

EL CONQUISTADOR

DE MEXICO CITY COLLEGE



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Wednesday, September 10, 1947

Grad. School Head To Make U.S.A. Survey

Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford, co-chairman of MCC's graduate school, will leave October 1 for the United States for an extended survey of American colleges.

Dr. Stafford plans to visit a representative group of American universities, in order to study the graduate schools of each. Some of the colleges she will visit are the University of North Carolina, Princeton, Chicago, Brown and the Universities of California and Michigan.

"I plan to study the setups of the various graduate schools as well as to seek reactions on the various innovations we have introduced here," Dr. Lavery said.

During her two-month absence, the graduate school will be in charge of Dr. José Gaos.

—oOo—

MCC To Hire Bus. Manager

During the next few days, Mexico City College expects to hire a business manager, according to Dean Paul V. Murray, vice president of the college.

Until now Dr. H. L. Cain, president of the college, has been overseeing the business administration of the school.

Dr. Cain has now set up an office at Mexico City College. His office is in one of the new structures in the patio and his hours will be from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. each day. Up until now his duties as superintendent of the American School in Tacubaya have demanded most of his day-time hours.

—oOo—

Rowe To Rio For Chem Job

Keith M. "Mike" Rowe, advertising manager of El Conquistador, is heading south.

Itching feet has claimed Mike, who lost no time wiring his acceptance of an offer tendered him by a chemical firm in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"I hate to leave Mexico, the college and all my friends here, but this was too good an offer to pass up," he said.

Mike, who is a resident of Seattle, Wash., was graduated with a BA from MCC last June, and has been doing graduate work since then. He plans to leave for Washington this week with his car and dog "Waxie" for a farewell visit with his family before sailing for Rio.

Thurston Back From Air Tour

United States Ambassador Walter Thurston returned to Mexico City Friday from a four-day air tour of Western Mexico which took him to Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Mexicali, Tijuana and Nogales.

Mr. Thurston has already visited Northeast and Central Mexico and made this trip to know Mexico better and confer with United States Consular Officials.

The American Ambassador was accompanied by the American Public Affairs Officer, Dorsey Fisher; Military Attache General James Spry, and Colonel G. P. Champion. They traveled in the Military Attache's plane.

Cities Mr. Thurston visited two weeks ago included Ciudad Juarez, Agua Prieta, San Luis Potosi, Torreon and Chihuahua. This week he will stop in Guadalajara and Mazatlan on Tuesday, in Guaymas, Mexicali and Tijuana on Wednesday, and in Nogales on Thursday.

—oOo—

Prof. Garcia Rejoins MCC Next Quarter

Carlos Bosch Garcia, who has been studying in Washington on a Guggenheim scholarship for the last year, will rejoin the MCC faculty during the winter quarter, Dean Paul V. Murray announced yesterday. He will teach United States-Latin American relations, a subject in which he is now doing research.

About a year ago Mr. Bosch Garcia was married to Concepción Giral, daughter of Dr. José Giral, former president of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile.

Mr. Bosch Garcia, upon his return, will find both his father and brother teaching at MCC. His father, Dr. Pedro Bosch Gimpera, one of Europe's leading archaeologists, will be teaching Spanish history. Former rector of the University of Barcelona, Dr. Bosch Gimpera was Minister of the Interior in the autonomous Catalanian Republican government.

The third member of the Bosch family on the MCC faculty is Pedro Bosch Garcia, instructor in economics.

—oOo—

SCIENTISTS WILL EXPLORE FOR LOST CONTINENTS

A Swedish expedition, under one of the most eminent of Scandinavian scientists, Professor Hans Peterson, recently started from Gothenburg on a voyage which will take the motor-schooner "Albatross" round the world in 15 months. Among other researches, the scientists will seek for evidences of the risings and fallings of the ocean floor, and aim at solving the most fascinating problem of the seven seas — the mystery of the world's drowned continents.

Such lost lands once existed, it is certain, where the oceans now roll miles deep. For the continents are by no means as stable as their immensity would suggest. Quite apart from one theory that they are on "the float", or moving over rocks beneath in the interior of the earth—the so-called migration of the continents—none of the continents is stationary. And scientists declare that Europe is destined to suffer the same fate as the vanished continents, and millions of years hence the intelligent beings on this globe will dredge up not vestiges of animal and vegetable life, but bits of shells, bombs, vestiges of our so-called "civilization".

The first hunting ground of the "Albatross" is the Caribbean Sea, where conditions were once very different from what they are now. Just nine years back the discovery of a "lost continent" in northern Mexico, buried 100,000,000 years ago beneath the

sediments of an ancient sea, was reported to the Geological Society of America. The report of the geologists revealed that the continent had the shape of a bear's claw, and projected eastwards for about 250 miles from the southern border of Texas into an ocean which once lay in what is now central Mexico.

From there the "Albatross" will sail into the Pacific, where there are many absorbing problems to solve relating to lost lands. Closely associated with the mystery is that of Easter Island, with its puzzling monuments. One theory is that Easter Island was once the highest point of land for hundreds of miles around, and now crowns a drowned continent.

There is a possibility that South America was joined with New Zealand, and this with Australia. Then Easter Island would share with other islands of the Pacific the bridge that linked America and the Antipodes. As the highest land over a great radius it might become a place of pilgrimage and its volcano an object of worship.

There is a belief that another lonely island, Tristan da Cunha, is part of an enormous continent which once connected South America, Africa, and Australasia, and the "Albatross" hopes to clear up some of the mystery which surrounds this.

A glance at the map shows, for instance, a long chain of islands

(Continued on page 6)

FACULTY INCREASES FOR FALL QUARTER

Next Session To See Many New Courses

Mexico City College's Fall Quarter will add several members to the faculty.

Lic. Salvador Toscano, well known in art and anthropology circles, will teach "Art in the Indian Pre-Columbian Civilizations" (209). Lic. Toscano has taught in the National University and has lectured in the U. S. A.

Lic. José Rojas Garcidueñas, researchist in Mexican art and the colonial theater, will teach "The Renaissance in Italy & Spain" (205).

Students See Amb. Thurston

Three American high school students who came to Mexico under the auspices of a New York newspaper, visited Ambassador Walter Thurston Monday at the American Embassy, accompanied by their hosts in the Mexican capital.

Anita Greco, of Suffern, New York, Howard Burnett, of Norwood, New Jersey, and Violet Buermyer, of Hasbrouck, New Jersey, arrived here to visit Mexican schools and meet local students. Their trip was organized by the New York paper and sponsored by local civic organizations in their home towns.

Mrs. Romero Cervantes made arrangements for the students to be housed in the homes of Lic. and Mrs. Jesus Amber, Mr. and Mrs. Honorato Huerta, Mr. Pablo Cerrillos, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Luis Diaz, and Mr. and Mrs. Abel de Cardenas.

Ambassador Thurston received the American students and their hosts in the Embassy residence.

—oOo—

Gov. Jester Honored By U.S.A. Embassy

Governor Beauford Jester, of Texas, who is vacationing in Mexico with his wife and two children, was honored Friday Aug. 22 with a reception at the American Embassy.

Ambassador Walter Thurston met the Texas governor, Mrs. Jester, and the following members of their party: Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dealey, Dr. Alex Terrell, John Terrell, Capt. Wilson E. Stone, Capt. John Wiley Bullard, Miss Ruth Kirk, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Braniff.

Sr. Francisco de la Maza, historian and author, will teach "Art in New Spain" (210).

Srs. Toscano, Garcidueñas and de la Maza are members of the Institute of Aesthetic Investigations which is connected with the National University.

Commercial art will be taught by Sr. Fernando Ricardo Belain. Sr. Belain is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Industrial Art and has done free lance work of diverse types.

Srita. Angela Martínez del Rio has been added to the Spanish language Staff. She has taught Spanish at the National University and was also Counselor for Women Students at that institution.

The two Basic Art classes will be instructed by Mrs. Ruth Annis de Lascoux who is at present MCC's Director of Housing.

Ing. Guillermo Prieto will teach Algebra and Calculus.

Three Sociology courses will be the responsibility of Miss Eleanor Carroll who is a candidate for Ph. D. at Columbia University.

The Psychology Department, headed by Dr. Rogelio Guerrero, will give three courses: General Psychology (101), Psychology of Personality (201), Psychology of Adolescence (203).

—oOo—

Rodriguez Gets Merit Award

General Abelardo Rodriguez, Governor of Sonora and former president, received the United States Legion of Merit Award, degree of commander, at the American Embassy Thursday, Aug. 21, at the direction of President Harry S. Truman.

American Embassy Counsellor Raymond Geist made the presentation to Gen. Rodriguez. National Defense Minister General Gilberto R. Limon, Under Secretary General Gonzales Lugo, Oficial Mayor General Francisco J. Grajales, Manuel Tello, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, and Mrs. Tello were among those invited.

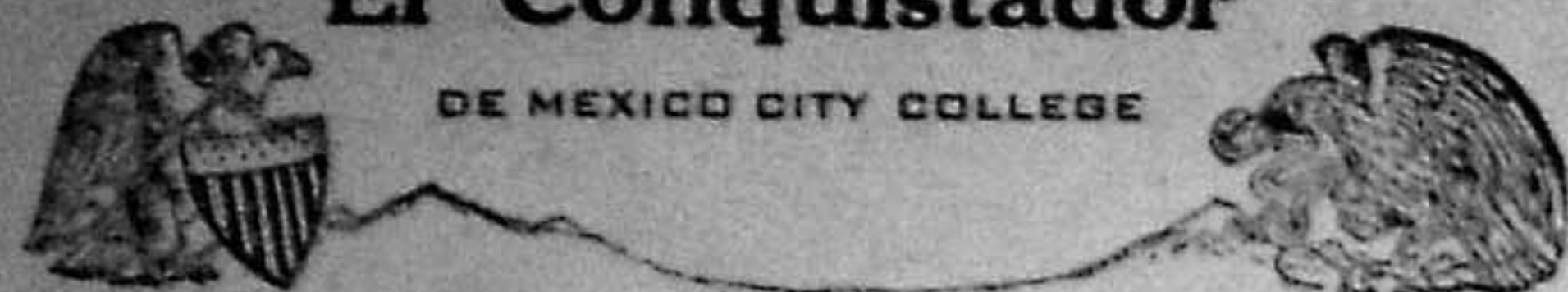
After the ceremony, General Rodriguez was honored with a luncheon at the Boulevard Restaurant.

The citation which accompanied the award praised General Rodriguez for his "keen foresight and meritorious conduct" while he served as Co-ordinator of Production and Commander of the Region of the Gulf from June, 1942 until September, 1945.

General Rodriguez was commended for encouraging cooperation between Mexico and the United States when they faced a common enemy.

El Conquistador

DE MEXICO CITY COLLEGE



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"THE POINT OF IRRITATION"

Perhaps you know that radio commercials strive for the "Point of Irritation", as they phrase it. (LS/MFT—Pepsicola hits the spot—That Oxydol sparkle—They satisfy—Containing Irium).

This means that they repeat a short, repetitive statement over and over until the public, having reached a comatose state, wanders dazedly forth to purchase the correct cigaret, soft drink, soap, tooth paste or deodorant.

One of the most soul-satisfying scenes we have ever read is in Philip Wylie's latest book. In it, an artist character, assisted by his son and daughter, smash to bits a beautiful console radio while the announcer intimately inquires about the hygiene of their armpits.

It sounds absurd to say that advertisers deliberately seek this "Point of Irritation". But it is more absurd—as well as embarrassing—to realize that this method works.

To show you how true this is, take the case of Radio Station WQQW of Washington, D. C. Six months ago WQQW, "The station for intelligent listeners", began to broadcast. It refused to air soap operas, horror shows, "chill-the-children" shows and most singing commercials. The criterion was good taste.

They were determined to broadcast good music, news, literary and scientific programs.

Commercials were limited to four one-minute spots an hour. Manager Brecher said, "We believe that a listener is entitled to a program after every commercial". WQQW lost money for the entire six months. They folded in August.

The radio advertisers took their business elsewhere because, although the station reached 49,000 families, it was estimated that 86% of the listeners had been to college.

We don't know many college graduates, but somehow, it seems overly flattering.

Let us view this situation with the right perspective. It isn't the advertisers that are crazy. Far from it. They make money, lots of money, by following this philosophy. If the present type of radio programs did not pay off let us not be so naive to assume that they would continue.

Radio advertisers pay for those programs that are able to extract the largest amount of dollars from the listening public.

Death can be other than physical. If our composite intelligence does not show signs of mental demise at least it is moribund. One of the commercials refused by WQQW was that of a Washington, D. C. mortician. The commercial was to say—"In case of death, call us".

Does anyone know his telephone number?

J. P.

Latin American Press Has Valid Complaints

Editors of Latin-American newspapers complain that the United States press concentrates on the capricious, the catastrophes, accidents, clashes and calamities of Latin-American nations, rather than on their national personality, culture, and economics.

A survey of fifty U. S. newspapers from all parts of the country for March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1947, presents a graphic illustration of their claims. On March 10th Dr. Enrique Hertzog took the oath, of office as President of Bolivia after an election in which the two principal candidates were separated by less than 300 votes. There was no violence and no threat of violence as Bolivia demonstrated her political maturity.

This is the fifth of a series of seven poems written by MCC student Harold A. Gregory. The remaining two poems will appear in successive weeks on this same page.

Three on a Match

By Harold A. Gregory

*We've been together, sharing love,
 And what each gave, received in turn
 As much to make each other whole
 Again... and saved our every burn.*

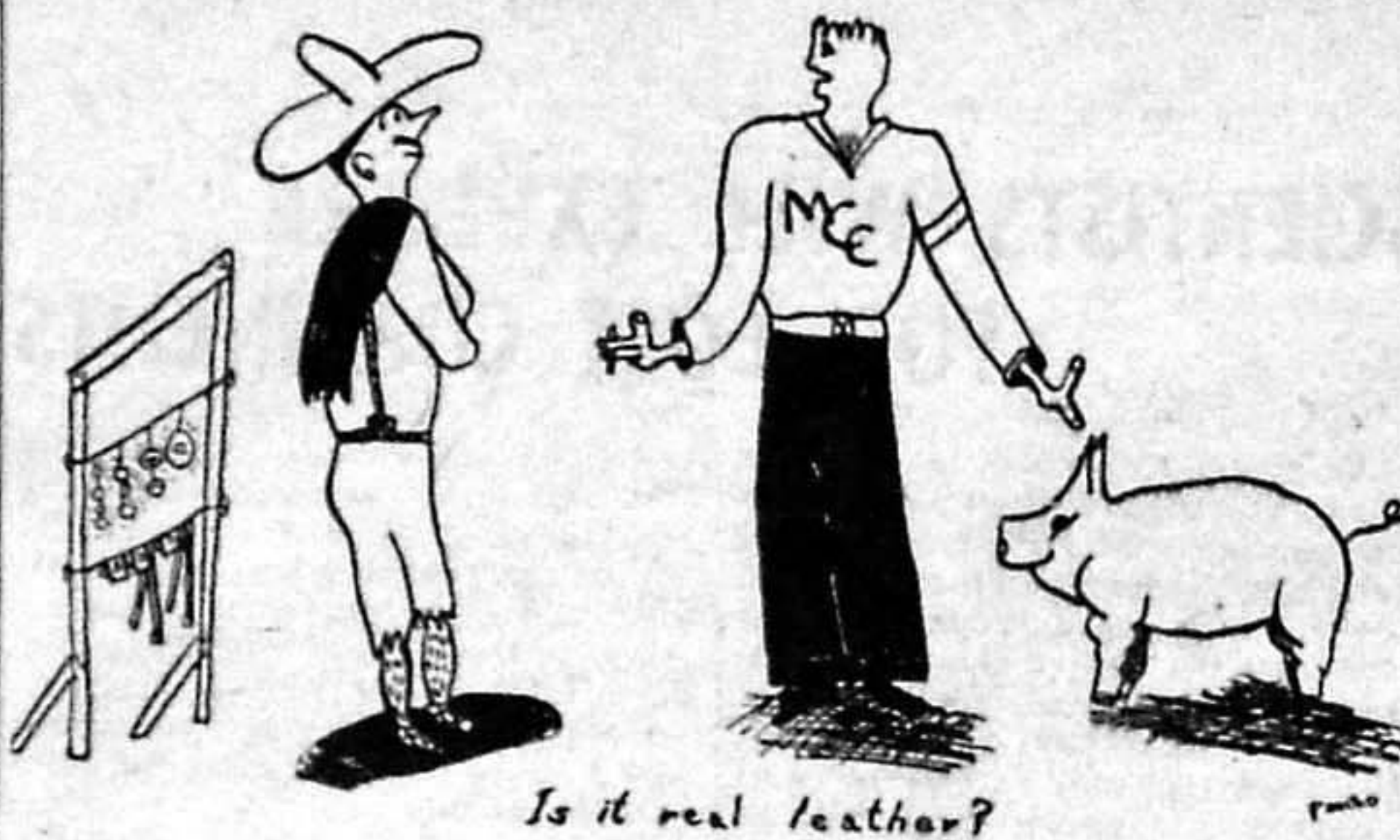
*How can I now explain to you
 That though my love for you is same:
 That though my share still matches yours;
 I've matched another flame.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor, EL CONQUISTADOR:
 Let me congratulate Juan Cobre on his "World In Review" Column. I think it is one of the finest re-write jobs I have ever seen, but aren't TIME and the NATION magazines copyrighted?
 E. H. H.

To the Editor, EL CONQUISTADOR:
 In reference to your editorial, "Einstein or Elsie", I fully agree with you. There is something rather simple and child-like about Americans. We seem to prefer the "ballyhoo" and "hoopla" instead of the true values of life.
 However, I'm afraid it does little good to tell an idiot how stupid he is.
 P. B. J.

To the Editor, EL CONQUISTADOR:
 In last week's newspaper you had an article about a "Spanish graded word list". How's chances of publishing this list? I'd like to know what these 6702 words are.
 Mike Shultz.
 (Editor's note: The list may be copyrighted. We will find out if it is possible for us to publish it, and, if so, we will print the Spanish graded word list in an early issue).



The story of the inauguration was buried deep in a few papers and not carried in the others. Tales of blood in Paraguay were front-paged.

This reflects an ignorance of the importance of Latin America, and a superiority complex on the part of citizens of the United States, due to their lack of understanding of Latin-American culture.

Mr. Robert C. Notson, Managing Editor of THE OREGONIAN of Portland, Oregon believes that a complete change in this situation cannot be made merely at the will of various editors. "In the first place, the abnormal, the unusual, constitutes, and always will, a very considerable portion of the news. In the second place, news value is based on reader interest."

The question of whether or not the press should attempt to educate the public is difficult to answer. It depends on your definition of "educate". Some editors may slant a straight news story in such a way to bring out a personal ideological point. Obviously, that is an unsafe interpretation of the meaning of the word. Such personal expression belongs only on the editorial page, not in news stories.

We Americans living in Mexico, through our own personal knowledge of Latin-American people and their culture, can be the greatest force for the re-education of the U. S.

It is extremely important that our nation develop a true picture of the worth of Latin-America. For in future years friendship and mutual understanding with Latin America may well be a matter of life or of death.

FROM THE Desk of the Dean PAUL V. MURRAY

Mexico City is beginning to get steamed up over the coming meeting of UNESCO here in November.

Let's hope that the meeting will result in more work and less talk than United Nations get-togethers have been noted for up till now. I don't know much about what the programs call for, but I am interested in knowing if any delegation is going to have a veto power when matters reach the voting stage.

—oOo—

The fifteenth and sixteenth of September are notable days in Mexico. I hope all the students here will get a chance to observe "las fiestas patrias" up close. If you decide to mix with the crowd at the Zocalo next Monday night at 11 o'clock when President Aleman will come out on the main balcony of the Palace to "dar el Grito", make sure you go as un-encumbered as possible.

The Mexican police always warn the Zocalo crowds to beware of pickpockets that night—and some of our students have learned that it's smart to beware of them at other times too.

If you can't identify the Cura Hidalgo—who was responsible for the first "Grito" at Dolores, Guanajuato in 1810—I suggest you look up the biographical sketch of him in James Magner's Men of Mexico.

I first came in contact with Hidalgo's name and personality back in 1933 and wound up writing a Master's thesis on him.

Today—well, I guess I wouldn't dare do any kind of a thesis on him! He was a strange and complex man and one would have to know so much more than most of us do in order to do justice to the "Padre de la Patria".

—oOo—

One of the courses I'd like to see in the Journalism department is a course in Catalog Writing. Half a dozen of us here have been working on the new catalog, off and on, for the past six months. Speaking for myself, I'd say it would be great if we could pass the job on to a group of students and then have for ourselves only the job of correction and revision. And if any of you want a one word description to describe college catalogs in general it's this: Inconsistency.

I don't believe any two of the dozens I've looked at have anything really in common except inconsistency. And the only thing harder to read than a college catalog is a railroad timetable.

—oOo—

After a talk with Mr. Ralph Barlow, an American Guggenheim Scholar who has made Nahuatl his special field of study, I feel like getting El Conquistador to run a special story entitled: "Wanted—One Hundred Students of Nahuatl!"

According to Mr. Barlow, local agencies and groups could use scores of men and women trained in Nahuatl language and literature. There is an enormous need to send trained "scribes" into the towns and villages to take down the stories, legends, sayings, plays, etc., which are told and acted in Nahuatl.

Finally, the Mexican government needs people—let's say in the Public Health Department—who can conduct government business in regions of Mexico where Nahuatl is spoken practically to the exclusion of Spanish.

(Since we call our school team the Aztecas, it might be a good idea to get all our athletes to learn their "mother" tongue. Imagine what it would do for our team signals!)

Must We Barter?

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE DOLLAR CRISIS

By JAMES J. PETRESSEN

Money, heretofore the medium of exchange, has now assumed such proportions in the economy of the world that we in America have invested it with a role which it does not represent—that of capital and capital goods. Through this concept we are forcing the rest of the world back into the system of barter.

The rest of the world is fast running into what has been termed the Dollar Crisis. Unless some steps are soon taken what few countries have dollars will soon exhaust them. Whereupon it will be impossible for these dollar-short countries to purchase goods in the United States.

In Europe today the majority

of the nations are faced with this imminent catastrophe. Belgium needs wheat and can offer plate glass in return; Italy needs metals and can offer fruits and labor in return; Norway needs textiles and can offer wood pulp and timber in return. These countries have few dollars. Only essential items are being bought in the U. S. These items are being paid for in dollars since these are few exports from these countries to balance the trade. What they do have to offer in return for our products are not needed in the U. S. Last year the U. S. exported \$21 billion worth of materials and bought only \$8 billion worth in return. The dif-

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The Graphic Arts

The Workshop Of Mexico's Political

Preserving the traditions of Mexico's great graphic artisan, the lithographer José Guadalupe Posada, is Mexico's unique artists' workshop known as "Taller de Gráfico Popular".

The workshop at Quintana Roo 127, in area is little more than a "hole in the wall", but its influence in Mexican art, nevertheless, has been formidable.

Pablo O'Higgins, mural painter and one of the moving forces behind the more or less informal organization, described the group's objective in this way:

"We follow more or less the traditional techniques in the graphic arts. Technique is important, but not the most important thing to us. More important to us is what we SAY".

Mr. O'Higgins went on to explain that the workshop was organized ten years ago, an outgrowth of the League of Revolutionary Artists and Writers.

"Any artist interested in our approach is welcome to join our group — but we don't want any fascists", he asserted. To its 19 members, he said, art is "definitely a political thing".

Most of the artists, he went on, view their workshop production as something of an avocation or opportunity for "sincere expression", after a day of bread-and-butter painting elsewhere. For that reason, most of the work is turned out after hours, and late into the evening.

"Our aim", Mr. O'Higgins elaborated, "is the graphic presentation of the new reality. I say new, because it is always changing. The reality you see all around you gives you new forms of expression".

(A perusal of some of the reproductions of woodcuts, etchings, and lithographs found in the workshop showed that this "reality" had a strong proletarian flavor. It showed people and their activities—work, play, or struggle, but most of the latter. Not to be found anywhere were prints, for instance, of buildings, landscape, or still life. In all were found a vigorous expression of the ordinary people, whether they be a fisherman, builder, Indian, or revolutionary soldier).

Mr. O'Higgins said that to his knowledge this was the first time in the New World that a fairly large group of artists had "collectively joined to express common ideas".

The operating expenses are modest, and the various artists who used the workshop pay for materials they use, such as stone for lithographs, for wood and linoleum cuts, and paper used for printing. The cost of reproducing a lithograph or woodcut ranges from .75 to \$1.50, depending on the size of the print.

"As far as money is concerned", Mr. O'Higgins warned, "this is not a business venture. We are able to pay our rent and light by turning out posters and illustrations from time to time for organizations who are in sympathy with our ideals. Often we sell prints to museums, and this money goes toward maintenance".

Outstanding among the artists who frequent the workshop is Leopoldo Méndez, who is considered by many critics to be the outstanding woodblock engraver in America. His work is strongly influenced by Posada and Orozco. Featuring chiefly the work of Méndez, the Museum of Modern Art in New York sponsored an exposition of the workshop's production four years ago. "Ever since, we have had a steady stream of American visitors to our workshop," Mr. O'Higgins commented.

Some other outstanding artists who may from time to time work in the engraving stone with an artists' easel are: Angiano, painter and lithographer; Alfredo Zalce, painter, lithographer and printer; Alberto Beltrán, engraver; Castro Pacheco, painter; Jesus Escobedo, engraver, (who was at work during the artist's absence); Angel Bracho, painter; Ever Mora, painter; Ever Escobedo, engraver.

The workshop is not confused with an institution of what similar name: "Talleres Gráficos de la Nación", the government's mammoth lithography shop. The latter shop, however, reproduces much of the work turned out by "Taller de Gráfico Popular".

It is worth noting that three painters from "Taller de Gráfico Popular" — O'Higgins, Méndez, and Zalce did the murals in the plant of "Talleres Gráficos de la Nación". (O'Higgins was an assistant to muralist Diego Rivera in the famous murals at Chapultepec and the Ministry of Public Education).

The great muralist Alfaro Siqueiros finds time to visit the workshop about once a month to turn out lithograph. Rivera has visited the shop from time to time, but seemingly finds little time to work in the mediums favored by the workshop.

At present the workshop is producing a portfolio of 112 block prints illustrating the Mexican Revolution. "Each artist", said Mr. O'Higgins, "is working on the aspect of the Revolution which he finds most interesting".

The workshop is quite small, having nothing more than a bare display room, two small press rooms, an engraving and lithographing room, and a room for painting.

In the engraving room we found penciled on lithographers stone a caricature of Franco. (Caricatures, as in the day of Posada, are still a favorite form of expression for the lithographer or engraver). The lithographer draws on the slickly polished surface of the stone with a wax pencil. If he is doing more than one color, a separate stone is needed for each color.

The finished stone is placed on a flatted press and subjected to detailed chemical processing, so that when an ink roller is passed over, only the pencilled portions of the stone will take ink. If the stone is well prepared, as many as 2,000 reproductions may be made. The press may be run by hand or mechanically. An almost unlimited amount of woodcut reproductions can be made, depending on how well "placed" the woodcut is on the press, we were told.

The paintings produced in the workshop are reproduced elsewhere under a different process known as offset. For instance, the artists at the workshop often turn out drawings or paintings for popular leaflets for C. T. M. (Mexico's Federation of Labor). These drawings or paintings are taken by CTM to another printshop where they are turned out perhaps in hundreds of thousands by the offset process.

Whereas in lithographing and woodcut reproduction, as performed as "Taller de Gráfico Popular", the impressions are made from direct contact with the finished stone or woodcut, in offset a photograph is made of the drawing or painting, and then transferred chemically to a metal plate. This process is intended mostly for high speed mechanical reproduction where thousands are needed and

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ference was paid for in dollars. This year there are no \$13 billion lying around to buy goods from the U. S. We are willing to sell to these countries but we are unwilling to buy.

A prime example of this is the wool industry in the U. S. They are currently lobbying to limit the amount of wool to be imported from Australia and the rest of the world. Australia needs American products and manufactured articles. Her main export to balance her imports is wool. We don't want her wool and so she can pay for American goods only with dollars. When there are no more dollars she cannot buy from the U. S. She must then look to some other country that will accept her wool in exchange for items needed by Australia. If England can satisfy this demand then Australia will be satisfied and we lose a customer.

The Marshall Plan is causing a lot of talk in Europe. To succeed it will be necessary for the U. S. to loan out money to needy countries. Press reports have stated that the State Department is warming up the nation to an annual outlay of \$5 billion for a number of years to help Europe get back on its feet. To a great extent the existence of the U. S. lies within these proposals. Unless Europe can balance her trade with the U. S. we shall find ourselves in the position of having everything to sell with no one able to buy because of lack of dollars.

Whether the Republican congress will approve such loans is doubtful in view of their announcement.

(Continued on page 4)

BRITIAN CALLED POLYGLOT NATION

ago, in one of those broadcast by the Broadcasting corporation in its answer listeners' question asked was, "languages are spoken the peoples of the?" The answer was they are—English, French (the Channel Islands), Welsh, Gaelic (in the Scottish Highlands), Erse (in Ireland) and Manx (on the Isle of Man).

This very diversity of national languages, culture and traditions exists in the United Kingdom. One of the chief sources of historical greatness and Scotsmen have powerfully to the rise of the British Empire; Henry VIII and Elizabeth were of Welsh origin, and the late Lord Lloyd George, the great Prime Minister of World War I, had Welsh for his native tongue. The Stuarts were Scots, and so was Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister in Britain's first Labour Government. Whatever people abroad may think, the Welsh and the Scots are separate nations, with very different characteristics from the English.

Varied Characteristics

What are the peculiarities of these peoples? It is always dangerous to generalise about national characteristics, but it can be said in general that the Englishman is reserved and self-controlled; the Irish and Welsh tend to be passionate, voluble, imaginative and exuberant, while the Scotsman is known to be frugal, hard-working and persistent, as well as to have a strong sense of family and ancestry. Naturally, these statements must not be taken as anything more than general indications of the divergent trends of their several national characters.

The Welsh, the Irish and the Scots are Celtic peoples, whereas the English themselves are a combination of the most diverse elements—Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Originally the Celts were settled all over Britain, but in the course of centuries the succession of invasions which gave birth to the English people as a nation drove back the Celts into the outer regions, into the mountains and islands of the west and north, and into Ireland. Thus the history of Ireland, Wales and Scotland is a chronicle of stubborn defence against Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Normans and finally against the English. These struggles determined and characterise the history and culture of the Celtic peoples of Britain. Peace was made with the Welsh many centuries ago, and Edward I, Plantagenet King, created his son "Prince of Wales" in the 14th century; the Tudors, a Welsh dynasty, ruled over England for over 100 years. Union with Scotland was at last achieved in 1707, although since 1603 the Scottish Stuarts had reigned in England and had brought about a virtual union. However, when the Pretender, Prince Charles, landed in 1745, in Scotland to try to regain the Throne of his Stuart ancestors from the Hanoverian dynasty, Englishmen defeated his Scottish adherents in battle.

Only a few decades have passed since Irish-English relations were settled after hundreds of years of fighting by the formation of the Irish Free State, now known as Eire.

Poets And Singers

These conflicts were formative of the characters of the individual peoples of the British Isles, and largely constitute the background of their abundant literature. The English are a people of poets and singers. They speak a melodious

and expressive language, and every simple countryman can recite the old ballads about the Prince of Wales who fought the invaders from the East. They must be the people most endowed by the Muses, for every Welshman you meet is literally a poet, and their everyday speech is interspersed with original poetic constructions. They have a strong urge to independence, which has constantly been the mainspring of their political thought. Characteristically, this national feeling reaches its finest expression in the Eisteddfod, an annual festival of song and poetry, at which the best poet and the best choir are crowned with praise, and which at the same time is the focus of the national life of a profound and remarkable people.

Barter...

(Continued from page 3)

ed intentions to economize. It will be placed in the position of having to appropriate dollars for foreign loans which will be needed for purchasing goods from our manufacturers. The stability of the countries and their ability to repay is unimportant. The money will come from the pockets of the American people and will go back into the pockets of the American manufacturers.

On the other hand the earning capacity and productivity of the nation are at an all time high. Yet a paradox exists. For instance, there are fewer men needed to produce an automobile. With technological improvements fewer men operate the machines that produce a car. During eight hours these men work less, turn out more cars and are paid a higher wage than in 1939. However, with

all these advances their higher wage buys them less than it did in 1939. It now takes more dollars to buy the same article that was much cheaper several years ago. What gains have been made are wiped out. All this revolves around the idea of money.

Money is worthless unless it can buy something. When there is no money then goods must be exchanged for other goods. In the beginning of the system, money was invented to facilitate this exchange by making it the medium for exchange. When a party refuses goods and wants money, and there is no money then an impasse is reached. That is where we are now. We are forcing the countries of the world back into the barter system. Since they cannot buy from the U. S. they will have to look around for other countries that will accept their goods for whatever the other country has in exchange. When enough countries get into the position of having no dollars and start doing it then we can expect the depression so long hinted at in the states.

To illustrate more graphically this myth of dollars let me point out to you the position of South Africa. If the lid were taken off gold production South Africa would, in a reasonable time, have as much gold as the U. S. If she kept up her production and had more gold than the rest of the world combined, then she would be the richest country in the world, in terms of money. The U. S., faced with this new colossus, would think twice before sel-

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Bicycles may be rented at Eki Syclyery, telephone 57277. Eki's is open daily except Sunday from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. The rates are \$5 deposit and 50 cents an hour, with the deposit to be refunded. The address is 695 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

ling its goods. The U. S. would be forced into a consideration that a country's resources and manufacturing capacity is its real wealth. She would then have to institute the system of barter to insure value in the form of goods rather than the non-value of dollars which would be so cheap that they would be valueless.

There is, of course, little likelihood in this. But, the greed we are now exercising points up the possibility of our downfall. Our insistence on dollar exchange will push us out of world markets. Belgium will trade her plate glass for wheat; Norway will trade her wood pulp and timber for textiles; Italy will trade her fruits and vegetables for metals. But this trade will not be with the U. S. It will be among themselves and we will be frozen out. When we have erased our foreign markets through our insatiable greed we can look for a complete depression at home and the only thing that will relieve it will be a war to protect the system of free enterprise.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Baptist—First Baptist Church, Mina and Heroes Streets. English sermon, directed by the Reverend J. Forbes. Services at 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays.

Catholic—Church of Guadalupe de la Paz, Enrico Martinez 7. Masses in English at 7 a. m. Sundays.

Christian Scientist—First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Dante 21, Colonia Anzures. Sunday service in English at 10:45 a. m.

Episcopal—Christ Church, Articulo 123, No. 134. Anglican and American Protestant Episcopal Communion. Services in English. Communion at 8 a. m., church at 11 a. m.

Lutheran—Call your pastor at 11-01-72, Av. Chapultepec 640-14. Or at 38-05-30, Chopo 154, Colonia Sta. Maria.

Methodist—Methodist Church, Gante 5. Services at 10 a. m. Sundays.

The Union Church—At Humboldt No. 50. All services are in English. 10:00 a. m. the Church School; 11:15 a. m. the morning service, with sermon by the pastor, Charles R. McKean.

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BOOKS

CREATURES OF CIRCUMSTANCE.
By W. Somerset Maugham. New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc. 1947.

THE publication of the latest book of W. Somerset Maugham's short stories is a literary landmark that deserves deeper recognition than the casual, reprinted tales of other successful writers. In them, as in all of his later work, there is a story within a story—the essential mystery of Somerset Maugham himself. Even the most ardent among the critics who have admired him have been puzzled, and some have been profoundly irritated by what they have felt was his lack of feeling, his cold and ruthless curiosity, or even his contempt of human beings. For fifty years he has been pouring out hundreds of novels, short stories, and plays, and yet only one book, "Of Human Bondage", has the true hallmark of genius. Published when he was forty-one, it recorded the sufferings of his own cruel adolescence and youth. One of the greatest novels of its time, after so many catastrophic years and so many passionately sincere books of maltreated youth, it must be remembered by its readers. But after that Mr. Maugham's inner self became a closed book: from the recollection of his own boyhood he turned to the shrewd and apparently passionless observation of human follies that have made him the old storyteller of his tribe. Neglecting the fact that he has limited his investigation for the most part to upper-class society, he has had the widest possible opportunity to study the world war he knew European society like a well-thumbed book, had been around the world several times, had lived in China and Malaya, and was acquainted with the life of European and British colonialists exiled in the Orient. There were no famous restaurants in his wide orbit he had not visited, few great houses, palaces, or salons in which he had not been a distinguished guest. He has surveyed with his shrewd eyes how many thousands of respectably and elegantly garbed people, watching for a covert glance of hatred or love that would give away a secret hidden from the world, or has found the dreadful or tragicomic end of a story whose beginning he had listened to perhaps ten years before.

His latest book includes stories published from 1934 to the present year. All of them have been printed in magazines, and have been written for magazines, and must represent in total a very large income, for Mr. Maugham is one of the highest paid writers extant, who sees no reason why he should not make as much money as the most prodigal editors will give him. His preface to this collection of fifteen stories is unusual since he takes whatever sting the critic might have in his tail by disarming him. His first sentence reads, "I owe my readers an apology for the publication of this volume". He says that it is the "machine-made" story that has given magazine fiction a bad name. The critic's riposte might be that most of these stories are machine-made, too, for hundreds of them have in fifty years been turned out by the Maugham factory, and editors and readers know just what they are going to get when one of them is stamped with his name.

In the first place, you are going to get in these stories either a glorious or a so-called "romantic background"; you will rarely find yourself in a sordid tenement bedroom or street, or in a bad restaurant. The views expressed by the characters will be those accepted by well-to-do, rich, or even aristocratic people, even if Mr. Maugham takes the opportunity to be sardonic at their expense. There will be an man of wide experience and knowledge of the world tranquilly listening and watching for the fly in the oint-

US Tugs Will Raise Barge

Two United States Navy salvage tugs, the Salvager and the Windlass, have arrived at Veracruz to raise a sunken Mexican Navy concrete water barge, and attempt salvage of the Mexican Coast Guard vessel GC-24, the American Naval Attache's office announced yesterday.

The American salvage crew is under the command of Capt. John Zibilsky, and is expected to finish all operations by mid-September.

ment, the nigger in the woodpile, or the undiscovered murder of years ago. Underneath the conventional conversation of his host and hostess, there will be gullible frankness, or envy and malice and the knife up the sleeve. These phrases have been used by most critics of Mr. Maugham's stories: "his bland contempt for humanity"; "his patronizingly insultingly tolerant attitude; the milk of human kindness, half-soured", and finally that he is "too intelligent for the rest of his equipment."

The final quoted phrase is grossly unfair, for no man can be too intelligent in a world surrounded by mediocre or moronic minds, and the rest of Mr. Maugham's equipment, aside from his abysmal knowledge of the world, is certainly the most polished and superb craftsmanship of any living writer. He did not need in his preface to apologize, or to turn the edge of his critic's malice. All of these stories are worth reading, some are startling in their denouement, some are brilliant. Through them his hatred of the kind of people who make up the class in which he has lived is apparent; and that is one reason why his grimness has not offended the millions of small folks who live in a few rooms, have never visited a mansion, or seen a duke—why they may enjoy them. Nothing can be more appealing to a man or woman in whom poverty and a mean way of life rankles, than the discovery that a famous or a rich man has been a sinner; or that a beautiful woman with diamonds on her fingers has had an illegitimate baby or has brought a lover to his death. On the lowest scale of hack writing it is the recipe for what the English call "housemaid's fiction".

In the first story, a British colonel, an "all-around sportsman" retired to his estates, has not bothered his thin and apparently emotionless wife after dinner for years. He discovers that the volume of poetry she has published without telling him a word about it is applauded by all the critics and that it records a passionate love affair with a young man which had gone on under his aristocratic nose. It is Mr. Maugham's way of saying that the wealthy British colonel is a mutton-headed fool who ought to have been drowned at birth. In another story, a Malayan planter's wife is a ravaged hag at forty with a horrible facial twitch; one of the author's alter egos discovers that her husband has killed her lover in her arms. In "A Woman of Fifty," the murderous and nearly incestuous crime of a once beautiful American now living tranquilly with a younger husband, is discovered by the usual watchful and questing guest. There is a fine ironical touch at the end which Mr. Maugham could not resist though it is not integral in the story. His host, unaware of his wife's bloody and sinful past, laments that there is no high tragedy in present-day life and asks his guest what is the origin of sin. Any faithful reader of Maugham knows his answer to that: woman and preferably an American woman. The folly of women who seem, in his stories, to be as dangerous to take to bed, in or out of marriage, as a delayed-action bomb, is an almost omnipresent theme.

Nevertheless, we will have to take Mr. Maugham as he is and, one presumes, thank God, because at the age of seventy-three he is still writing the kind of tales that make up this book.

Know Your Own Language First

The average American, after making a few Mexican friends, is apt to get in some frustrating arguments when he tries to defend the inconsistencies of the English language. Have you ever attempted to explain why in English the pronoun "you," in addressing one person only, takes a plural verb, as, "you are," "you were," "you have," etc.? To straighten out, or perhaps add to, the confusion, let Frank Colby, well-known authority on American speech, take us go back a few centuries into the "thou and "thee" days of English.

1. The pronoun of the second person, singular, nominative, was "thou," as: **Thou** art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.
2. The pronoun of the second person, singular, objective, was "thee," as: Get **thee** behind me, Satan. I will give **thee** the keys of heaven.
3. The pronoun of the second, plural, nominative, was "ye," as: **Ye** are the light of the world. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations.
4. The pronoun of the second person, plural, objective, was "you" (it's only use) as: I will cause you to pass under the rod. Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you!

Note carefully the nominative case of "ye" and the objective case of "you" in this verse from John xii, 35: Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you.

Now when this **thou-thee, ye-you** usage became obsolete, the pronoun "you" (which, remember, was a plural in the objective, or acted upon, case) became both singular and plural, and both nominative and objective. Hence, the verses quoted above, if written in modern English, would read:

1. You are weighed in the balances...
2. Get you behind me, Satan.
- 3 You are the light of the world.
4. I will cause you to pass under the rod.

"You" has continued to be a plural pronoun, even though we use it in speaking to one person only. If there were any logic in English grammar (and, alas, there is none,) we should say, in speaking to one person: You is, you has, you was. And in speaking to two or more persons. You are, you have, you were.

But, of course, "you is," etc., is heard only in illiterate speech.

So, in modern English, you, a single individual, must forever more remain, grammatically, two or more persons. It doesn't make sense, but English is like that.

Keep in Line



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now and then

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MCC SPORTS

By MARTIN SCHNITZER

A few weeks ago this column was almost lachrymal over the chances of MCC's first football team. Then a gradual influx of brawny athletes from the nether regions of California and Canada took place and MCC is on the threshold of her gridiron apotheosis. Whether these migrations are transitory or permanent is irrelevant; the important thing is that we have a good team.

If one or two breakaway runners would show up for practice, the team would be all set.

The line is two deep at every position. Both lines looked good in Saturday's scrimmage. The backfield showed to advantage with good passing and hard running, but several breakaway runners who can go "all the way" are needed.

It is quite possible that MCC will open its season with the National University Sept. 20 in the Olympic Stadium, but as we go to press Athletic Director Luis R. Diaz was not able to make any formal announcement on this matter.

Coach Diaz is appealing to the student body to show enthusiasm and school spirit and to turn out to support the team. Joan Alexander will be in charge of the cheering section and school yells will soon be made public.

Outside of the aforementioned breakaway artists, the college is also looking for a band to play collegiate marches during the halves and time-out periods.

AZTECA SOFTBALLERS WIN AND LOSE IN CHAMPIONSHIP

PLAYOFF, 9-2, 7-2.

Like the little girl with the curl in the center of her forehead—when the MCC softball team is good it is very, very good and when it is bad it is horrid.

Last Saturday the Aztecas battled and fielded like demons behind the fine pitching of Julio Amador to beat the Colegio Aleman 9 to 2 in the first of a three game series for the championship of the Twilight League.

In the midst of a thunderstorm that momentarily stopped the contest in the fifth inning, the Aztecas scored seven big runs that their opponents couldn't come to equalling during the rest of the game. Julio only allowed the German boys two hits and was their master most of the way.

With no rain to bother them, a good sun to warm them, and a fine chance to put the championship on ice, the Aztecas dropped Sunday's game 7 to 2.

The Dean's pitching was not up to the brand Julio displayed on Saturday and when errors got mixed up with a few bases on balls, there was no stopping the opposition.

COMPTON SEEKS MCC CLASH

Compton Junior College, junior college champions of America and winner of last year's "Little Rose Bowl" (defeating Kilgore J. C. 19-0) has contacted Coach Luis R. Diaz in reply to a letter sent to Compton earlier this year.

The Compton Athletic director wants a game with Mexico City College to be played in Mexico

(To familiarize MCC students with their football team, El Conquistador will publish from time to time thumb nail sketches of the various players.)

DICK EHRHARDT... Age 21, 5'10", 165 pounds. Dick, playboy of the team, played end and guard for Maine township high school in Park Ridge, Ill. He is trying out for both the guard and center positions.

JACK DONES... Jack, another of MCC's emissaries from Canada, is 19, and stands 5'9" and weighs 180 pounds. He played last year with the Winnipeg Blue Bombers and was all-conference guard. Dones is an outstanding defensive player and is adept at opening holes in the opponents' lines.

JAY SOURASKY... Jay, a local boy, is only 19 but is six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds. Jay played ball for the American High School and after serving in the Navy enrolled at MCC. Although injured early in August, Sourasky returned to practice and has shown plenty of promise. He is a guard.

NICK LOCOCO... Nick, "the monster", is six feet tall and weighs 220 pounds. The 24-year-old wingman of such awesome stature is from Los Angeles. He played freshman football at the University of Wisconsin. Nick, when he rounds into shape, will be a line in himself.

LEN MCVICAR... Age 24. Stands 5'11", weighs 170. Len, the ubiquitous blond, is from Winnipeg, Canada. He played football at three different institutions of higher learning, the Universities of Manitoba, North Dakota, and Southern California. McVicar's forte is his passing, in which he emulates the style of Alabama's great Harry Gilmer. McVicar is the most versatile athlete on the squad. He is an outstanding hockey and basketball player.

MARTIN SCHNITZER... Age 19, stands six feet, weighs 190 pounds. Schnitzer attended Phillips-Exeter Academy, where he won letters in track and lacrosse. He was graduated from Exeter in 1944 and enrolled at Sewanee University. He transferred to Alabama's Crimson Tide. Schnitzer has lettered tw ecinrtack i has lettered twice in track at college and is a candidate for Phi Beta Kappa. He is from Mobile, Alabama.

ALFREDO ANAYA... Age 22, stands 5'7" and weighs 160. Anaya plays quarterback for MCC. Had previous experience at Peter Stuyvesant High School in New York city.

ROBERT BELMAR... Age 23, stands 5'7" and weighs 160. A right halfback, he played ball with the YMCA in the Liga Intermedia here! He is the only man on the team who has previously played on a Mexican team.

City Dec. 20. This game, Compton said, would stimulate good relations between the two schools.

Coach Diaz said that although he is pleased with the idea of playing Compton J. C., the games would have to be on a home-and-home basis. A two-year contract with Compton is being proposed by our athletic heads, with the first game to be played in Los Angeles Dec. 20 and the second game played in Mexico City in 1948.

This proposal will be sent to Compton immediately.

Scientists ...

(Continued from page 1)
 stretching from Malay and Australia. Geologists believe that these—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea among them—are the remains of a great neck of land which at one time united Asia with the southern continent.
 There is, of course, a theory that at one time a lost continent joined India with Africa. It was before man appeared on earth, and the land was inhabited by giant reptiles, lemurs, huge tortoises and similar creatures. This vanished world was a luxuriant jungle. It rose, or was stationary,

for some 20 million years, then began to sink, and finally vanished.
 The "Albatross" will then sail on through the Mediterranean and so into the Atlantic, where she will be faced by the most alluring of all lost land mysteries, that of fabled Atlantis.
 Finally, nearest home of all, the "Albatross" will come across another baffling problem. Sixty million years ago a lost continent—it is thought—stretched from Northern Ireland and western Scotland almost to the North Pole. Geologists have called it the Thulean continent, and clues to this lost land have been found in fossil remains at various points, including the Hebrides.

How's Your Accent?

By EL PAPAGAYO

Do you have the kind of pronunciation that even your best friends won't tell you about? Do you sulk and pout when people tease you about pronouncing like-like "likelike" instead of "LIH-kee-LIH-kee"?
 If you are, take advantage of this lesson maniwhi (MAH-nee-WAH-hee, meaning free) and be the envy of your fellow malihinis (MAH-lee-HEE-nees, meaning new-comers).
 Hawaii — Ha-WAH-ee (or to be real fancy, Hha-VAH-ee).
 Honolulu — Ho-no-LOO-lo (not Hah-nah-LOO-loo, and never Hah-na-LOO-la!).
 Molokai — MOW-loh-KAH-ee.
 Oahu — Oh-AH-hoo.
 Lanai — Lah-NAH-ee.
 Waikiki — Wai-kee-KEE (never WACK-kee-kee).
 Mauna Loa — MAU-nah LO-ah.
 Iao — Ee-OW.
 Honi Kauai Wiki Wiki — HOH-nee KAY-oo-ee WI-ki WI-ki (meaning "Kiss me quick", according to an MMC Navy veteran).
 (Editor's note: a ukelele and free lei will be given to all students that guess what language this is).



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