THIS WEEK

STUDS LONIGAN, THE BELLBOY saw LES BONNES FEMMES seated in a CIRCLE OF DECEPTION at THE CAPTAIN'S TABLE. JUVENTUD DESENFRENADA, the one called ESTERINA looked in THE NAKED MIRROR thinking of AMORES PELIGROSOS.

EL MAGO had repeatedly been on THE MARRIAGE GO-ROUND and was no stranger to the GIFT OF LOVE. Even when it turned to DESIRE IN THE DUST he could exclaim "QUE BONITO AMOR!", and if the lady said: "LOVE ME OR LEAVE ME" he'd LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN. He never worried about THE FOUR DESPERATE MEN, THE SUNDOWNERS because he knew that if they wandered into THE NAKED JUNGLE they'd meet ANDROCLES AND THE LION. Rather than be THE WALKING TARGET for THE VIOLENT MEN he could either go to EL CIRCO MAS GRANDE DEL MUNDO or see THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

CURSOS DE EXTENSION UNIVERSITARIA

Ciclo de Conferencias - Mes de Agosto

Horario: 7 a 8 pm Y 8 a 9 pm

Martes 1 - "En Torno a la Historia Política y Económica de Venezuela" - Dr. Rafael Gallegos C., Director de Cultura de la Universidad Central de Venezuela; "Visión Social de Venezuela" - Dr. Edilberto Moreno - UCV

Miércoles 2 - "La Iniciativa Privada y La Educación Venezolana" - Dr. Luis Beltrán Prieto F.; "Las Corrientes Literarias en Venezuela" - Profesor Carlos Gottberg (LUZ).

Jueves 3 - "La Oceanografía de Venezuela" - Dr. Luis Maga, Director del Instituto Oceanográfico de la UCV; "Los Problemas Sociales de la Salud del Venezolano" - Dr. Hernán Méndez Castellanos, Profesor de la Facultad de Medicina, UCV

Viernes 4 - "La Música en Venezuela" - Dr. Daniel Bendahan, Escuela Superior de Música de Caracas; "Humor y Mal Humor del Venezolano" - Profesor Luis Alfredo López Méndez.

Sábado 5 - "En Torno a la Historia de Venezuela" - Dr. J. M. Siso Martínez, Director de la Facultad de Historia-UCV "Problemas de la Docencia Secundaria en Venezuela" - Dr. Raúl Acogueda.

Lunes 7 - "El Ciudadano Ante El Derecho" Enrique Pérez Olivarez; "Historia del Periodismo en Venezuela" - Dr. Estéban Aguado Fráites.

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP. BY JOVE!!!

Dear Valerie:

Welcome to Amuay. This must seem pretty dull after school in México, college in Bloomington, Indiana and Coral Gables, Florida followed by work in Miami, Frisco and Caracas... And believe me it is. Of course there are several unique attractions such as last Friday's mirage - You didn't get wet, because it just never rains here; two houses on the same street with the same number, a bowling alley where the "Bolas Criollas" players try out.

Movies are generally about six-months old by the time they get here but occasionally we have a 'first nighter (estreno)' like "Leave Her to Heaven". ClubBahia's abuilding with swimming pool, tennis court, golf course. We promised Luigi that we wouldn't mention the quality of the meals inasmuch as that would be unfair to the competition.

Some ex-members of the SAMSA (Sociedad de Auxilio Mutuo de Solteros de Amuay) would like to get the Seven-Year Itch all over again... Y hablando de la SAMSA deseamos aprovechar la oportunidad de presentarle a uno de los más despabilado, activo, enérgico y alerta de nuestros muchachos en pose típico.

Lamentablemente el "Ladies' Chapter" no podrá reunirse por falta de quórum hasta mediados de septiembre cuando regresan las maestras. Sinembargo aquí lo que sobra es "nice people" y "you can have yourself a ball" una vez orientada. Su compañera, Gisela ya es veterana de casi tres semanas and we hope that you too will stay for a while... En lo que refiere a las tareas domésticas les recomendamos no aceptar la oferta de CL de hacerlas gratis ya que este individuo toma su trabajo demasiado en serio.

Su futuro jefe en Contabilidad, 'Il Corso' es ex-alumnus de la Universidad de Indiana y con hablarle del 'alma mater' no habrá problema siempre que termina el trabajo de hoy en el día de ayer.



... BUONA SERA

ESTADISTICA VITAL:

Valerie Louise Jove Fournier, nacido en New York en el mismo año en que Joe Louis ganó a Max Schmeling por K.O.

Estudió en el Colegio Americano en México hasta 1956 y en las Universidades de Indiana y Miami.

Ultimamente estuvo empleado con la I.V.I.C. (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas) en Caracas.

Datos adicionales pueden ser obtenidos mediante cuidadosa observación o solicitud personal.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NOTICE - DESARROLLO DE LA COMUNIDAD

Frecuentemente se presentan casos en que aparecen casas de familia con exceso en el consumo de agua a pesar de estar los inquilinos ausentes debido a vacaciones u otras causas.

Siendo de la exclusiva responsabilidad del ocupante de la casa el resultado del consumo en los servicios de utilidad pública (electricidad y agua), les recomendamos, a objeto de evitar en lo posible tales situaciones, que cuando tengan necesidad de ausentarse de sus viviendas y éstas queden al cuidado del jardinero u otras personas, sugerirles la conveniencia de usar el agua en forma moderada. De igual manera deben instruirles no dejar la grama bajo riego continuo y prolongado.

Por otra parte deben asegurarse que todos los grifos están cerrados evitando de esta manera la perdida de agua en cualquiera de las instalaciones interiores (lavaplatos, bateas, lavamanos, W. C., etc.).

De tomar estas medidas antes de su salida estamos seguro que el problema aludido será solucionado.

Not infrequently there have been cases of certain family units showing excess in water consumption in spite of the absence of the tenant on vacation or other absence from the area.

Inasmuch as the Utilities consumption (Water & Electricity) is the tenant's exclusive responsibility, we recommend that you advise the caretaker of the house (gardener or other person) as to the moderate use of water during your absence. They should be told not to leave the hose on for prolonged or continuous periods when watering the grass. If the house will not be occupied during your absence, you should ensure that all faucets are closed. This is especially necessary with regard to wash basins, sinks, W.C. etc.

We believe that such precautions, if taken, will result in the total elimination of this problem.

of this problem.

SERVICIOS RELIGIOSOS (RELIGIOUS SERVICES)

CATOLICA, APOSTOLICA, Y ROMANA (ROMAN CATHOLIC):

Iglesia de Cristo Rey - JUDIEANA: Misa Diaria (Daily Mass) - 6 & 6:30 a.m.

Domingo (Sunday) = 7, 8, 10 a.m. & 5:30 p.m. (Bendición)

Confesiones: Sábados y día de precepto y primeros viernes (Saturday and Eves of Holy

Days of Obligation & of First Fridays) - 5:30 p.m.

Capilla San Miguel - Caja de Agua

Iglesia de Las Piedras

Guardia Nacional

DOMINGO (Sunday) - 9:30 a.m.

DOMINGO - 8:00 a.m.

DOMINGO - 7:30 a.m.

Punto Fijo: Misa Diaria - 6 & 6:30 a.m. DOMINGO - 6, 7, 8, 9 a.m. y 5:30 p.m.

DOMINGO - 6, 7, 8, 9 a.m. y 5:30 p.m.

BAPTIST: Sunday - 9:15 a.m. - Sunday School - Casa N° 1102, Maturin

UNITED CHURCH OF AMUAY - CIVIC CENTER:

Sunday School classes have been discontinued until the middle of September.

Worship Service - 10:30 AM, Sunday morning, July 23rd. - Guest Speaker, Kenneth Larson,
from San Cristóbal, Táchira

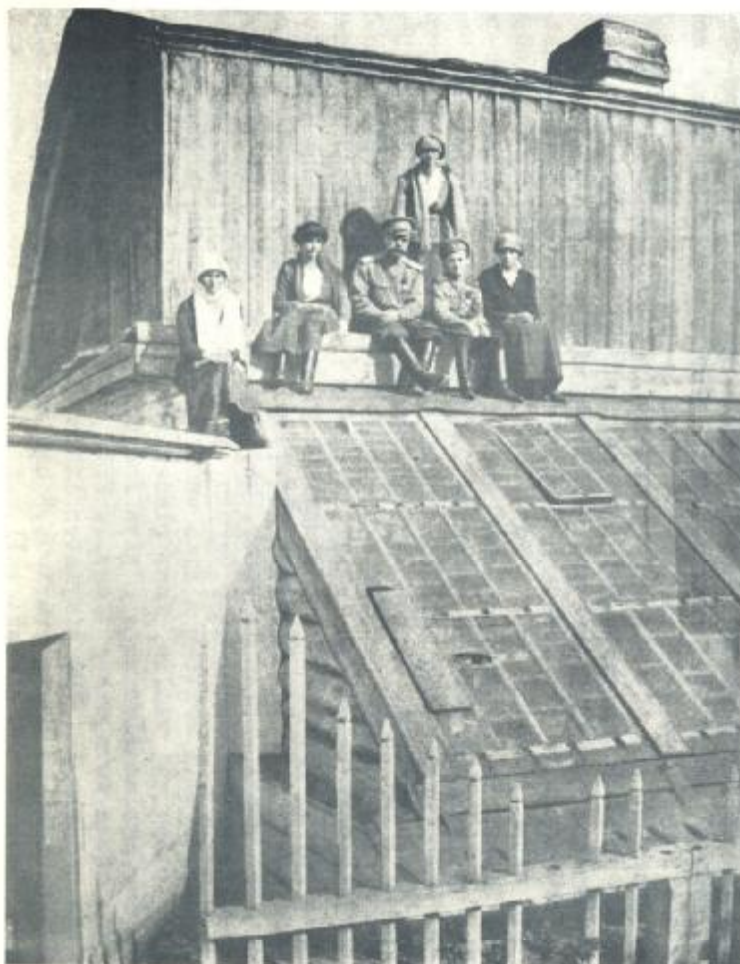
July 30th. - Daily Vacation Bible School Closing Program.

August 6th, - Guest Speaker.

August 6th.- Guest Speaker.
Arrangements have been made with The Evangelical Alliance Mission of Maracaibo (TEAM) to supply speakers for worship service on the first and third Sunday of each month, commencing on August 6th.

COMENZARON esta semana en Punto Fijo los Cursos de Extensión Universitaria. La colaboración de nuestro Grupo de Relaciones Públicas en este sentido, ha sido encomiable... SARAH Churchill, la actriz de 46 años de edad hija de Sir Winston Churchill, está internada en una cárcel de Londres. Será sometida a exámenes médicos y mentales. "Es una buena actriz - dijo alguien - pero le agradan mucho los palitos"... JOSE Amengual y Sra. alargaron la familia la semana pasada. La Ciguëña les trajo hembra... EL ACTRO Rod Cameron acaba de casarse en Los Angeles con su suegra. Rod tiene medio siglo de edad. Su "nueva" esposa le lleva 6 años... MANUEL Zorrilla, el Presidente del Club Judibana, recibió visita grata la semana pasada. Otra vez la Ciguëña. Su cargamento ahora fué de varón... SE ACUERDAN ustedes de Judy Garland, la "novia" de Mickey Rooney en una serie de inolvidable películas ? Judy acaba de cumplir 40 años y pesa casi lo mismo que Horacio Vanegas... UN LONG - play recomendable: "Viva" (The Music of Mexico) con Percy Faith y su orquesta. Las canciones son las de siempre: Granada, Guadalajara, Zandunga, Jarabe Tapáño, Noche de Ronda, Solamente Una Vez, La Paloma, La Cucaracha, etc. Pero los arreglos orquestales son estupendos. Me parece que en el Club Adaro lo han puesto... EN UN PERIODICO de Kansas City, y en la sección de avisos clasificados, apareció uno que ofrece en venta un conjunto de muebles flamantes para 3 habitaciones. Sobre el texto del anuncio, y con grandes letras, podía leerse: "Decidimos no casarnos"... FEDERICO Handel, el gran músico alemán, dominaba el órgano y el clavicordio a los 7 años de edad. Y Félix Mendelssohn, también alemán, aparece a los 9 años ante el público como pianista, y a los 11 ya tenía escrito un trío para piano, y cuerdas, una sonata para piano, otra sonata para piano y violín, cuatro piezas para órgano y un ensayo musical para escena y una cantata. La explicación que podemos dar a esto es sencilla: eran unos genios, eran alemanes, y eran otros tiempos... PABLITO regresa llorando de la escuela. La mamá le pregunta qué le sucede: - Mis compañeros se ríen de mí. Dicen que tengo la nariz grande - No les hagas caso, tesoro - le responde cariñosa la mamá - Anda, deja de llorar. Ve al armario, saca una sábana y suénate...ESTE fin de semana es largo. Si piensa viajar a Caracas por carro, no lo haga. Nos dicen que la carretera está en pésimas condiciones...

THERE BEGAN thisweek in Punto Fijo some University Extension courses. The cooperation of our Public Relations Group has been praiseworthy... SARAH Churchill, the 46-year-old actress daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, is being held in a London jail. She will be submitted to medical and mental examinations. "She's a good actress," someone said, "But she likes the bottle too well"... (She's what is known in some circles as a Positive Drinker)...JOSE Amengual and the Mrs. increased the family last week. The stork brought them a girl... THE ACTOR Rod Cameron has just married his mother-in-law in Los Angeles. Rod has reached the half-century mark and his "new" wife is past sixty... TRUE LOVE... MANUEL Zorrilla, president of the Judibana Club, received a nice visitor last week. The stork again. His cargo this time was a boy... DO YOU REMEMBER Judy Garland, the "sweet-heart" of Mickey Rooney in an unforgettable series of films? Judy has just turned 40 and she weighs about the same as Horacio Vanegas... A LONG play we recommend: "Viva" (The Music of Mexico) with Percy Faith and his orchestra. The songs are the same as always: Granada, Guadalajara, Zandunga, Jarabe Tapático, Noche de Ronda, Solamente UnaVez, La Paloma, La Cucaracha etc. (How's that for a translation?) But the orchestral arrangements are superb. I think they've put it in the Adaro Club... IN A KANSAS CITY newspaper, in the classified section, appeared an offer to sell a set of brand-new furniture for three rooms. Above the sale ad in big letters, one read: "we decided not to get married"... FREDERIC Handel, the great German composer, was master of the organ and clavichord at the age of 7. And Felix Mendelssohn, also German, at 9 appeared before the public as a pianist, and at 11 had already written a trio and chords for piano, a sonata for piano, another sonata for piano and violin, four pieces for the organ, a musical for the stage and a cantata. The explanation we can give for this is simple: they were geniuses, they were Germans, and those were other times... PETE returns from school crying. His mama asks him what the trouble is: "My playmates laugh at me. They say I have a great big nose." "Pay no attention to them, precious," his mama replies affectionately, "Run along and stop crying. Look in the closet, pull out a sheet and blow your nose"...



JULIO 16-1918 **ROYAL PRISONERS**, the deposed Czar Nicholas and his children sit in the sun on a roof in Tobolsk, Siberia. From left they are Grand Duchesses Olga and Anastasia, the czar, Grand Duchess Tatiana, the czarovich, Grand Duchess Maria.



ON ENGLISH VISIT in 1909 Anastasia sat on lawn with brother. Seated on chairs (left to right) are Princess Mary (later Queen Mary), Czar Nicholas II, Edward VII,

czarina, Prince of Wales, Grand Duchess Marie. Standing: Prince Edward (Duke of Windsor), Queen Alexandra, Princesses Mary, Victoria, Anastasia's sisters Olga, Tatiana.



Frank Schenkel-Linn
COLONEL ARANA



OREGON -
JULY 17, 1928



VILLA
JULY 20, 1923



GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

JULIO 16-22 - SEMANA DE ASESINATOS POLITICOS (Y Otras Noticias):

Para empezar este calendario de asesinatos regresamos al día 16 DE JULIO DE 1912, fecha en la cual Herman Rosenthal, jugador profesional recibió su merecido a manos del Tte. de Policía Charles Becker, su complice, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, "Whitey Lewis" Seidensher y "Dago Frank" Cirofici. No obstante la profesión de su víctima estos caballeros fueron ejecutados en la silla eléctrica en la carcel de Sing Sing el 13 de abril de 1914; Becker el 30 de julio de 1915.

Prisionero desde su abdicación como Emperador de Rusia el día 15 de marzo de 1917, Nicolás II fué asesinado con su esposa, hijos, médico familiar, criada, cocinero, mayordomo y perrito durante la noche de Julio 16-17 de 1918 en la bodega de su casa-cárcel en Ekaterinburg (ahora Sverdlovsk). Al enterarse de probables ataques de tropas Checos en los Urales los Comisarios Soviéticos en Moscú recomendaron a Yourkovsky, comisario en Ekaterinburg y Medvediev, comandante de la guardia ejercer una estricta vigilancia a los presos imperiales (convertidos en simples Ciudadanos Romanov) sin indicarles los medios a utilizarse para sacarlos de la zona amenazada. En reunión secreta fué decidido la suerte del Zar y su familia y Yourkovsky recibió ordenes de matarlos. Exigió que tal orden fuera firmada y al obtener 16 firmas procedió a cumplirla de una manera brutal junto con Medvediev y los guardias letones. Todos fueron acribillados pero según testigos presenciales el menor Alexis y la Duquesa Anastasia no murieron instantaneamente, siendo necesario que Yourkovsky aplicará 'el tiro de gracia' al otrora heredero al trono mientras que la joven fué ayudada con las bayonetas. Los cadáveres fueron llevados en literas a un camión y trasladados a una mina abandonada, Los Cuatro Hermanos. Vaciaron varias latas de vitriolo encima de cadáveres y les prendieron fuego... Sinembargo desde 1920 varias personas han reclamado ser Anastasia - y la leyenda de haber escapado milagrosamente aquella noche de pesadilla ha sido mantenido viva por Anna Anderson, la más famosa de las pretendientes... La foto a la izquierda muestra el ex-Zar y sus hijos, ya presos, en Tobolsk, Siberia. La otra fotografía fué tomada durante una visita a Inglaterra en 1909. Su tío, Eduardo VII (bisabuelo de la Reina Isabel II) lleva gorra blanca; su primo hermano, Jorge V está sentado al lado de la Zarina y el jovencito a la izquierda es hoy día Duque de Windsor.

EL 17 DE JULIO DE 1928 llegó el turno del General Alvaro Obregón, ex-Presidente y Presidente-Electo de México en San Angel cerca de la Ciudad de México... Y en esa misma fecha empezó la matanza colectiva más sangrienta de nuestra época, la Guerra Civil Española... La Revuelta contra el gobierno republicano empezó en Marruecos y se extendió a España... Los alzados contaban con gran parte del ejercito, las fuerzas aéreas y aproximadamente la mitad de las fuerzas navales... José Giral fué nombrado Primer Ministro... Los insurgentes fueron derrotados en Madrid el 18 de julio pero tuvieron éxito en Cádiz, Huelva, Sevilla, Cordoba y Granada el día siguiente, estableciéndose gobierno propio en día 24 de julio... El año 1936.

EL 18 DE JULIO DE 1949 es recordado en Guatemala como el día en que el Coronel Francisco J. Arana, "hombre fuerte" detrás del Presidente Juan José Arévalo, tuvo cita con la muerte. Su asesinato provocó un alzamiento militar rápidamente dominado. El Ministro de la Defensa para esa fecha era el Comandante Jacobo Arbenz, sucesor de Arévalo en la Presidencia.

EL 19 DE JULIO DE 1947 en Birmania, el Gabinete en pleno fué eliminado físicamente por el ex-Primer Ministro, U. Saw. Su víctima era U. Aung San. Los asesinos fueron ahorcados el 8 de mayo de 1948.

Jesús Salas Barraza (quien sanurió en cama en Mayo 1951) asesino a "Pancho" Villa en el pueblo de Parral, México el 20 de julio de 1923. La fotografía fué tomada en Agosto de 1914 en ciudad Juárez, en la frontera de México y los EE.UU. cuando Villa y Obregón se dirigían a Sonora para arreglar discrepancias con otros jefes revolucionarios. Pershing (mas tarde Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Americanas en Europa en la Primera Guerra Mundial), entonces comandante en El Paso, sobre el Río Bravo, les hizo una visita de cortesía. Mas tarde Villa combatió primero contra Obregón y luego contra Pershing... Esa misma fecha en 1944 marcó un atentado contra la vida de Adolf Hitler (Veáse fotografías en la siguiente página)... EL 21 DE JULIO DE 1946 era fatal para Gualberto Villaroel, Presidente de Bolivia... EL 22 DE JULIO DE 1934 Vió la liquidación del 'gangster' John Dillinger, apolitico.



THE TARGET OF THE ASSASSIN'S BOMB: Adolf Hitler during one of his impassioned oratorical demonstrations. It was against him that the plot of the German Generals was directed—and miscarried.



HITLER AND HIS GENERALS. The Führer is on the left; in the background is Field-Marshal Brauer, reported to be implicated in the plot; Field-Marshal von Brauer is in the center; General Guderian, the new Chief of Staff, is on the right.

THE REVOLT OF THE GENERALS

Some of the Leading Personalities Implicated in the Plot to Assassinate the German Führer

On July 20 an attempt was made on the life of Hitler. Apparently, as far as can be gathered from the vector of sunrise and speculation, the Führer was in conference in a hall in Berchtesgaden when a bomb exploded "two yards" from him. Hitler received only slight burns and injuries. Immediately, it became apparent that all was far from being well in the Reich. The German Generals, it was said, had incited the plot and the actual bomb was thrown by Count von Stauffenberg (who has since been executed). No one outside Germany yet knows exactly what has happened—and in Germany itself probably only a few people know all the facts. But it is clear that, within the Reich itself, a powerful opposition has sprung up and has felt strong enough to launch this blow against the hitherto unopposed Führer. The immediate contribution by the Nazis has been to inaugurate a reign of terror. It is undoubted that thousands of Germans will die as a result of Hitler's "purge."



HITLER WITH COLONEL-GENERAL ALFRED JODL. The latter was Chief of the Führer's personal Military Staff. He is reported to have been injured by the bomb intended for Hitler.



LIEUT.-GENERAL BODENSCHATZ, who was at the conference at Berchtesgaden and who was also slightly injured when the bomb exploded.



HEINRICH HIMMLER, the Gestapo Chief, who has now become "Commander-in-Chief of the Home Front Army." It is he who is now carrying out the "purge" in Germany amongst the disaffected Generals and Army officers.



GENERAL VON STUMPE, who has been appointed Commander of the "Luftwaffe" by Göring. He is one of the "loyal" Generals in whose hands great power has now been placed.



COLONEL-GENERAL HEINZ GUDERIAN, the new Chief of Staff appointed by Hitler, to replace the man "taken to hospital." He is a tank expert who led the advance to Moscow.

Soviet armies were pressing into Poland, the Western Allies were about to break through at St. Lô, and he was around the heavy oak table at the Führer's headquarters in Rastenburg, East Prussia, was able to offer much encouragement. "Do you know where the Russian Panzer armies are?" demanded Hitler, and got no answer. "Again no information from aerial reconnaissance . . . ?" At the dreary conference droned on that sweltering July 20, 1944, a trim, distinguished colonel named Count Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg strolled into the room and, after being greeted by Hitler, casually placed his thick briefcase under the table, as close to the Führer as possible. A few minutes later, the colonel was called outside on the telephone. At 12:50 p.m., his briefcase exploded.

Had it not been for the fact that an officer, who found the briefcase in his



COLONEL VON STAUFFENBERG. Traitor or hero?



FIRST PICTURE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT—received by radio from Stockholm. It shows Hitler conversing with (left to right) Göring, Himmler, Lörzer and Mussolini (back to camera).



NOW HITLER RECEIVED MUSSOLINI immediately after the bomb attempt. The Führer is wearing a cloak and is tendering his left hand to the Italian Dictator. He received only slight burns and injuries in the explosion.

Balag—Rene Christopher, Freiherr Schenk von Stauffenberg, whose name has been given as the man who threw the bomb at Hitler at Berchtesgaden.



way, had just shoved it a few inches to a place behind the thick base of the table and thus provided Hitler with a shield against the blast. World War II might have ended within a few days. As it was, Hitler suffered only a burst eardrum and a bruised arm, was well enough to meet Mussolini at the station that very afternoon. But though the plot of July 20 failed, it later began to haunt the Germans. Were the plotters traitors or heroes?

Films for the Führer. The July 20 plotters—a network of diplomats, politicians and clergymen, working with disillusioned generals and colonels—had paid dearly for their pains. As soon as the news went out that Hitler was alive, the Gestapo began its dragon Operation Thunderstorm, which brought the number of Germans arrested that year to 33,000. Stauffenberg was shot, and every other man, woman and child by that name was ordered arrested. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel chose suicide by poison. At least 600 men were either gallotized or strangled by piano wire suspended from metal hooks, and their final agonies were filmed and sent to the Führer.

But in spite of the sweep of Operation Thunderstorm, the Allies, still wedded to the notion of unconditional surrender, took the position that the July 20 plot was the work of a few desperate Prussian Junker "reactionaries" bent opportunistically on salvaging what they could from a hopeless situation. And even Germans who agreed that Hitler was a menace were appalled at the idea of killing off a commander in time of war.

The question of motive became important. As the years passed, 15 books including one by Allen Dulles (then in charge of U.S. espionage against Germany), were written to show that to an unsuspected extent, the plot was a sincere and patriotic attempt to save the honor of a nation. Postwar German courts absolved the plotters of treason, and each July 20, German newspapers have published eulogies of the conspirators. But the old argument about unquestioning loyalty in wartime lived on among diehard anti-July 20 officers, while the rest of the country preferred to forget the incident along with everything else connected with the last years of Hitler.

Nota de Duelo para Juana Sujo



EN MI LIBRETA de apuntes había escrito: "visitar a Juana Sujo". Había proyectado esta visita para el mes de septiembre, aprovechando mis vacaciones a Caracas, porque quería no solamente saludar a esta mujer dedicada por entero a las actividades del teatro, sino que además me hubiera complacido felicitarla por la extraordinaria labor que en el ambiente escénico ella venía desarrollando con luminosa insistencia.

Hasta había pensado en intentar una obra teatral para ella. Una vez se lo dije. Ella había sonreído entonces con aire complaciente. Me animó a que la escribiera. En estos días yo había comenzado a planear la obra para Juana Sujo que ya definitivamente no escribiré.

La noticia de su muerte tiene que haber enlutado la sensibilidad de la gente aficionada al teatro en nuestro país. Porque Juana, venida de los predios del Sur para filmar una película en Caracas, había decidido quedarse aquí, en Venezuela, con nosotros. Y al quedarse había tomado una decisión todavía más seria: iba a hacer teatro.

De lo que hizo, de lo que se esforzó por llevar adelante sus plausibles proyectos, hoy tenemos claro testimonio. Me parece que siempre que se hable del "fomento del entusiasmo" por el teatro en Venezuela habrá que nombrar con respeto y admiración a Juana Sujo.

Juan Martínez Toro.

A SIMPLE OUTLINE OF HOW TO SCORE IN BOWLING...



Scoring is a fascinating and enjoyable part of the game of bowling. If you know how to score, you are indeed fortunate, mainly because scoring gives you a chance to sit down. Here, then, is a brief simple outline of how to keep score. To make it even simpler, we have supplied a typical score (above) which you can follow while learning. Ready? Then here goes...

A game of bowling consists of ten innings, or frames. There are ten pins set up for each frame, and you have two balls, or chances to knock as many of them down as you can. If you knock down, say, seven pins with your two balls in the first frame, you put a seven in the first frame's big box. No, the little box is not for the score the midgets bowling in the next alley make, the little box is in case you make a spare or a strike. If you knock down all ten pins with your two balls, that is a spare. If you knock down all ten pins with your first ball, that is a strike. If you make a spare, you don't put anything down in the big box, you put a spare sign in the little box. This gives you ten pins plus the amount of pins you knock down with your next ball. If you get a strike, you put a strike sign in the little box, and this gives you ten pins plus the amount of pins you knock down with your next two balls. Thus, if you get a spare in the first frame, and you knock down eight pins with the first ball in the second frame, you can see that you get eighteen in the first frame. If you get a strike in the first frame and knock down nine pins with both balls in the second frame, you can see that you get nineteen in the first frame and nine more in the second frame for a total of twenty-eight.

However, if you get ten pins with both balls in the second frame, you can see that this gives you twenty points in the first frame and a spare sign in the second frame, which means that in the second frame, you'll add ten points to the twenty in the first frame plus the amount of pins you knock down with the first ball in the third frame. Now, if you get a strike with the first ball in the second frame, and you already had a strike in the first frame, then you can't put anything down in the first frame because, as you can see, you still have another ball coming which won't be rolled till the third frame. Thus, the pins you knock down with that first ball in the third frame will be added to the ten pins you knocked down with the strike ball in the second frame, and all that will be added to the ten pins you knocked down with the strike ball in the first frame to give you your first frame's score. Then, the pins you knock down with the second ball you roll in the third frame will be added to the pins you knocked down with the first ball in the third frame, and that will be added to the ten pins you knocked down with the strike ball in the second frame which will be added to the score in the first frame to give you the score in the second frame. Now, if you happen to get a strike with the first ball you roll in the third frame, then you still owe one more ball to the second frame which won't be rolled till the fourth frame, and which will be the first of the two you owe to the third frame, and...

Well, as you can see, when it comes to scoring, here is one place where you can get rid of plenty pent-up hostility.

JERRY LEWIS

as



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-IN A SERIES OF
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WRITTEN, PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY JERRY LEWIS - ASSOCIATE PRODUCER ERNEST D. GLUCKSMAN - A JERRY LEWIS PRODUCTION - A PARAMOUNT RELEASE

Auto Cine 
JULIO 30 - 6:30 PM-Continuado



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El domingo pasado una caravana de Kartistas madrugadores seguidos por un cortejo de fanaticos hicieron acto de presencia en las pistas corianas. Jim Gilbert estrenó su nuevo "Chuto" pero botó la cadena todas las veces. Bob Reedy puso en órbita su poderoso Bimotor y tuvo completo dominio de Karro y Pista, excepto la docena de veces que se salió. Juan Hernández se dió cuenta de pronto que mejor que correr era zambullirse en el barro y alla esta. Charlie Overstreet presintió que sería mejor escarmentar en cabeza ajena, pero finalmente decidió competir con Hernández. Boaze concluyó que la pista en realidad no estaba resbalosa pero porque abandonó después de un par de vueltas?

Los de Coro dormían la siesta a pierna suelta compitiendo sus ronquidos con el de los motores. El Domingo 23, Las Carreras serán en la Ciudad de las mujeres bonitas, Valencia... Y si no llueve, Judibana tendrá competencias.

Last Sunday action moved to Coro as a caravan of eager drivers and fans took on the soggy Coro plains. Gilbert broke-in his new "Shorty" but threw his chain every time. Reedy zoomed about the slippery tracks with his powerful twin-engined Kart, while Hernández found it was more fun just to dive in the mud. He tried it with his kart a couple of times and the last time he made a beautiful angel dive into a mud puddle. They're still looking for him. Overstreet took a long, suspicious look at the track and decided that watching was healthier. He finally raced Hernández. Boaze didn't think the track was slippery at all, but left before the races even started. Reason: A Bent Frame - Cause: You Guess.

As for the Coro drivers, they were having their usual Sunday afternoon siesta. Next Sunday, the 23rd. (Tomorrow), there will be racing in beautiful Valencia. We might also have races in Judibana. The Weather??? will decide.

@@

Más secretos del éxito del Boliche

Nunca haga uso más que de los confines de su propia cancha. Todos los saltos y brincos que se den después de lanzar la bola, no afectarán el curso de la misma ni servirán para tumbar más pines. No se desaliente cuando tenga mala suerte, es parte del juego, recuerde las chuzas que probablemente no merecía, debido a un lanzamiento débil y tembloroso. La mala y buena suerte se compensan.

No le eche la culpa a las canchas o a los pines por pequeñas puntuaciones.

Las condiciones son iguales para todos los que la usen. Vigile cada bola después de lanzarla para darse cuenta de su curso y acción sobre los pines. Haciendo ésto podrá usted localizar el punto exacto para lograr chuzas y así mantener el ángulo correcto.

Cuando tenga que tumbar un "Split" no lo tire descuidadamente. Uno o dos pines pueden significar el ganar o perder el juego. Es posible tirar todos los "Splits". El boliche es juego de caballeros. No tiene cabida para los provocadores o de mal comportamiento. Mantenga el deporte a un alto nivel en todo tiempo. No muestre envidia por la puntuación buena de su contrario. Hay que alabar a otros lo mismo que Ud. espera que lo alaben a usted cuando su puntuación es buena.

LIGA DE BOLICHE DE ADARO (Junio-Septiembre, 1961)

Equipo	J	G	P	Pts.	Nombre	JJ	Pines	Ave.
1-Peleadores	24	16	8	16	H. Rincón	18	3260	181
2-Comisarios	28	16	12	16	A. Miller	12	2146	178
3-Sobadores	28	16	12	16	E. Rodriguez	15	2567	171
4-Mecánicos	28	14½	13½	14½	R. Burgess	20	3405	170
Mejor Juego-Comisarios - 2º 970					Basado en un mínimo de 9			
Mejor Serie-Pocketeros - 2616					Juegos			
<u>Numeritos individuales:</u> Mejor Juego (236) - J. Lustgarten;								
Mejor Serie: (616) - Hugo Rincón								
Canchas	RESULTADOS DEL Jueves 13				.. Y DEL LUNES 17			
1 y 2	Comisarios-2 Peleadores-2				Comisarios-4 Mec. - 0			
3 y 4	Mecánicos -4 Mochos -0				Sobadores -4 P.E.G.- 0			
5 y 6	P. E. G. -3 Pocketeros-1				Tigres -2 Pocket.-2			

THE YOUNGER SET

The Adaro Summer Bowling League came to an exciting end Sunday night with the last games, the award presentation, and a hamburger supper. As expected, the Flintstones held their lead in the tournament and came out victorious. Members of the winning team were Luis Graterol, Bob Campbell, Vernie Bodden Jr., Bruce Ross, Gail Cambre, and Patty Hewitt. The boys received Nivada-Discus wristwatches and the girls received Caciques as prizes.

Men's (& Boy's) high individual series was won by Luis Graterol, but the award of the wristwatch was passed down the line because of a League rule stating that no one person could receive more than one prize. Bob Campbell was second in high individual series, so he too was exempt from winning another watch. Finally came number three, (TCU's gift to women), Al Herndon Jr. He got the Nivada (The watch which went to the Antarctic with the U. S. Navy). Men's high scratch game was won by (yes, you guessed it) Luis Graterol. Al Herndon, Jr. was second (he already had a watch), so the award was given to number three position. Bill Herndon and Bob Campbell tied for third, so Bill got the Nivada.. (Ed. What did Bob get? The band?).

Women's (& Girl's) high individual series was won by Annie Bodden and she received a beautiful Cacique as the prize (The Caciques themselves were pretty ugly). Miss Bodden also won the high scratch game, so the award for that was dropped to number two. (Here we go again!) Gail Cambre was second (she was on the winning team), so Betty Amos received the Cacique.

If you are now confused as to who won what, just think of the poor secretary who had to figure all of this out (Big Deal!!!!). Ed: You lost me in the second paragraph - I am pretty sure as to who won what but am having some difficulty finding out who got what - You with me? In any event for the benefit of the scorers we dug something out that will really cloud perspective.

Many thanks are to be given to Mr. Vernie Bodden who arranged for the beautiful prizes. We are also grateful to the Adaro Club for its monetary donation and to Mr. Klar for the good feed on Sunday night. Again we thank Mr. Glenn Cambre and Mr. Howard Hart, and also odontologist-to-be Everett Nixon who was the League's secretary.

Much to our regret, no one has called in any news (Unlike the Editor, we have telephones), or for that matter, we did not even receive any gripes. Consequently, the column is again written from a somewhat limited point of view (all TCU).

RAIN, Rain, Rain... Some people may not believe this, but Friday afternoon Al and Bill Herndon were seen quietly rowing down Calle Cumaná in Mr. Gray's fourteen-foot aluminum boat. Actually they were out to rescue stranded passengers of a stalled Transporte Salas' bus, but these people felt safer wading in approximately three feet of water. Pumpkin will never believe it when he sees the pictures. (Ed. For Texans you boys are pretty modest. What do you mean "quietly rowing"? With all those waves?).

Pattie MacMillan has gone to Caripito for a weeks stay and John Hart is off to Merida for the week-end. Steve Bertha is spending the week-end with his parents at their beach house in Chichiriviche. Farewell to Bruce Ross and his friend, Mark Bennett, who returned to Canada this past week.

John Hart regrets calling off his party Saturday night, but due to the rain it was necessary. It was to be a gala event and tables were to be set in the patio. The rain flooded the patio and all sympathize with Mrs. Hart for not wanting mud pies and tracks all over her house. John wishes to inform everyone that the party is postponed until further notice (In the meantime he's praying to the Rain Gods for more rain).

The next bit of news does not exactly pertain to the younger crowd, but we hope that all ages are reading our column. For those who have not seen the new cocktail lounge at the Club Miramar in Shell, it is a pleasure to inform you that it is really beautiful and a lovely place to go for an evening out (No Minors). The lounge has red carpets and white

circular couches, western type bar stools, and an awning over the main bar. The light and dark green of the walls set the longue off elegantly. In the middle is a circular floor with three red lights beaming upon it. Music for atmosphere is played until nine o'clock when the dance music begins. It is rumored that the interior decoration and furnishings ran into five figures without centimos. No place for the Tie-less.

Speaking of Shell, their Ladies' Club has set up quite an itinerary for Shell and Creole teenagers, ages 14 through 19. Since our Creole group ranges 13-23, we wonder if those out of the 14-19 range will be completely excluded (Ed: By European standards anyone over the age of 19 is super-annuated except he can prove that he is twenteen, twenty-oneateen, twentytwoateen or twentythreeateen, so how 'teen' does that make you?). Nevertheless, the activities are varied and it looks like a lot of fun. Activities include horse racing games (bring lots of money and your daily-double forms), a visit to the Shell Refinery (bring lots of microfilm), a car rally (your mother can drive if you don't have a license), Hawaiian dance (with Hawaiian music played by a combo from Punte Fijo), and many more. Please disregard the sarcasm; we have to put something in to make this column more interesting. We, or rather age group 14-19 seriously thank all the mothers of the Shell Ladies' Club for allowing Creole to participate in their Summer Program (Whatever happened to ours?). We sincerely hope that the venture is successful and all Creole students involved are looking forward to the opening day.

Unfortunately because of magnetic layers in the ionosphere (a common excuse of the DJ), we have been unable to communicate with our celebrated post Melvin Furd, but we do have another quite good selection for your enjoyment,



I LIKE YOU

Though you're schizoid and neurotic,
Plagued with episodes, psychotic,
Fraught with phobias quite fatal,
Traumatized in days prenatal,
Purging id and superego,
And frustrating your libido,
Paranoid, unrealistic,
Maladjusted, narcissistic.....
..... I like you anyway !!!



Anonymous (Can you blame him?)

Journalistic giants Al Herndon Jr. and John Hart got together again to bring you their news and views on the doings of the younger set... Come September we're going to miss this column and h.d.

STORKSVILLE: Candidata para kindergarten en la Escuela Simón Bolívar, Clase de '66, Carmen Elena Amengual llegó a las 9:15 A.M. del día 16 de julio. Una niña altísima - 31 cm, pesó 3,280 Kgs. y ya a los tres días de nacida tenía novio, un Holandés-Canadiense-Venezolano que la lleva 1 cm. de estatura pero pesa menos (3,160)... Se trata de Jack Stanborough, hijo de John y Renata, quien hizo su entrada al retén a las 5.00 AM del miércoles. Señoras - Vamos a ver si tratan al nuevo Presidente del Colegio Médico con un poco más de consideración.

SCALPEL: Desfilaron por el pabellón de cirugía del Hospital Sagrada Familia: Hilda Nystrom, Jeff Dameron, Francis Nieto, Luis Larrea, Lola Thomas... Waunita Demmon sigue hospitalizada.

GONE: Rev. Donald Cashen and his wife, Carol - Off to Rochester, New York via Central América on Tuesday... Anne Pinedo (the one who stayed behind with the Briges) - on Saturday after being 'dined' by h.d. - Anne stayed over to finish school at the Escuela Simón Bolívar.

-AGOSTO 3- T E A T R O -AGOSTO 3-

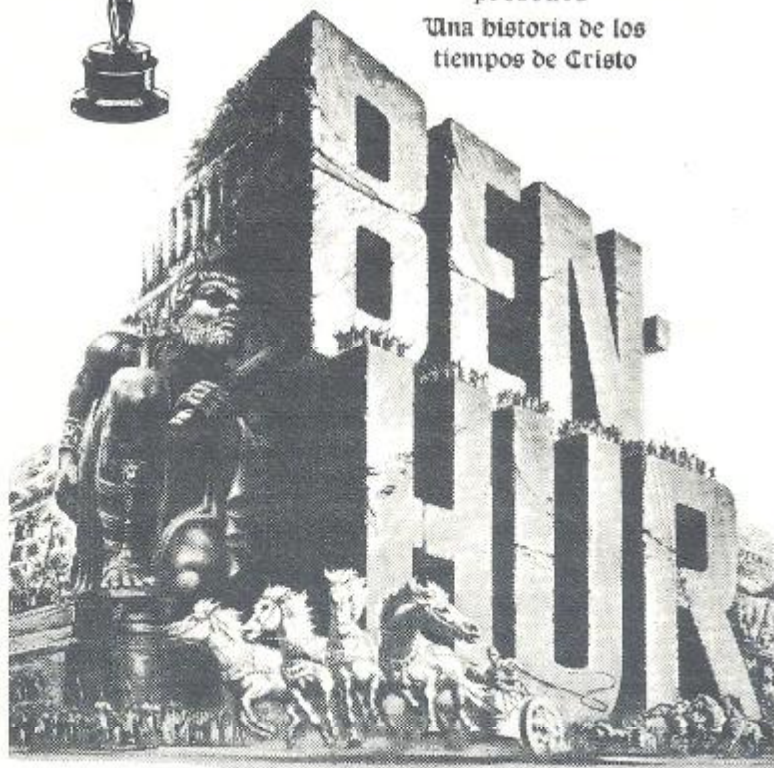
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CINEPROGRAMA DOMINICAL

THE SUNDOWNERS (Tres Vidas Errantes) - Especialmente recomendable para Australianos, este film fué basado en la novela de Jon Cleary (1952) sobre la vida cotidiana en las llanuras de la región interior de Australia y la crianza de ovejas.

El término "sundowner" refiere al tipo errante que pasa de pueblo a pueblo y puesto a puesto sin echar raíces en ninguna parte. Robert Mitchum hace tal papel mientras su esposa (Deborah Kerr) le predica los beneficios del ahorro y pacientemente espera el día cuando nuestro héroe decidirá comprar una granja y convertirse en un 'caballero'. Peter Ustinov como un soltero empedernido mantiene su fama de actor cómico. * * * * *

If Peggy Hammond would like to hear the Americans and the English speak Australian, this show is highly recommended. It is based on Jon Cleary's 1952 novel about life in the "outback" - the vast sheep steppes of the Australian hinterland.

'Sundowner', Robert Mitchum, a drifter. The missus, Deborah Kerr who would like him to save some money and settle down. First attempt is a job as a 'rouseabout' in a shearing shed, then a game of two-up - Broke, drift and give the little lady a life as rough as bags. Peter Ustinov turns in a good performance as something of a ladies' man. The animals, dingoes, wombats and sheep are scene stealers. Square dinkum.

EL BOTONES (The Bellboy) - Escrita, producida y dirigida por Jerry Lewis quien interpreta el papel de Stanley, botones del Hotel Fontainebleau de Miami, cuya dedicación al trabajo es sólo comparable a su incompetencia y habilidad para enredar toda clase de situaciones.

En este rol, sin ningún diálogo - con excepción de la breve escena en donde aparece como él mismo, Jerry Lewis, el famoso astro del cine -, la técnica "silenciosa" permite a Jerry por primera vez en lapantalla, desplegar su ilimitado talento para la mímica. * * * * *

Jerry Lewis, the producer, director, writer and actor in the title role as bellboy, Stanley, whose zeal and zest for his work are matched only by his incompetence and ability to foul up every situation. Bellboy faux pas Galore.

CINEPROGRAMA - SHELL CARDON: (22 al 31 de julio de 1961)

SABADO/DOMINGO - 22/23 - MILAGRO DE AMOR (Gift of Love), (A), en Cinemascope y Colores, con Lauren Bacal y Robert Stack
 LUNES 24 - ESTAS BUENAS MUJERES (LES BONNES FEMMES), (B), Bernardette Lafont, Clotilde (Joano)
 MARTES 25 - EL MAGO, (B), con Cantinflas
 MIERCOLES 26 - ECOS DEL PASADO (Desire in the Dust), (B), en Cinemascope, con Raymond Burr (Perry Mason) y Martha Hyer
 JUEVES 27 - AMORES PELIGROSOS (Frangines), (C), con Dora Doll y Louis Saigner
 VIERNES 28 - (7:00 PM - Niños) - EL CIRCO MAS GRANDE DEL MUNDO, (A), en Cinemascope y colores, con Oleg Popov
 SABADO/DOMINGO - 29/30 - LOS ULTIMOS DIAS DE POMPEYA (The Last Days of Pompeii), (B), en Cinemascope y colores, con Steve Reeves (Mr. America) y Barbara
 LUNES 31 - LA AMANTE DEL DIABLO (Visa pour L'Enfer), (C), con Claudine Dupuys & (Carol Jean Gabin

NOTA: Horario: 8:00 AM todos los días con excepción del Viernes.

VENTAS	AVISOS	SALES
Un Corral, Lámpara de Pie, Juego de ollas, sillas para jardín, 2 salvavidas para niños, Ropa para Damas y niños (1-2 años) DE 8 a 11 a.m. Y de 1 a 4 p.m. - VALERA N° 1222, JUDIBANA		1 Playpen, foot-lamp, patio chairs, Set of Pots, 2 life-jackets for children, Clothing for ladies and children (1-2 Yrs)
Cortadora de Grama (Rotario) - 20", Persianas para Casa Tipo-A, 3/4-Ton. aparato de aire acondicionado; Alfombras de fibra, Mesas. CASA N° 423, CALLE CARACAS		Golf Clubs & Cart, 20" Rotary Mower, Venetian Blinds for A-Type House, 3/4 Ton Air-conditioner, Fibre Rug, Odd Tables, Barbecue Pit (Portable), Double Dress Form
Ropa para adultos y niños, Juego de Maletas "Samsonite", Maleta 'Pullman', necesaire y maletín 904 AVENIDA TACHIRA		Clothing for adults and children, 3-pc. Samsonite luggage - 1 g. Pullman case, weekend case and makeup case.
VENTA FINAL - Ropa y varios artículos MORGAN - N° 901, AVENIDA TACHIRA		FINAL SALE - Miscellaneous Items and Clothing
Piano 'Storey-Clark' - buena condición; Cortinas para sala - Casa Tipo-A; Biblioteca - Caoba Venezolana; Escritorio de Metal. DE 4 a 6 PM - HARP - N° 1249 BARCELONA, JUDIBANA		Storey-Clark Piano in good condition; Living Room drapes, custom made for A-type house; Large Book-case - Venezuelan mahogany; Metal Desk.

OVERFLOW:

Centristas - Para pasar sus vacaciones de verano con sus padres llegaron procedente de Los Teques, Margot Nieto y Erika Holod.

AL CERRAR, fuimos informado de varios cambios en el horario de AVENSA. Parece que los día Martes, Miercoles, Viernes y Sábado el primer vuelo para Maracaibo (Vuelo N° 521) saldrá de Maiquetía a las 5 a.m., llegando a Las Piedras a las 6 a.m.... Saldrá de Las Piedras a las 6.20 a.m. y llegará a Maracaibo a las 7 a.m..... Otro cambio en el "line-up" afectó al Vuelo N° 507 de la siguiente manera: Salida de Maiquetía: 08.30 a.m. via Puerto Cabello y Coro, llegando a Las Piedras a las 10:30 a.m.... Salida de Las Piedras: 10.45 a.m. llegando a Maracaibo a las 11.25.

El vuelo favorito de los solteros (N° 525) ahora saldrá de Maiquetía a las 3:30 pm, llegando a Las Piedras a las 4:30 PM. Saldrá de Las Piedras a las 4:45 p.m. con destino: Maracaibo (5:25 pm)... Vuelo N° 508 ahora sale de Maracaibo a las 2:50 pm, llega a Las Piedras at las 3:30 pm, para salir dentro de 15 minutos via Coro y Puerto Cabello con destino: Maiquetía (5:45 pm.)

Les sugerimos la conveniencia de verificar estos cambios con la Agencia de Viajes América (Teléfono 488)

CINEPROGRAMA		J U D I B A N A	A U T O C I N E
HORARIO		7:30 PM & 9:30 PM	7:30 PM - Continuoado (ex-Domingo)
SABADO Julio 22		*5pm-El Triunfo de Tarzan	QUE BONITO AMOR - Censura A
SATURDAY		QUE EL CIELO LA JUZGUE (Leave Her to Heaven)-B-Gene Tierney-CWilde	Lola Beltran Antonio Aguilar Luz María Aguilar
DOMINGO Julio 23		*3pm-Fiebre de Sangre - G. Peck	LOS DESPERADOS (Four Desperate Men)
SUNDAY		*5pm-Los Bandidos de Rio Frio PRESTAME TU MARIDO (The Marriage Go-Round)-James Mason-S. Hayward	Aldo Ray
LUNES Julio 24		*5pm-Davy Crockett & Los Piratas del Rio(DCrockett & the River Pirates)-Technicolor-Fess Parker	6:30 PM - Continuoado *
MONDAY		EL ESPIA (Circle of Deception) Bradford Dillman - Suzy Parker	LOS MALOS (The Violent Men) - A
MARTES Julio 25		AMAME O DEJAME (Love Me or Leave Me) - Cinemascope-Technicolor	Cinemascope-Technicolor - Glenn Ford
TUESDAY		Doris Day James Cagney	Barbara Stanwyck Edward G. Robinson
MIERCOLES Julio 26		ANDROCLES Y EL LEON (Androcles and the Lion) - Censura A	ME PERSIGUE LA MUERTE (The Walking Target) - Censura B - Joan Evans
WEDNESDAY		Victor Mature - Jean Simmons	Ronald Foster Merry Anders
JUEVES Julio 27		CAMAROTES INDISCRETOS (The Captain's Table) - Technicolor	E S T E R I N A - Censura A
THURSDAY		John Gregson Peggy Cummings	Carla Gravina - Geoffrey Horne
VIERNES Julio 28		TRES VIDAS ERRANTES (The Sundowners) - Technicolor	MARABUNTA (The Naked Jungle) - (A)
FRIDAY		Robert Mitchum - Deborah Kerr	Technicolor
SABADO Julio 29		*5pm-Tarzan el Temerario	Eleanor Parker Charleton Heston
SATURDAY		EL ESPEJO DESNUDO (The Naked Mirror)-Terence Morgan-HCourt	EL PECADOR INSACIABLE (Studs Lonigan)
DOMINGO Julio 30		*3pm-Hombre sin Rumbo-KDouglas	Censura B - Christopher Knight
SUNDAY		*5pm-Vaya Tipos	Dick Foran Venetia Stephenson
		TRES VIDAS ERRANTES(The Sundowners)	JUVENTUD DESENFRENADA - Censura B
			Luz María Aguilar - Alvaro Ortiz
			Olivia Michel
			EL BOTONES (The Bellboy)-6:30 PM-Contd.*
			Jerry Lewis

M A N A Ñ A - DOMINGO, 23 DE JULIO - A U T O C I N E - TOMORROW - SUNDAY - 6:30 PM

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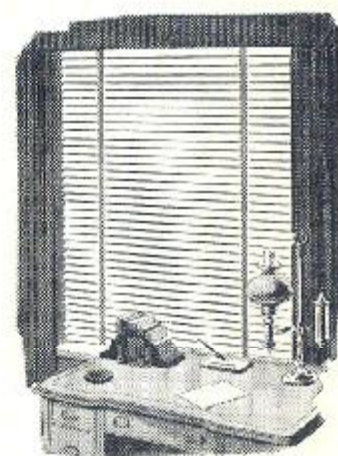
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JULY 22, 1961

JUDIBANA, ESTADO FALCON

VOL. XIV N° 3

ENGLISH AS SHE'S NOT TAUGHT (Part VI):

by Jacques Barzun

The great cry today is for improved communication, mass communication, the arts of communication, and yet under the pretext of being free and easy and above quibbling, those who do the most talking and writing indulge themselves in the very obscurities and ambiguities that cause the outcry. 417

They are abetted, moreover, by another offspring of the scientific spirit, the professional student of language. In his modern embodiment, the linguist takes the view that whatever occurs in anybody's speech is a fact of language and must not be tampered with, but only caught in flight and pinned on a card. This is "scientific detachment", and it has gone so far that under its influence in many schools all the categories of grammar, syntax, and rhetoric have been discarded. The modern way to learn English or a foreign language is to absorb a phrase-by-phrase enumeration of all that might conceivably be said in ordinary talk - a directory instead of a grammar. 461

This brings us back to our first difficulty, how to teach the millions the use of their mother tongue in composition. We have made nearly everybody literate in the sense of able to read and write words. But that is not writing. Even those who profess disdain for the literary art and the literary quibbles respond automatically to good writing, which they find unexpectedly easy to read and retain, mysteriously "pleasant" as compared with their neighbors' mitted prose. The linguists themselves pay lip service to "effective" speech, approving the end while forbidding discrimination among the means. 257

Now many thousands of people in the United States today exercise the discrimination; there is amid the garbage a steady supply of good writing, modestly done and published - in every newspaper and magazine, over TV and radio, in millions of ads and public notices, in railroad timetables, travel booklets, and printed instructions on objects of daily use. Good writing is good writing wherever it occurs, and some of the impugned comics which are supposed to defile the native well of English in our young are far better than acceptable. 270

It is therefore idle and erroneous to condemn "the newspapers" or "the radio" en masse. Here too one must discriminate, and the failure to do so is one cause of the trouble - the strange cultural trait whose origin I have sketched and which makes us at once indifferent to our language, full of complaints about it, and irresponsible about mangleing it still more. In these conditions people who write well learn to do so by virtue of a strong desire, developed usually under necessity; their job requires lucidity, precision, brevity. If they write advertising copy they must not only make it fit the space but make the words yield the tone.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)