

MEXICO CITY Allegian

Vol. 15, No. 13

Km. 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Thursday, July 26, 1962

Greenleaf Ends Study In Europe

"The trip to Europe lasted ten weeks, and frankly, it was over before I knew it," says Dr. Greenleaf, vice-president of MCC, on his return from a visit to Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Switzerland during his off-campus assignment last quarter. The purpose of the assignment was to continue concentrated research on the Spanish Inquisition of the 16th Century.

Dr. Greenleaf's project is two

books, one already completed and one nearing completion. The books are: *The Indians and the Inquisition* and *16th Century Protestantism and the Inquisition*, both primarily dealing with Mexico.

Madrid and Seville were major stop-overs for Dr. Greenleaf. The National Archives of History (AHN) in Madrid and the Archives of the Indies (AVY) in Seville are two of the most important centers for the Inquisition research.

Since his trip was concerned with Inquisition materials and related subjects, a tour of private libraries, private collections, and monasteries became a necessary part of the vice-president's itinerary. Some of the monasteries date back to the 14th Century, while other sites gave Dr. Greenleaf a chance to study one of his favorite hobbies, Renaissance architecture. The Prado Museum in Madrid is one of the largest in Europe and among its many collections are most of the paintings by the old masters, Greco and Velasquez.

Dr. Greenleaf met educators, scholars and students throughout his trip, and he reports that many of his acquaintances expressed their interest in MCC. One such interest was at the Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, an institution similar to Mexico City College. At the Institute he discussed the possibility of student exchange. The Institute draws enrollment from Central and Eastern Europe.

An incident concerning the trial of General Salan of France was not on Dr. Greenleaf's program, but when he went to the Medieval Chapel, which is inside the French Palace of Justice, he was confronted by an American student who was attending the trial. It was on the final day, and as the world knows, Salan received life imprisonment. Dr. Greenleaf realized the full implication of Salan's statement during his encounter in the Chapel, when Salan said, "This is the France I know." Indeed, most Frenchmen throughout the Republic were weeping.

Dr. Greenleaf attended the Paris opera, heard Van Cliburn play in Paris and Geneva, and sat through a performance in the famous La Scala in Milano. Music has a special attraction for him since one of his many

(Continued on page 4)

Tulane Professor Lectures Tonight

Dr. Donald Robertson, professor of art history at Tulane University, New Orleans, and author of the book *Mexican Manuscript Painters in the Early Colonial Days*, is giving a series of lectures in English concerning Pre-Hispanic Mexican codices. These talks being sponsored by MCC, will continue until August 2.

Of the series, three more remain to be presented, one tonight, one next Tuesday, and one on August 2. They are being held at the Benjamin Franklin library, Niza 80, at 6:30 p.m.

Here in Mexico, Dr. Robertson is conducting research regarding Mexican art.



SUMMER SWEETHEART DANCE — Selling tickets is only part of the arrangements necessary to get the school dance underway at a luxurious ballroom downtown. Left to right are: Mary Ann McClure, Joe LaCascia, Sue Candland, and Paul Farley.

Swing And Twist At School Dance

"The Summer Sweetheart Dance" is the theme of the first MCC major college social activity of the summer. The dance is to be held at the exclusive American Club located on Plaza Santos Degollado 10, on the 9th floor in downtown Mexico on August 11.

In the luxurious ballroom the tables will be set with candles and flowers. Drinks will be offered by the American Club at approximately five pesos.

At one time the student council was the sponsor of MCC's college dances, but since the abolishment of the council, the Delta Mu

Chapter of the international professional business fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi, has accepted the sponsorship and leadership of providing the students of MCC with the first "Summer Sweetheart Dance."

A special committee under the direction of Joseph La Cascia, social chairman, has made all the intricate arrangements of the affair. He has booked Manole Gomez's eight piece orchestra, which will provide music — smooth, swing, and twist. Many elegant dance couples will be vying for the special prizes to be awarded to the best performers.

Admission to the "Summer Sweetheart Dance" will be 25 pesos per couple and 15 pesos stag. The tickets may be obtained from members of Delta Sigma Pi. The dance begins at 8 and ends at 1 p.m.

Bob Vallejo Also Teaches La Zandunga

Should any student happen to hear a pounding of feet on the campus terrace, or see a large ring of people standing near the cafeteria, he should understand that it is not because of a riot, but only the dance class being given at MCC.

Roberto Vallejo, student at Mexico City College, and former dance teacher, has started to give Mexican dancing courses. These courses consist not only of the traditional folkloric dances of Mexico, but of modern dancing as well.

The purpose of these classes is to acquaint the foreign students that are interested in the Mexican provincial dances with the beauty of the native music of the Mexican and to give them a wider understanding of the country, as well as a chance to appreciate Mexico's art through the dances. Then, on the other hand, the social dances will introduce and prepare the student to take part more widely in Mexican social events.

One of the interesting facts of these classes, is that the native costumes in which these dances are performed will be on display. These courses are being held in the theater lobby of the college, or on the terrace.

Modern dances such as the tango, cha cha cha, rumba, and danzon, are being held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12 o'clock.

Enrollment Tops Past Years

With a definite increase in student attendance over the past two years the enrollment this quarter has reached 929, the largest summer session enrollment since 1959, according to Elizabeth Thomas de López, dean of admissions.

Of this total, 150 students are enrolled in the special six week workshop, which offers courses in various areas of study including comparative education, the teaching of Spanish at both the elementary and high school levels, anthropology, art history, inter-

national relations, and Mexican life and culture. Bus tours to points of interest around Mexico such as Oaxaca, Toluca and the pyramids at Teotihuacán are included in the workshop program.

In the rapidly growing graduate school, enrollment has reached 235, the largest in its history. The college currently offers Masters' programs in anthropology (Mesoamerican), business administration (international trade), creative writing, economics, history (Latin American), international relations, Latin American studies (fine arts), Spanish language and literature, and fine arts (graphics or painting major).

The majority of this year's summer students are from the United States, with practically every state in the union represented on campus. California and Mexico are tied for first place in enrollment figures. The next largest enrollment is from Texas.

Among the foreign countries represented are Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guam, Greece, Holland, India, Japan, Puerto Rico, Finland, Guatemala and Spain.

American colleges represented on campus include Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Carlton College, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Vanderbilt, Cornell, Pomona, Stephens College, Baylor, Texas Christian, Our Lady of the Lake, Amherst, MacAlester, Bryn Mawr, and Bard College. The state universities include the universities of California, Texas, Missouri, Michigan, Arizona, Washington, North Carolina, New York, Louisiana and Ohio.

The Spanish and Mexican history departments have the largest number of students registered, also the special classes on the Far East and the Soviet Union.

Faculty Congress Aims Add Academic Freedom

When the announcement of MCC's new president, Dr. D. Ray Lindley, was given last quarter, part of the information published in these pages was that the Faculty Congress had voted unanimously for the appointment.

Some questions immediately arose concerning the Congress from individual students. What is the Congress? What function does it have on campus? What are its general principles?

The Faculty Congress of MCC has been in existence since the middle of last year. It is an organization of MCC faculty and the only official power it has is

to make recommendations to the administration through the president of the college. Current Chairman of the Congress, Henry Steiner, assistant professor of Engineering, explains, "But it is the power of any faculty united and speaking with one voice. It also has the inherent defects of any democratic body.

"The Faculty Congress will pursue the purpose for which it was organized: to give the faculty a united voice in school affairs. What that voice says will depend, of course, on the members of the Faculty Congress and on their collective will. Now that membership and attendance rules are being strictly enforced at the meetings, everyone with a reasonable amount of determination will have an opportunity to speak his mind. It is his duty to do so."

The official statement of its function is: to serve as the official organ for the MCC faculty; to provide for the betterment of the college; to provide a forum for faculty grievances; to supply official information to the faculty; to elect faculty representatives to the Basic Permanent and Standing Committee of the college, and to establish and elect members to these committees.

The official statement on academic freedom is: the faculty of MCC, believing that academic freedom is as integral an element in the teaching process as academic responsibility, endorses *Standard One* of the Southern Association.

"Freedom to teach the truth as he sees it is the privilege and responsibility of the teacher, without which there is no hope of sound education." In addition, the faculty of MCC endorses the official statement on academic freedom of the American Association of University Professors.

"The teacher is entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of

(Continued on page 4)



Dr. Richard Greenleaf

Anthro Forum Honors Seven

Seven members of the MCC anthropology faculty, and two who are giving courses this summer as visiting professors, are listed in the most recent number of "Current Anthropology," the world-wide journal of their profession, as Associates of Current Anthropology. The review has 2,400 Associates, representing every country where professional anthropologists are found except for some of the Iron Curtain areas.

The MCC anthropologists honored by membership in this group are Remy Bastien, Ignacio Bernal, Ada D'Aloja, Miguel León-Portilla, Eduardo Noguera, John Paddock, and Robert Weitlaner. This summer's visiting professors, both members also, are Robert Eliot Smith, formerly of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Adan E. Treganza, of San Francisco State College.

"Current Anthropology" and the group of Associates who sustain it by their active participation were organized in 1959 under the leadership of Sol Tax, University of Chicago specialist in Mesoamerican ethnology who had then just retired as editor of the American Anthropologist, journal of the American Anthropological Association. With financial backing from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Tax began publication in 1960 with the specific aim of providing a form for rapid and effective communication among anthropologists of all countries.

Associates are asked to comment on every issue, and editorial policy has been shaped in large degree by these comments. In addition, Associates are called upon for comment on articles to be published in future issues and

(Continued on page 3)



John Paddock

John Paddock, chairman of the MCC Anthropology Department, was appointed this month, assistant editor for Western Mesoamerica of *American Antiquity*, the professional journal of the archeology of the Americas.

His work in regard to this journal will be to present a report twice a year on current research done on Mexico's Mesoamerican cultures, with the exception of the Mayan and the Central American regions. Because of their remoteness, those areas have been assigned to other scholars. The area that Paddock is taking over is ten times as large as the other two mentioned above.



"YOU PUT YOUR LEFT FOOT OUT" — Is this next instruction being given by Bob Vallejo (extreme left) to his large dance class. From right to left are: Lois Weir, Gerardo Vergara, Nancy Day, Judith Inselman, Becky Hempfield, Gail Halberg, Joan Marsh, Robin Kimbrough, Donna Traylor, Lucile Ownbey, Chris Colpitts, Jean Vanderhoof, Bobbie Kaminis, Carol Shephard, and Joan Hentschel.

Technical Advances Leave Men Behind

No one ever thought, at least in the early days of science, that prophets wrote of civilization's impasse in the disguise of 'entertaining and imaginative writers.' These prophets were philosophers as well as authors, conscious of world history, troubled over its direction and the countless mistakes man has made in the governing of himself.

Science was a criterion to these 'voices of vision.' In each case the fantastic pace of technology had left behind ineffectual, awkward, and painful governments of men. The problem then, as it becomes more apparent today, was the harmonious balance between science and life; for technology has shown us its universal gift throughout the ages: its increasing efficiency for destroying life.

Francis Bacon envisioned a government of men dedicated to the advancement of science, through the absolute control of science. The heads of his mythical state were to be scholars, scientists of humanity and scientists of technology. It was a re-statement of Plato's 'rule of the wise men.'

Jack London in a short, profound story written at the beginning of the century, painted the great-great grandfather after the last war. The 'old man' told his children's children about a civilization so marvelous that it had the power to annihilate. The 'old man' became a symbol of generations of experience and lessons.

H. G. Wells proposed the 'technocratic state', placing the power of government, of life and death, in the hands of those men who had harnessed all the means to destroy, to re-shape those means only to construct. Wells, like all his predecessors, firmly believed in the harmonious engagement between humanity and its creation, technology.

The prophets continue to expose with sensitive hearts and troubled minds. Their fiction becomes subordinated to the fact they draw their vision from: the fact of life, of men constantly enmeshed in human intercourse for better or for worse. Their tales are our lessons. Their fiction is our challenge.

Each prophet, each small voice of the future certainly tells us to continue studying man, to continue to bridge the darkness of non-communication between peoples: through language, through understanding one another's culture, through the slow non-violent process of compromising our differences.

Science has grown a thousand-fold over the power of man's ability to live with other men. The future lies not in science, but in the humanities, in the liberal arts, in the lessons and knowledge of human relations.

RJS

Inquiring Reporter

Summer Students Want Authentic Mexican Life

(Ed. note: We asked the following question of the short term students. Of the many tours you expect to make this summer, which do you think will be more interesting? Why?)

Richard Carney of Shelbyville, Indiana, answered, "I think most Mexican cities will be very commercialized, but I don't think Taxco has lost its traditions as the others have. It still has the Indian way of life in its culture. I don't expect to see natives taking their siestas, burros in the narrow, dusty streets in Xochimilco nor in Acapulco, especially. In this sense, Taxco should offer more than the other towns."

Joe Buckingham of Kokomo, Indiana, thought, "Anything old intrigues me very much — archeology, etc.; therefore almost any city of Mexico would interest me. I came here especially to see the contrast between the American and Mexican cultures. I've already been to Xochimilco and what interested me most were the markets — I'd never bargained before. I thought it was interesting to play the people's own game even though I would not win."

"Being from Indiana and having a different cultural orientation," said Mark Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, "it seems that each popular place in Mexico has different things of interest. From what I've heard, Acapulco should

offer a lot of fun — you know, fun in the surf and all that. I'm interested in archeology and for that reason I think Oaxaca and the pyramids of Teotihuacán would be interesting."

Nancy Baltis, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, said, "I think Cuernavaca will show me the contrasts between the very poor and the very rich. The Cuernavaca trip will show me the typical Mexican life, customs and beliefs. Above all, I want to see how American tourists have affected the Mexican towns."

"I am planning to go to Oaxaca," said Nancy Hagebat, of

Canby, Minnesota. "This kind of a trip can offer me a chance to see and appreciate an ancient, unique way of life with its traditions, costumes, and music. One often can observe in amazement the skyscrapers, freeways and other works of science, but the expression of the hearts of a people through fiesta celebrations can offer an amazement together with fascination and curiosity."

Burton Mitchell, of Denver, Colorado, thought, "I think Acapulco would be an interesting tour, especially sleeping in the peso hammocks or on the beach, swimming in the surf and encountering the epitome of luxury there."

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



Monte Alban

Some four miles from Oaxaca City, atop a hill rising a thousand feet at the junction of three broad valleys, is the archeological site of Monte Alban. Aldous Huxley, the famous English writer, called it a cathedral without a cathedral town.

Many centuries ago the Zapotec Indians levelled this hilltop and erected a religious city about two miles long — a city of tombs and temples, visited by men and women but not permanently inhabited.

The site has now been practically restored, and one can admire the ancient terraces, mounds, courts, tombs and giant staircases, the pyramidal altars or shrines at either end and in the center, and the special building in which astronomical studies were conducted, from which the photograph was taken.

'Psychotic Art'-True Representation Of Twentieth Century Painting Or Not?

By Toby Joysmith

At the art department of MCC and again at the British Institute in the city, Mr. R. W. Pickford, professor of psychology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, showed transparencies of paintings done by patients in various mental institutions of Scotland and England. His lecture was entitled "Psychotic Art" and so great was the interest of the work shown that the onlooker was inevitably prompted to speculate upon the creative conditions of much of today's art.

Where, for instance, is the borderline between Picasso, the compulsive image maker, and a patient suffering from schizophrenia? Is the vast store of fantastic images available to, say, Miro, the same as is available to the psychotic artist? That the accepted artist is in control while the patient is, apparently not, hardly answers the questions.

Professor Pickford's slide fell into two groups. The artists of the first two groups had had artistic training before their mental breakdown, and he was able to show 'normal' work followed by the visionary, if chaotic work produced after the onset of the schizophrenic condition. And although, it seemed to the professor that the 'normal' work was superior to the later work, it appeared to this writer that the reverse was true.

For instance, one girl whose art school work was immensely proficient, yet derivative, and therefore, dull, after the onset of her condition, produced work full

Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Your headline over the leading story of the July 12 edition on the *Collegian* ("Important 'Finds' Uncovered by MCC Archeologists") is quite misleading in that it implied that both Robert Chadwick and Frederick Peterson are archeologists working for or closely connected with Mexico City College. Neither Peterson nor Chadwick have at the present time any connection with the college. Furthermore, the headline might lead one to think that Dr. Richard MacNeish is somehow connected with the college which is, of course, totally false. Dr. MacNeish was the director of the excavations at Tehuacan and deserves full credit for the discoveries made there.

Douglas Butterworth.

of originality, complexity and depth of imagination.

One painting seemed to reflect the microcosm and the macrocosm, the extremes of large and small scale, whirled twisted forms represented at one and the same time, molecular structure of matter, and, also cosmic, galactic visions of outer space, and, over all, brooded the mother-figure, bending, almost menacing, the prone child. One was reminded of nothing so much as William Blake in his ecstatic drawings.

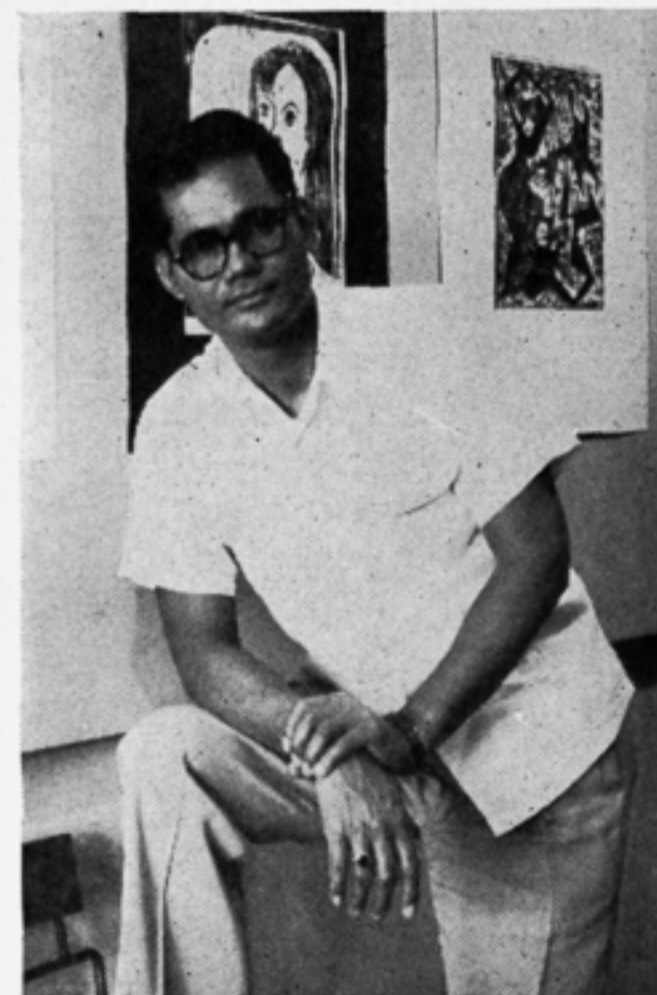
Concentration Camps Saved Lives Concludes Ex-Prisoner On Guam

By Larry McConville

Angelo Flores Sablan, a native of Guam, is a student in the graduate school at MCC. A language major, Angelo's most vivid memory of the past concerns the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II.

"Japanese concentration camps proved to be the best thing for the people of Guam in the long run," comments Angelo Flores Sablan. This is his opinion despite the massacre of a coastal village and personal experiences in a concentration camp during the Japanese occupation of the island during World War II.

Guam, which was bombed the second day of the war, was soon over-run by 50,000 soldiers. Most of the island's 27,000 inhabitants were herded into concentration camps, where they were forced to work in the fields to feed the island and repair the Japanese air fields which were under constant attack. Angelo's



Angelo Sablan

Poet's Corner

Villa Del Mar

Morning...

beach bare; age-leached, windlestraw arms
of the peon, shivering stalks in the raw-false dawn's
dwindling stars,
—opening peso chairs
for

Noon...

and birdswoop whitefurring the blue-looped sky
before me, then sharp-hued trogon sound angling
into the sun's high zone,
—Jaiba! Pulpos! Camaron!
into

Night...

the Sunday over; an ant along a melon rind,
tide reaching with moon-ringed fingers for
—mango peels in sand.
leaving
surge transilient, pinwheels of lightspin horning
into tourmaline bulls—turgid shadows shake my pyrrhic hand.

—Glenn Beaudry

MCC Student Writes, Directs Play Termed As 'A Qualified Success'

"The Card Game," an original one act play by MCC graduate creative writing student E. T. Guidotti, premiered in the MCC Theatre recently. The play was produced by the Drama Workshop in cooperation with the Outside Generation and was well received by a large audience at each

performance. There are tentative plans for possible downtown showings.

The drama itself concerns the reaction of a killer (Bill Robins), a conscientious objector (Joel Hincks), and a sexually frustrated woman (Robin Wiseman) to the inkblots on Rorschach testing cards. To increase the play's psychological authenticity, many of the reactions were taken from case histories of identical criminal types. All three roles were effectively executed with Miss Wiseman's portrayal emerging as the strongest. Chet Taylor was competently clinical in the undemanding role of the psychologist. Victor Freedman filled the small part of the guard. Guidotti also directed the play.

The play is, as stands, merely a satisfactory adaptation of an excellent idea. The writing, as well as the execution, showed the signs of a hasty production. The entire play, from actual writing through casting and direction, was produced in less than three weeks. It is adequate for experimental theatre, but definitely needs reworking for the professional stage. A basic theme is not evident throughout the play, and there is virtually no ending.

In summary, the play could be said to be a qualified success, but a success with a much greater potential.

C. H. T.

Three Days In Cordoba

Twenty-eight Mexico City College women left today for the city of Córdoba in the state of Veracruz as guests of the Córdoba Rotary Club. The women will return July 29 after spending three days.

MEXICO CITY Collegian

Vol. 15, No. 13

Thursday, July 26, 1962

Published Biweekly by MEXICO CITY COLLEGE

Kilometer 16, Carretera México-Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Subscription Rate \$2.50

Alumni Rate \$2.00

per year



Member Texas Intercollegiate Press Association

Editor R. J. Schwendinger

Managing Editor Phil Hamilton

Associate Editor Nancy Westfall

Feature Editor Kathleen Favala

Sports Editor Glenn Beaudry

Circulation Manager Louise Knowles

Staff Photographers Thomas Brough
Marilú Pease

Joan Alper

Reporters Thomas Brough

Sylvia Weller

L. A. Expert, Lectures

By Phil Hamilton

MCC was recently privileged to play host to one of the great scholars in the field of Latin American studies. Harold Eugene Davis gave a series of six lectures on the subject of Latin American social thought. The talks formed part of a graduate course but were open to the general public as well.

Concurrently at the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales of the National University, Professor Davis lectured there on political and social structure and behavior in the United States.

His talks at MCC, in particular, were extremely well received. Those who had admired him for his ability to humanize knowledge in his written works, found him to be a great lecturer as well as a dedicated scholar. As one of his audience explained, "I felt while listening to him that here was a true student of the Enlightenment."

Professor Davis has devoted much of his professional career to studying and teaching the history and politics of Latin America. He is professor of Latin-American history and government in the School of International Service of the American University. He was formerly Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the American University and Dean of Hiram College in Ohio. In 1953-1959 he was a Fulbright professor of

American civilization at the University of Chile. His travels and studies have taken him to all parts of Latin America and Europe.

He is recognized as one of the outstanding writers on Latin America. His book *Government and Politics in Latin America* (which contains two chapters written by Dr. Brandenburg, professor of economics and chairman of economics at MCC), has been the biggest selling text in its field for the last five years.

Professor Davis's books include *The Americas in History, Makers of Democracy in Latin America, Latin American Leaders, Government and Politics in Latin America* and *Social Science Trends in Latin America*. He has also made numerous contributions to encyclopedias and scholarly journals. He has collaborated on several books on contemporary social science, historiography, politics, and social thought and written articles on Latin America in journals of more general scope.

Becomes Professor

R. Bruce Lehr, M. A., '60, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor in the sociology department of Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.



JEAN POULARD — seated on the left, discusses with Gerard Petit his views on co-eds, football, and American women. They disagree about American women.

American Women Discussed By French

By Nancy Westfall

"There's no city like Paris" agree both Gérard Petit from Les Lilas near Paris and Jean Poulard from Epernay near Reims, France. "It's a town without prejudice—the people have broad ideas of culture and intellect; there is something missing in every other big city," comments Petit, but he compares Mexico City to Paris. "They are both alive all the time."

Petit and Poulard met at Mexico City College coming here from

the United States. Poulard went to the United States in 1957 to live with his sister in Kentucky. After nine months he joined the army and travelled from "coast to coast and border to border." After spending two years with the army in Germany, he returned to the United States where he entered Otterbein College in Ohio, and he majored in political science. There he holds the position of French assistant, in the French department.

Petit arrived in New York without knowing any English. His experience while trying to arrive at his destination of Davenport, Iowa, was "trying but memorable." After living in Iowa, he decided to try "sunny Cal" where he has been working as a laboratory technician in a hospital and studying psychology and sociology at night school.

Both Petit and Poulard, who plan to acquire United States citizenship, said that the political situation in France was upset when they left due to the Algerian crisis. "It would have been better to have given Algeria her independence at the start. However, Algeria was a legal state of France and the people were French citizens," explains Petit.

"The soldiers in France didn't want the war. France was upset by soldiers who rebelled by stopping trains, disturbing communications, and disobeying orders. I myself wouldn't have wanted to fight in this war," reveals Poulard.

Petit agrees with Poulard when he says, "The war in Algeria was a complete waste of blood."

Comparing student life in the United States with France, Poulard says that he was surprised at the lack of liberty which United States college women have. "In France when girls go to the university they are completely free," said Petit.

Both agree that in American colleges a football player is considered as more outstanding than an excellent mathematician or writer. "In France sports are carried out and lauded outside of the school system."

As the conversation turned to *l'amour* and *la femme fatale*, Poulard said, "The American woman is losing her femininity; she doesn't think of beauty but only of getting a ring. Love is love in France; but marriage is an institution that doesn't necessarily follow love."

Petit replied, "No. I disagree. American women are not more masculine but, although they are very independent, they want security. They talk too much about love; they have long conversations which are empty."

Joins Peace Corps

Paul Malia of Plainville, Connecticut, who received his master's degree in history from Mexico City College, has successfully completed an intensive, eight week program of instruction at New York University in preparation to be a teacher in the new East African Republic of Somalia as a member of the Peace Corps.

Fluent in Italian, Spanish and French languages, Malia has now studied the Somali language in preparation for his service.

Workshop Has Varied Program

Mexico City College is offering to 150 students its annual workshop in Mexican culture. The course designed for the needs of teachers, social workers, and public administrators in bi-lingual areas, writers, artists, and the general public, will continue until August 15.

A basic core program is scheduled for the afternoon and consists of a series of lectures, films, and field trips designed to acquaint the students with general features of Mexican culture. Lecture topics range through such subjects as: Mexican economic problems, contemporary educational and social problems, local customs and traditions, folk arts and crafts, the mestizo, Mexican history from pre-Colombian through modern, the church and the state in Mexico, contemporary Mexican art and literature, and United States-Mexican diplomatic relations.

So far this quarter the students have taken several conducted tours in the vicinity of Mexico City which have included: the Lerma Valley and the Toluca market; the Valley of Mexico, which gave students the opportunity to see various historical points of interest in the city as well as a visit to the Mexican government's agricultural school at Chapingo, and lunch at the Churubusco Country Club. In two separate trips, workshopers visited a multifamiliar, a federal housing project, and the Juarez school.

Today workshop students are on a tour to the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, the Shrine of Guada-

lupe, and the Acolman Convent. At the pyramids the students will eat a typical Mexican meal at the Cave Restaurant.

August 2 students will travel to Cuernavaca, Lake Tequesquitengo, and Hacienda Vista Hermosa where students will have lunch and a chance to swim. On August 9, workshopers will have a conducted tour through the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

Complementing the core program, Workshop students have chosen from one of the following areas for concentrated study: anthropology and sociology; comparative education; art and art history; history and international relations; or the teaching of

Spanish. This program of study within each area of concentration, scheduled for three mornings a week, consists of a series of lectures and roundtable discussions.

Thirty-six students are enrolled in a junior workshop in Mexican culture designed especially for undergraduates. Along with the core program of lectures and field trips offered in the workshop of graduate students, these undergraduates attend classes in conversational Spanish and folk dancing. Both workshops offer nine quarters credit hours.

Closing exercises for the workshop will be held August 15 at which time a Mexican breakfast will be served.

Pagasa's From The East, Has Traveled The World

By Joan Alper

Pagasa Manalastas is a pretty "Philippina" girl. She was born in Gapan providence in the Philippines but in her childhood she lived in the city of Manila before she traveled to London.

Pagasa was one in a family of seven children, four girls and two boys. The parents dressed in the country's native attire, the mother wearing an open blouse, called a *bimonas* and a long flairy skirt called a *sayas*. The costumes are of many colors and tied at the waist with a sash. The man wears a *baronglagolong* made of piña fibers usually of a light tan color.

Pagasa's parents believed that she should attend school. She went to Arellano University, a Philippine high school, for four years. Upon graduation Pagasa entered the Philippine Woman's University as a liberal arts major. In all of her schools in the Philippines Pagasa studied English and has a good command of the language.

After two years at this University she began working as a secretary for Mr. E. G. Toftman in his import and export business and

she accompanied him to London as his secretary. Pagasa liked London because of its friendly people and was very impressed with its high standard of art, theatre and literature.

While in Europe Pagasa traveled to Holland, Germany, and Brussels. The countries she particularly liked were Rome and its Cathedrals, especially Saint Peter's; Paris and its gay atmosphere and shows, and Hongkong because of its "different" way of life. In 1958 she came to Mexico. She enjoys the country's beauty and compares its easy way of life with her own.

Back in London in 1959 she married, in Essex, her employer and became Mrs. Erwin G. Toftman. The couple honeymooned in Switzerland. Although Pagasa loved the picturesque scenery and warm people she remembers particularly the vast and deep snow and sliding down a slope on her backside. She went from here to San Francisco where the couple has a permanent residence.

The Toftmans moved to Mexico last year. They have an apartment in Mexico and a home in Cuernavaca which they visit on weekends. This is Pagasa's first semester at MCC and she expects to continue for a B. A. in Spanish.

Pagasa says she finds it is interesting to study the different attitudes and customs of men in different lands. To the Philippino man a woman is a mother and housewife. To the Englishman a woman is helpful and understanding. To an American man she is an equal—a surprise to Pagasa as she was used to the man's being boss. In Hong Kong the position of the woman is as a man's servant and she stays home to do his bidding. She liked the position of the woman in France better. The men like a woman for herself and not her beauty or figure. Basically though, she said, men are all alike.



A LOT IN A SHORT TIME — Seated from left to right are Beverly Mitchell (Lubbock, Texas); Annette Cochran (Lubbock); Anne Brown (Dallas); Cecile Camp (Lubbock); Margaret Calderon (Lafayette, California); Gay Haught (Lubbock). These girls are discussing the archeological field trips being offered by the Summer Workshop. The girls are here for the short summer session and besides being excellent students are adding a note of beauty to the campus.

New Undergraduate Dean Has Come Far

By Phil Hamilton

The cliché about the man who "has come a long way" is applicable to the life of Dr. Robert L. Bidwell, undergraduate dean at MCC. Dr. Bidwell was born in Prairie Grove, Arkansas, but was then taken to Texas by his parents where he received all of his primary and secondary education.

It was not until college that he decided to devote his life to teaching history and working in education. He applied himself rigorously to this ambition and since has led a scholarly life except for two periods of service with the armed forces.



Dr. Robert L. Bidwell

Dr. Bidwell graduated from Austin College in Sherman, Texas, in 1942 and, of course, went immediately into wartime service. Until 1946 he served as Cryptanalyst Translator with the Army Air Force in India.

After the war he went back to college and achieved his M. A. degree in history at Williams and Mary University. This was in 1948 and he was still primarily interested in U. S. history; the subject of his master's thesis was in the fields of colonial history of Virginia.

He first delved into U. S.-Mexican relations when he taught at the Texas-Mexican Industrial Institute at Kingsville, Texas. During a vacation in the summer of 1950 he was in Mexico taking courses at the National University's summer school when he received greetings informing him that he had been recalled by the U. S. Air Force into active duty.

Once more he went back into the service of his country. This time Dr. Bidwell served as I. and E. Education Director for all of Brooks Airforce Base.

After being discharged he returned to the Texas-Mexican Industrial Institute, now as principal of the school.

He came to Mexico on vacation in 1953 and married Neomi Ma-

roquin. Today they have two boys, one of whom is in primary school in Mexico City.

Dr. Bidwell began teaching at MCC in 1956 and stayed till 1960. He then taught at East Texas State College.

Dr. Bidwell obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Virginia. His choice of dissertation topics showed his interest in Latin American problems; the choice was of one aspect of Mexican naval history.

Dr. Bidwell is happy to be working at MCC because he feels that the school has a wonderful future since it "offers students an opportunity to study Latin American culture in the environment of Latin America, a unique position for a college with United States' antecedents."

Anthro Forum . . .

(Continued from page 1)

for answers to questions from readers about which they have special competence.

After considerable discussion, English was decided upon as the most widely known language among anthropologists of all countries, and it is therefore the language in which "Current Anthropology" is published.



Pagasa Manalastas

