



MEXICO CITY collegian

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Tuesday, May 14, 1963

Famed Writer Will Lecture In Theater

Mexico's eminent woman dramatist and writer, Margarita Urueta, will lecture at the University of the Americas, tomorrow, May 15, at 12 noon.

A leader in avant-garde theater, Mrs. Urueta will speak in English on "Problems of Modern Theater," and will answer questions from the audience after her talk.

Margarita Urueta is the daughter of the famous Mexican orator and poet, Jesús Urueta, who was a close friend and contemporary of Francisco Madero, president of Mexico from 1911 to 1913.

Margarita Urueta has authored ten plays and produced six in Mexico City. She has also written two novels and has directed and produced television and films in Mexico City.

"La Mujer Transparente," a one-act play presented in Mexico City a year ago, is one of Margarita Urueta's more well-known works.

She has just completed building a theater in Mexico City, Teatro Jesús Urueta, in honor of her father. The first play to be presented will be the author's "El Dios Laico." The production will open next month.

Margarita Urueta says that unknown playwrights will have an opportunity to present their plays at her theater.

The author's appearance at the University Theater tomorrow was arranged by the Faculty Cultural Group, composed of Marvin Bank, Angel Gonzalez, and Ramon Xirau.

More lectures by well-known persons in the arts and sciences are planned for this quarter by the Faculty Cultural Group.

Author Finds New Material

Vance Bourjaily, well-known author, returned to Mexico recently to gather material for a novel with an archeological theme.

In the winter quarter of 1955, Bourjaily participated in the UA archeological excavations in Oaxaca, besides lecturing and teaching in the Creative Writing Center on campus. He is presently teaching writing at the University of Iowa.

As a famous novelist, Bourjaily is considered one of the contemporary off-beat writers. Parts of his works have been published in the *New Yorker* and *New World Writings*, which he edited at one time. He was also the editor of *Discovery*, a series of new writings in six volumes, published by Pocket Books.

His first novel *End of a Life*, was considered by some critics a better picture of World War II than Norman Mailer's *The Naked And The Dead*.



BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET—The girls with the winning smiles are Delta Sigma Pi's candidates for the 1963 Rose of Delta Sig. They are, from left to right: Linda Calderón, Sue David, Barbara Pettit, Mary Davis, Betsy Kauss, Sandy Brand, and Karen Hancock. The winner will be announced at the May 17 dance at the American Club.

Victor Domenech Photo

UA Alumnus Assigned To Excavations Post

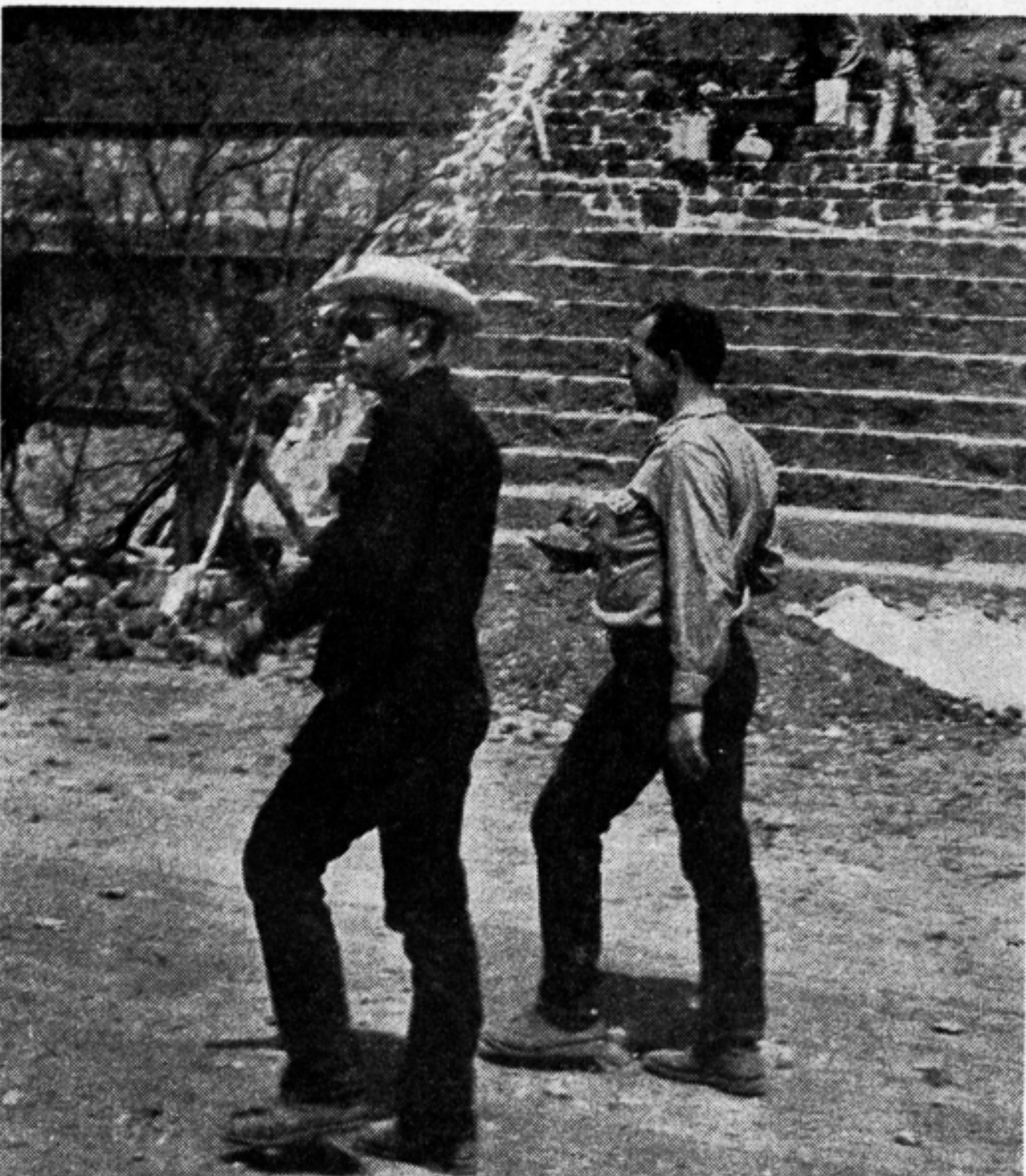
University of the Americas alumnus Bob Chadwick was recently assigned the most crucial and difficult portion of the current Teotihuacán excavations in front of the Pyramid of the Sun.

Having received his M.A. degree in March, 1962 with a thesis on Teotihuacán, he immediately joined the Tehuacán project under Mac Neish.

When Melvin Fowler returned to the United States, Chadwick succeeded Fowler as director of the Cozcatlán Cave excavation.

The results from the Cozcatlán Cave work may well prove to be the most important archeological work done in the last few years anywhere in the world.

After spending some time working in the U.S. under contract to the state of Illinois, Chadwick returned to Mexico in February of this year for the present Teotihuacán undertaking. Sponsored by President López Mateos, the project is slated for inauguration on Independence Day, September 16, 1964.



John Paddock Photo

SURVEYING THE PAST—Anthropologist Bob Chadwick and renowned author Vance Bourjaily amble past the pyramids at Teotihuacán. They are both doing research in archeology. Bourjaily is gathering material for a new novel and Chadwick is the present director of an important section of the excavations at Teotihuacán.

Lindley On Trip

Dr. D. Ray Lindley will return from the United States at the end of the month from a series of meetings concerning the University. His trip includes meetings with foundation and educational leaders in Indianapolis, Chicago, East Lansing, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington, D. C.

Russell Moody, George Kohn, and Jess Dalton of the University's Board of Trustees will meet Dr. Lindley in Washington, D. C., his final stop, where they will confer with government officials and leaders of the American Council of Education on behalf of U. A.

Businessmen Feted By UA

The University of the Americas was host to approximately 200 Mexico City executives at the Seventh Annual Businessman's Luncheon, held recently on the terrace of the University.

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of the University, spoke on the reasons for changing the name of the school, and gave a forecast of the school's future program and how it involved businessmen.

Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, vice president, spoke in Spanish, outlining the purpose of the department of history and Latin American relations.

Reasons for the change in the functions of the International Business Center, formerly called the Foreign Trade Center, were explained by Dr. Melvin E. McMichael, Director of the Center. He also explained how the graduate program will be expanded and how new undergraduate courses, such as marketing research, industrial engineering, collective bargaining, and sales forecasting, will be offered.

"The International Business Center," said Dr. Michael, "will have a strong international scope."

Frat To Hold Dance, Will Choose Queen

By José Luis Gutiérrez

The fifth traditional Rose of Delta Sigma Pi dance will be held on Friday, May 17, at the American Club. The affair will be open to all students, and admission will be 50 pesos per couple.

The event will highlight the fraternity's social program for the current quarter. As is the custom, a Rose of Delta Sig will be elected and crowned.

Seven candidates have been nominated by fraternity members. They are: Barbara Pettit, Linda Calderón and Betsy Kauss, from Mexico City; Sandy Brand, from Everett, Washington; Sue David, from Parkville, Missouri; Mary Davis, from Indianapolis, Indiana, and Karen Hancock, from El Campo, Texas.

The winner will be announced at the dance and will receive a trophy on which her name will be engraved. The runners-up will receive bouquets.

ICC Presents Campus Lunada

A lunada (or steak fry by moonlight) will be held on May 24 somewhere in the barranca, under the sponsorship of the Inter-Club Council.

Tickets will be on sale soon at 25 pesos a couple and 15 pesos for singles for an evening of steaks and dancing. Apart from recorded music there will be strolling guitarists to add a romantic note to the evening.

The actual location in the barranca where this affair will be held is still at present rather vague, but it has been said that if one walks on the narrow trail by the creative writing center, one will eventually reach a platform overlooking the gully where dancing will be held.

Prof. Receives Ford Grant

Henry Steiner, assistant professor in engineering at UA, has just received a Ford Foundation grant in order to work toward his Ph.D.

Beginning in September, Steiner will be on leave of absence from UA to do course work towards his doctorate at Stanford in the department of Civil Engineering.

The grant is renewable on the basis of academic performance for a year more so that Steiner may also write his dissertation.

Steiner, a native of San Francisco, obtained his B.S. and M.S. degrees at Stanford University. He will do his doctorate work in a new branch of the California University being set up, which combines Engineering and Economic Planning, and he will concentrate on the study of underdeveloped countries.

"I believe that the fact that I have been living abroad for a number of years was instrumental in helping me get the Ford grant," says Steiner, who has been in Mexico for seven years.

The fraternity's contest here is part of the search for the International Rose of Delta Sigma Pi, which begins in the spring of every year and terminates with the announcement of the new International Rose the following spring.

Dr. Greenleaf Returns From Recent Trip

Dr. Richard Greenleaf, academic vice-president, recently returned from an eight day trip throughout most of the Western area of the United States.

The purpose of this trip was to visit several colleges and universities in the Rocky Mountain and South Western sections of the United States where he promoted UA's Junior Year in Mexico, as well as the spring and summer programs offered here.

Dr. Greenleaf also attended the yearly meeting of the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Councils held at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. He met many administrators interested in establishing a spring quarter program similar to that which is being pioneered by Utah State this term.

At the Texas Association of Graduate Deans, Dr. Greenleaf presented a paper on "Research Facilities in Mexico City" and aroused considerable interest in UA's programs at schools in Colorado, Texas, and Arizona.

Terming his trip a success, Dr. Greenleaf says, "There was considerable enthusiasm over the name change, as well as in the progress we have made in our development and building programs."

He also spent one year in Korea as a civil engineer after World War II; two years in Europe, mainly in Spain; and two years in Arabia, working for the Arabian-American Oil Company.



Marilú Pease Photo

IN THE CLASSROOM—Henry Steiner, assistant professor of engineering, illustrates a difficult problem for one of his classes.

False Rebellions Termed Juvenile

A disturbing concept has been introduced into American culture during the last two decades — which is, that one has to “think” in order to be part of the *in* group. Much of the confusion has settled down by now, however, as TV commercials daily inform us what brand we thinking people will naturally use and the “beat” movement standardizes its non-conformities.

Though we laugh and joke about such flagrant violations of human reason, these developments are only the more radical manifestations of a much more widespread movement in American culture which forbodes disastrous consequences.

The really serious side of the issue begins with one of the outstanding flaws in the modern student as noted by most institutions of higher learning — a lack of speaking out on important topics of public interest and support of group activities. A modern George Washington upon hearing that help was needed at Lexington might say, “Look man, do you think I’m stupid or something? Those crazy farmers with their popguns up there are just too much. Do they think they can fight the whole British army? I’m not crazy enough to join that outfit!”

Accordingly, the most commonly heard campus expressions range from “That’s just too much” to “kook” and “cube.” It would seem that students are constantly “bugged” by teachers, bothered by “foggy” parents, and spend much of their time striving to escape from this “square” world. In this ostentatious conformity to morbid disillusionment, the terms used to express the thought apparently carry more weight than the logic behind it, if any.

Masquerading under such legitimate titles as “realism,” “thinking” and “objectivity,” the cult of negativism asks itself why it should take part in deciding public issues when all school administrations are necessarily stupid, all charitable groups are run by little old ladies, all people who are optimistic are fools, etc., *ad nauseum*.

Besides disillusionment, one of the major causes of this problem may be found in the rising insecurity and morose sensitivity in young people. Scientific studies of the more radical branch of this problem (the beatniks) and the frequently associated dope addiction, indicate a high rate of personality maladjustment. Also frequently noted is a manic-depressive type personality who frenziedly attempts to become an unsurpassable authority on some subject so as to escape the feelings of self-contempt and extreme anguish of failure which characterizes such personalities. Likewise, in its more moderate form among young people, the unthinking condemnation of all things is nothing more than an attempt to escape from the hectic modern world which such minds cannot understand and which is too much for their weak and undeveloped emotional reserves.

The recent stress on national physical fitness by President Kennedy should really be a campaign for mental fitness. Often quoted facts such as the large number of rejections by the armed services for psychological irregularities, and the daily increasing prospect each American has of spending some future part of his life in a mental institution are sufficient backing for such a proposition.

The solution of this social degeneration is vital to the future of the American state. The approach of the fall of nearly all great civilizations of history has been marked by radical political factionalization. This may be seen today not only in the ranting, senseless denunciation of patriotic Americans by the new super-patriot groups, but also by the growing attitude of thoughtless condemnation found in today’s youth. Instead of patriotic moderation in respect for the basic democratic principles of individual honor and equality, we now find derision and disrespect for individual differences.

The question is, do young Americans think of themselves first as members of a nationality which unites them with all other Americans, or rather as part of a special group which has seceded from the federation of American culture?

The science of anthropology has conclusively proved that one can never really escape from the culture in which he lives. The beats, for example, have only succeeded in creating their own version of conformity, from which they originally were trying to escape.

The real answer to the problem was given by Dr. Joshua L. Liebman, who believes that love is the true solution to the anguish of self-contempt and disillusionment: “To love one’s neighbors is to achieve an inner tolerance for the uniqueness of others, to resist the temptation of private imperialism.”

One of history’s greatest novelists and students of human nature, Ernest Hemingway, once gave a summation of his judgement on how to survive in this world without losing true human emotion. Most commodities and nearly all luxuries were very scarce in the Far East just after WWII. A diplomatic service officer newly arrived in China had spent a large sum to buy a case of American whiskey at a local auction which he considered a great stroke of luck to find. Hearing of Hemingway’s coming visit to the city and having personal ambitions to become an author, he decided to sacrifice two of the bottles to obtain Hemingway’s secret of success. Whiskey being a normally unobtainable item in that portion of the post-war world, Hemingway readily accepted the gift and the terms, explaining that the first principle of success is to “roll with the punches:” to become bitter and disillusioned at the disappointments of life is to destroy the very sources of human creativity and progress.

In a later personal visit to the officer’s home, Hemingway divulged his second and most important key to success. To comprehend human nature, he explained, one must sympathize with his fellow creatures and never laugh at their short-comings and mistakes. It was not until some time later, when the officer had opened his first bottle of the prized whiskey at a party and found only Chinese tea, that he fully understood the profundity and sincerity of Hemingway’s words. Though he must have sampled the rare gift during his two week stay and discovered the secret, Hemingway refused to take the opportunity to make a grand joke at the expense of the sincere but inexperienced officer.

To resist the socially destructive tendency to bitterness and disillusionment and to sympathetically identify oneself with fellow human beings is necessary to maintain the democratic American way of life and the personal integrity for which it stands.

A. K.

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



NATURE'S PHARMACY

Recently, while strolling along a street in the older section of Guadalupe, I saw, lined along the block-long sidewalk, a row of plastic bags filled with dried flowers, herbs of all types, roots, tree bark, all neatly tagged with an explanation as to their use.

There were herbs to stop hair from falling, others which were said to shrink a tumor, roots which would cure diabetes and others to stop a toothache. There was something for every human ailment from time of birth until old age.

Modern technology has made us forget the old home remedies used throughout the world long before wonder drugs flooded the market. And yet the basis of many of these wonder drugs goes back to those olden times. As an example, it is said that the Mayas discovered penicillin. They used it to cure everything.

In Mexico City, along Guatemala Street in back of the Metropolitan Cathedral, there is a so-called drugstore which sells no patent medicines, only that which nature offers, and the trade of this pharmacy is brisk.

From The President's Desk

International Education Is University's Theme

By Dr. D. Ray Lindley

In all the world few schools indeed have made the contributions in so brief a history on such limited resources as did Mexico City College during the first two decades of its existence.

Following are some of the achievements and characteristics which made the school unique:

1. It is the only liberal arts college in all of Latin America maintaining U. S. higher education standards and accredited with a regional accrediting association in the United States.
2. It boasts a faculty which for the most part is bi-lingual.
3. More than 50% of all U.S. students who are studying anywhere in Latin America come here to study.
4. More than 16% as many Mexican students as are enrolled in the 2000 colleges in the United States are enrolled here.
5. Along with the Sorbonne in Paris, it is one of two universities outside the United States annually enrolling more than 1000 U.S. students.
6. Students enrolled here this year have previously studied at a total of 227 colleges and universities.
7. It is a school which attempts not to be all things to all people, but has a clearly defined role as a center of intercultural and international studies.
8. It is non-sectarian, and admits every student on the basis of his academic qualification without regard to race, creed, or color.

These are achievements of which any school might well be proud. However, inescapably by its history, and in the process of achieving these accomplishments, the school has created certain images which no longer fairly reflect the changes in its role which history has made.

There are still many who are not aware of the fact that, even though the school began as a proprietary one, it is a completely public, non-profit institution, privately supported.

By virtue of having been founded as an extension of the American High School, and having drawn so largely from the United States for its student body, the image has been created that it is a “yanqui” school in a Latin culture. Actually, as the new name, University of the Americas, connotes, it is essentially an international school. Everything possible should be done to build this image of our university. For instance, how many people are aware of the fact that our faculty is composed exactly of half Latin American teachers and half Anglo teachers? Further, how many are aware of the fact that with the increase in the size of the Board of Trustees at the last annual meeting, the membership of the Board was brought to exactly 50% Mexican and 50% North American?

The one adjustment which still needs to be made is that of making the student body approximately 50% Latin American 50% Anglo. Today approximately 20% of the students come from Latin American countries, with a total of 10 Latin American countries represented. Frequently the question is asked, “Are the classes taught in English or in Spanish?” Of course the answer

(Continued on page 4)

A Student Speaks

Attendance Rules Protect Students

By Terry McEvoy

One of the questions that is now heard most prevalently on the UA campus is why are we being treated like babies? The students seem to feel that the administration is unjustified in the crack-down on class attendance and in the issuance of double cuts on certain days.

Dean Davis shed some light on this subject in a recent talk. The administration has taken this somewhat difficult stand in following the lead of United States schools in improving the standard of education. This is just one of many such moves on the part of the school authorities.

The students here deserve a lot more in the way of restrictions than those about which they are bitterly complaining. The school has been more than patient as well as very helpful in getting its students out of difficulties. The policy of most schools is that any-

one having any serious trouble with law enforcement agencies is automatically expelled. In most cases this is not a rule of the administration, but rather the edict of the student court, or council.

This type of group, if set up at UA would save the administration a lot of criticism and would give the student body more incentive to participate in campus life. The rate with which people are getting into trouble would also sharply decrease if it was known that suspension awaited them.

The close check on class attendance is for the protection of the student while he is in Mexico. The authorities are usually pretty good about notifying the school when someone is either hurt or in trouble, but in some of the areas of Mexico they couldn't care less. Instead of constantly complaining, the student should actually thank the school for being conscientious enough to check on him.

Habla Un Maestro

El Hispanismo Literario Buen Proyecto Para La UA

Por Arturo Souto

Existe una duda que tarde o temprano asalta a casi todos los que nos interesamos en el estudio de la literatura. Es la duda de su utilidad, de su inmediata aplicación social. El escritor, el que de la nada crea una obra, posee, como el alfarero, un íntimo sentimiento de victoria sobre la naturaleza o el vacío. Pero el teórico que comenta las obras de los otros, que realiza hábil, concienzudamente, la disección de aquello que admira y que sin embargo nunca le pertenecerá, se encuentra a veces con el regusto amargo de la frustración. La mal llamada “ciencia” de la literatura se encuentra hoy en este callejón sin salida. Liquidada la preceptiva antigua, que pretendía imponer tiránicamente la insostenible idea de la belleza absoluta; superada la Historia literaria del XIX, que actualmente se considera externa al hecho literario, la nueva crítica, la que intenta llegar al corazón de la obra por medio de la intuición y del análisis estilístico, y que orgullosamente, quizá demasiado orgullosamente, decla-



ra ir más allá, empieza a tocar fondo, un fondo del que no pasa.

Una vez más, confrontadas obra y teoría, la segunda palidece ante la imponente solidez y verdad de la primera. La obra es una creación que milagrosamente ha brotado, por misteriosos caminos, del pensamiento y del verbo. Siempre será. La crítica, por lo contrario, no es sino glosa de lo hecho, y en muchos casos errada, arbitraria o desorientadora. Aún así, el crítico puede defenderse cuando alega su función de guía en el laberinto literario. Es el primer filtro de un cúmulo de obras que necesariamente deben ser filtradas antes de llegar al lector. Y mejor aún puede justificarse el filólogo, porque sin él ni siquiera podríamos abordar los textos. Pero el teórico de la literatura, el que durante años se entrega a la discusión de abstracciones, y en teóricos se están convirtiendo los más de los críticos contemporáneos, puede descubrir, quizá demasiado tarde, que no ha hecho nada, que ha estado inmerso en la algarabía de una discusión bizantina. En otras palabras, que ha perdido el tiempo. La duda es hoy más fuerte que en otras épocas. Mientras el mundo se debate en la lucha contra el hambre, la injusticia...

(Continued on page 4)

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New Librarian Joins Staff

By Terry McEvoy

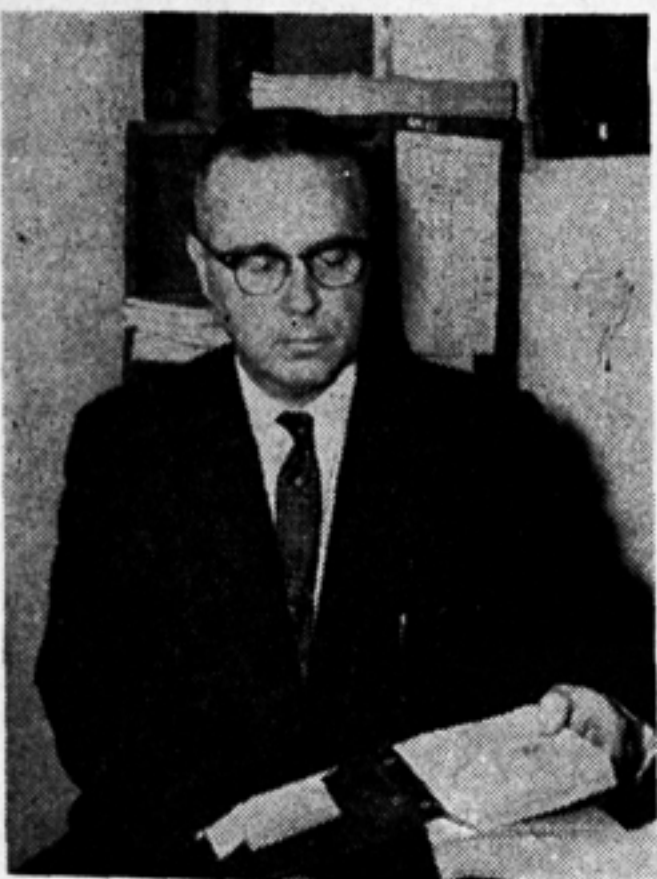
A person that most of the students at UA have had contact with is the reference librarian. This, at times, trying position is now held by Donald B. Campbell, one of the newest staff members. A graduate of Harvard College of Harvard University, Campbell comes to UA from the Instituto Mexicano de Administración de Negocios (IMAN) where he was executive director.

Upon graduation in 1932, Campbell taught Latin at the Ruston Academy in Havana, Cuba. Wishing to continue his studies he enrolled at the National University here for the summer quarter of 1935. Since that time he has lived and worked continually in Mexico except for short periods of study at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, where he studied library science, and the Harvard Business School where he participated in an eight week seminar on the use of the case method in teaching.

During the first few years in Mexico, Campbell worked as a teacher and free lance writer. Also during this time he met his wife Margarita Malo. In 1941, Campbell accepted a position at the U. S. Embassy and worked in both the Visa and the then newly formed Cultural Relations Section. During 1943 he began the organization of the Chancery section of the Embassy library and when the Embassy moved to new quarters Campbell was appointed director of the combined Chancery and Economic libraries.

He resigned from the Embassy in 1952 because of an upcoming transfer which would have meant leaving Mexico.

Later he worked as a special library consultant until 1955 when he was appointed executive director of IMAN. During this time Campbell successfully experimented with the Case Method of Instruction which was pioneered at Harvard. He also wrote numerous case studies on Mexican business situations which are now available at the IMAN library.



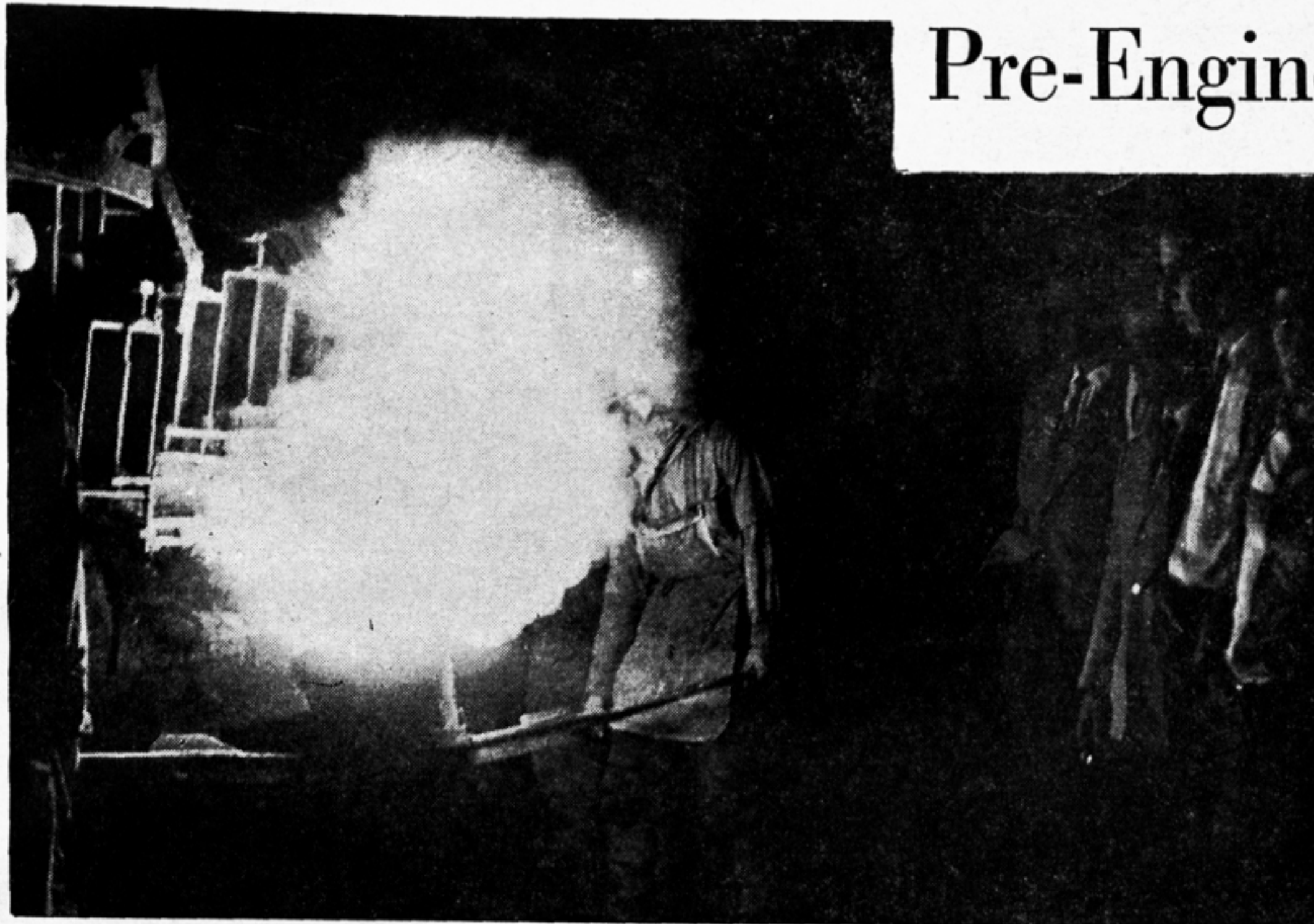
Donald B. Campbell.

Work Started On Gardens

Cleaning and reshaping of the campus gardens, under the direction of Mrs. Gene Gerzso, has seen much progress in the past few weeks.

Mrs. Gerzso, working with plans drawn up by Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, professional landscape architect from Kent, Ohio, has added many new trees and bushes to the grounds in the hope of unifying the campus plantings.

The major problem is the lack of appropriations for plants. The work at the present time is completely dependent upon donations from individuals or groups. The Mexico City Garden Club has donated most of the new plants and has promised to give the university several more trees.



Victor Domenech Photo

SHADES OF DANTE—Pre-engineering students get a first-hand view of life in the foundry on a recent tour of Valvulas y Articulos Sanitarios S. A. University students shown are Jean Jaques Hané, Cesar Garcia, Alberto Milanese, and Hipolito Franco.

Paddock Helps Revise Book By Vaillant

The first revised edition of Vaillant's "Aztecs of Mexico," based partially on notes provided by John Paddock, chairman of the UA anthropology department, has recently been published by Doubleday & Co.

New discoveries and analysis of material from Tula and Teotihuacán outdated the book very soon after it was first published in 1941. Notes compiled by Paddock to supplement the book so that it could continue in use as a textbook here were published in the anthology UA contributed to the National Book Fair in 1956.

Born in Mexico and having worked closely with her husband, Mrs. Vaillant discovered Paddock's comments in the anthology and used them to make the revision along with other information provided by Gordon Ekholm of the American Museum of Natural History and C. A. Burland of the British Museum.

To Publish Papers Read At Meeting

The talks delivered at the recent meeting of the Association of Texas Graduate Schools held in Corpus Christi, Texas, will soon be published, according to Dr. Lorna L. Stafford, dean of the Graduate School of the University of the Americas and president of the Association, who presided at the meeting.

Arturo Souto, assistant professor of Spanish at UA spoke on "A Decade of Editorial Progress in Mexico," and Lic. Raúl Ortiz y Ortiz, director of the Cultural Program of Fellowships and of Public Relations of the National University, delivered a paper on "The Structure of Mexican Education."

These two papers, together with a paper by Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, academic vice president of UA, will be published in the Association's journal, "Proceedings of the Association of Texas Graduate Schools."

Dr. Stafford says, "The deans were very interested in the talks and hope to be able in the near future to hold a meeting in Mexico."

Dr. Savage In St. Louis

Dr. Frank B. Savage, former dean of undergraduate studies here, has recently been appointed director of the Latin American office of Saint Louis University in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dean's List Announced By Dr. Bidwell

According to Dr. Robert Bidwell, undergraduate dean, 27 students have achieved the qualifying grade point average of 3.2 for eligibility to the Dean's List.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the Dean's List at the end of their third quarter. The qualifying grade point average is 3.2 on the work of the past two quarters.

Making her tenth appearance on the list is Sandra Giovannelli of Mexico City. Conrad Kent, from Des Moines, Iowa, is on the list for the seventh time and Boris Cohen, of Granada Hills, California, for the fifth time.

Repeat appearances were achieved by Dinah Lee Callan, Colin Campbell, Wallace Fouts, Frederick Homback, Gary Keller, Joan Klaus, Charles Loyacano, Charles Penny, Virginia Vales, Nancy Westfall, and Margaret Willms.

Lorraine Allen, Terry Christian, Edmund Figueroa, Monica Hashimoto, Arthur Krumholtz, Carol Noelk, Vicky Richmond, Geoffrey Schwer, and Ronald Weiner achieved Dean's List status for the first time.

Returns From N. Y. Meeting

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas de López, dean of admissions and registrar at UA, was in New York City for five days recently, attending the 49th annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. Over 1200 delegates from U.S. colleges met to exchange ideas on the latest trends and were addressed by such prominent educators as Dr. Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education.

The delegates were also given a reception by Time, Inc. in Rockefeller Center and a guided tour through the U. N. Building. Mrs. López noted that the change of name to the University of the Americas favorably impressed her associates.

Pre-Engineers Go On Field Trip

By Jean Jaques Hané

Engineering students from the University recently visited two factories in Mexico City. Valvulas y Articulos Sanitarios, S. A., and the Villa de Guadalupe plant of Ford Company were toured by the students, who were accompanied by Enrique Chicurel, director of engineering studies.

The tour at Valvulas y Articulos was guided by Ing. Alejandro del Paso, and by the manager of the factory, José Iturbe Romero. The one at the Ford Motor Company was guided by Ing. J. Torres Moncayo. In both tours, questions asked in English and in Spanish by the students, were answered in either of these languages.

At the Ford plant, the potential engineers had the opportunity to watch closely the different processes by which millions of pieces are put together to build a car.

A cordial invitation was extended to UA engineering students to attend meetings of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Mexico section) by its

secretary Ing. J. Torres Moncayo.

During the last meeting of the society, Enrique Chicurel briefly explained to the audience the scope of the program of engineering studies at the University, and the importance and advantages for both Latin and North American students. Immediately after, Raúl Azcárraga gave a conference on "Epoxy Resins" which, due to their astonishing properties and huge variety of applications are now amazing the industrial world.

Alberto Milanese, in commenting on the field trips says, "They give you a clearer idea of what an engineer in the different specialties has to do. Of course you know 'in theory' what a particular branch of engineering involves, but by visiting various factories and laboratories you get a completely different approach and, if you have not made up your mind yet, these visits give a definite orientation which will help a student to arrive at a future decision."

Student Impressed By Kibbutz

By Louise Smith

"I was interested in learning about different kinds of social structures. The theories behind the kibbutz looked good on paper, but I wanted to see for myself if in reality they really worked."

Henriette Lührman, a student from Monterey, California, worked in canning factories in order to earn her passage to Israel. Her interest in the country and the kibbutz was partly stimulated by the fact that her father is Jewish, although not a Zionist.

Through the Jewish Agency in New York, Henriette applied to the program called Kibbutz Ulpán. The program provides room and board for the members and involves a half day of work and a half day spent in the study of Hebrew.

A year's study on the kibbutz is separated into two six month programs, one basic and the other more advanced. Henriette stayed to complete both. Although she had no previous study of Hebrew, by the end of the year she was able to hold normal conversations in the language.

Near the coastal port of Haifa and in the Ephraim Mountains is the 25-year-old kibbutz, Ein Hashofet, the "well of the judge." Henriette was attracted to

this particular kibbutz because it was one of the least publicized and popularized.

Founded by an unusual but rewarding combination of Poles and Canadian-Americans, Ein Hashofet today is the home of 250 members and their children.

The social structure of a kibbutz is an interesting example of successful communal living. The parents live in types of "fourplexes" while the children all live in homogeneous age groups in other buildings. Although separated in housing, the families are by no means separated socially; the children are free to scamper in and out, track up clean floors and slam screen doors in their parents' living quarters as in any normal family.

No money is exchanged within the community, but money does flow between communities. Since all the family necessities are provided by the kibbutz, wages are spent only for special things; the members eat in a central dining hall, and their other needs are taken care of by the sewing rooms, knitting machines, laundry and general store on the kibbutz.

Some kibbutzim are religious and provide synagogues and religious instruction, but Ein Hashofet is not. Nevertheless, access to nearby synagogues is fairly convenient, and the community

does celebrate all the traditional holidays. Generally, the religious people live in the cities and not on the kibbutzim.

Economically, the kibbutz is agrarian, and Ein Hashofet's chief crop is fruit. Henriette worked with all phases of the non-citrus fruits, from seed to crate.

Now that Henriette is able to reflect on the "workability" of the kibbutz, she has pertinent comments from her experience.

"I was interested in the application of the true communist theory. Politically, there are no communist kibbutzim. Israeli kibbutzim are the closest to the true communist theory in application that exist today; it is significant that participation in them is voluntary.

"It is difficult to tell what is a measure of success. Economically, the kibbutz is a contributing factor to Israel's development for the future. But Ein Hashofet seems to me particularly successful because almost all of its children choose to remain there, even though they leave the kibbutz for a required two years of military service when they are 18.

"I think this shows the personal satisfaction of the kibbutz members regarding this way of life."

Alumni Notes

Dr. Harold Kirkpatrick is now assistant professor of history and assistant dean of arts and sciences at the University of Nevada at Reno. Having received his B. A. from MCC in 1952, he obtained his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

León Helguera, who graduated from the American High School in 1944 and from MCC in 1948, has recently accepted an associate professorship at Vanderbilt University. He spent the past summer doing research in Bogota and Caracas, and at the present time is a professor at North Carolina State College.

Carlos Bedoya, who took the three year pre-engineering program here, is now at Texas A and M completing his engineering studies and has recently been pledged to the Gamma Mu Chapter of the Eta Kappa Nu, a national honor fraternity for electrical engineering students.



Mariú Pease Photo

A YEAR IN ISRAEL—Henriette Lührman, now in her first term at UA, is shown with a map of Israel, its flag, and a drum used in that country's regional dances.

Ex-Pawn Broker Tells Northern Experiences

By Richard Abbott

René Richard, French globe-trotter, jack of all trades, writer, international student, entrepreneur, bartender, skindiver, and now a psychology major at the University of the Americas, says he feels more at home in Mexico than in any of the 35 countries he's lived in. "I'm related to Mexico by way of language and religion since French and Spanish are both Romance languages and both countries are predominantly Catholic."

Born in France, René began his travels early as a boy scout, and later as a scoutmaster, taking trips throughout Europe. At the age of 20, René graduated from a technical college of the Academy of Paris, where he was studying engineering and precision mechanics, and entered the French Air Force. He spent most of his enlistment in North Viet Nam, and participated in the fighting at Dien Bien Phu.

Scandinavia caught his attention next where he worked as a cook on a Norwegian ship, an iron miner in Sweden, and lived in a tent with a Lapp family while writing a book, not published as yet. He also worked his way across North and East Africa, the southern tip of India, and the Far East. "It was most difficult to adapt myself to Eastern customs," René reflects.

In 1959 René came to the United States and enrolled at UCLA in California, where he attended a semester before deciding to go to Alaska.

On his first job at Sitka, an eye injury forced him to remain in Alaska longer than he had planned.

Not a man to let grass grow under his feet, and not being allowed to do heavy work, René attended bar at the famous Kiksadi Club in Sitka before moving

to Juneau to attend classes at the University of Alaska.

At the same time, working with a minimum of capital and a lot of faith, René opened the "Juneau Second Hand Store and Pawn Shop." The store expanded to include a used car and boat lot, an antique store, an electrical appliance store, a dispatching office for skindiving services, and a used book and record store containing over 4,000 books.

"Running the pawn shop was necessarily a study in psychology," René says. "First of all, you have to convince yourself that people need you. This knowledge will give you a relaxed attitude so that you will not have to put up a front with your customers (poker players will understand what I mean). It may not be important in a big city, but in a small town you also have to keep in mind that no matter how much advantage you are gaining in the bargaining, you must not touch a person's pride, self respect or honor."

"The customer will try all kinds of sad stories on you. You must have a sadder one ready."

The dispatching office was set up whereby René would send out skindivers to aid fishermen in recovering items such as anchors or crab traps. A member of the local skindiving club, called "Nanuck" (the Eskimo word for polar bear), René spent a lot of time diving for salmon and king crabs.

Finally René arrived in Mexico, and now is living with a family in Lomas de Tecamachalco while attending the University. "We get along very well," says René. "I am teaching their children how to speak French."

René, in reviewing his past life, says, "I think that now I have stopped moving. I like Mexico and, as I said, I feel an affinity for the Mexican people."



Marilú Pease Photo

YESTERDAY PARIS, TODAY THE WORLD—René Richard, French globe-trotter, points out his birthplace, Paris, from where he began his travels as a boy scout. René has traveled in over 35 countries.

International...

(Continued from page 2)

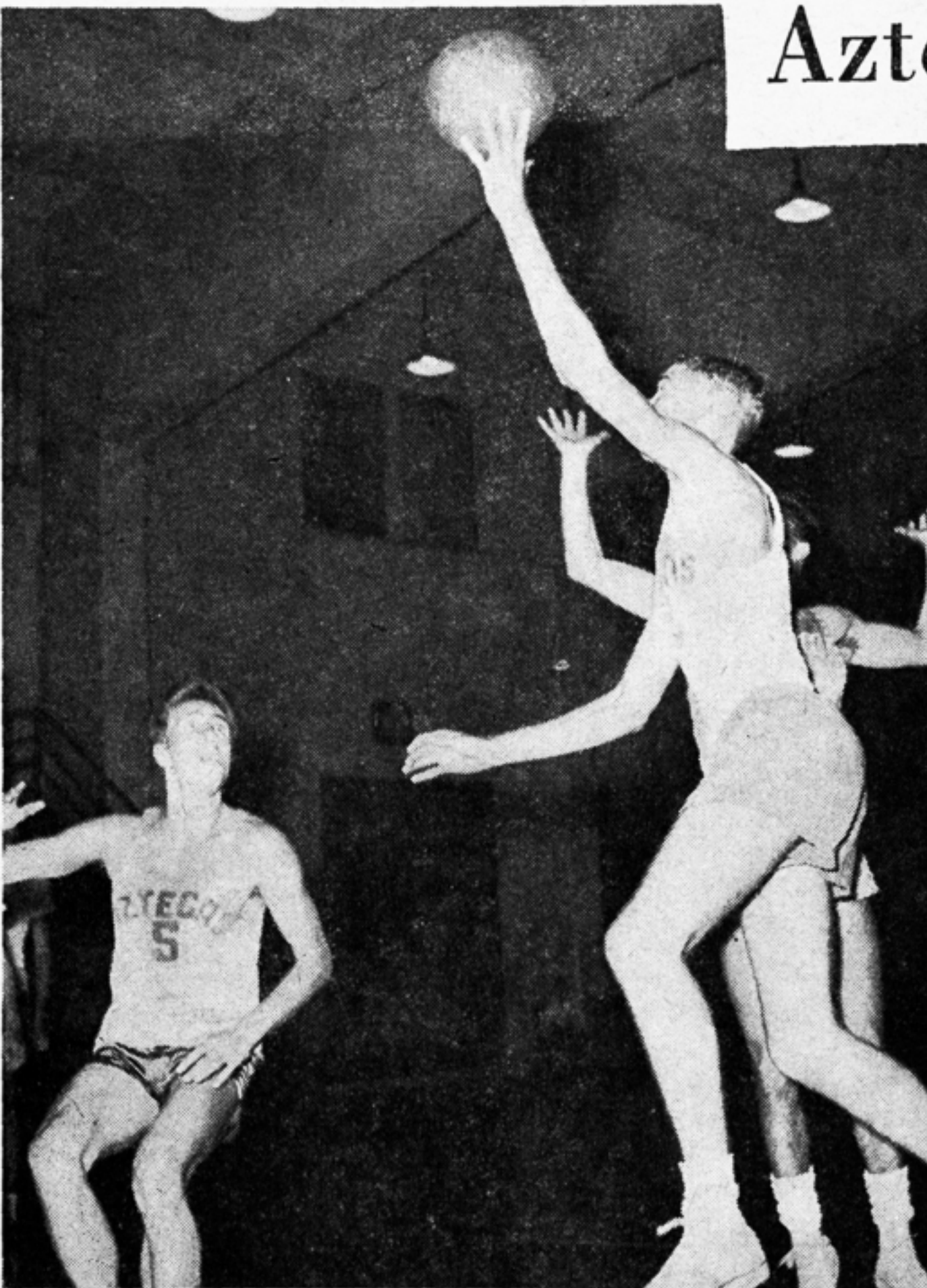
is that most classes today are taught in English. With the bringing of the Latin enrollment up to approximately 50% of the student body, the number of courses taught in Spanish can be greatly increased. The matter of the language in which the classes are taught today is determined not on the ability of the faculty, but rather on student demand.

Ours is a unique university that has a distinctive role in the area of intercultural and international education. For today's world, this is the image which in every way we should seek to create.

Fems To Compete

The newly organized girls' softball team, captained by Dorothy Clevert, began competitive play recently with the American High School. The game was postponed after three innings because of lack of time, but will be finished at a later date.

A good turn-out for practice and the able coaching of students Bob Kinard and Vick Matthews promise exciting meets in the future.



REACHING OUT—Jim Porter and Lothar Brautigan prepare an offensive play during one of the Aztec's recent games. The squad has developed a shuffle play which is already netting them fine results.

Hispanismo Literario...

(Continued from page 2)

ticia, la guerra; mientras la ciencia lucha desesperadamente por conservar su sentido humanístico; mientras el escritor crea con su mente y sus manos la imagen objetiva de sus angustias y sus esperanzas, los estudios literarios parecen angostarse paseando en círculo, mordiéndose su propia cola.

Pero, ¿es esto cierto? ¿No es precisamente por humanismo que los estudios literarios se encastellan, tratando de salvar lo que perdurará al través de las mudanzas circunstanciales del tiempo? El planteamiento mismo del problema invita peligrosamente a una mesa redonda en Bizancio. Existe otro camino mejor: estudiar el hecho literario *en vivo*. Acercarse al escritor y a su obra.

Quizá corremos el riesgo de la dispersión. Vamos a concretar. ¿Qué soluciones puede tener el problema?

Creo en varias. Vayamos a lo inmediato. En esta Universidad, entre nosotros, existe un puente que une dos culturas. Se ha dicho muchas veces, y nunca se repetirá lo bastante, que uno de los problemas esenciales del mundo actual es la incompreensión entre los pueblos. Se ha dicho también que una de las funciones básicas de la literatura es reflejar la vida íntima de esos mismos pueblos. Se puede aprender más a través de la intuición y de la vivencia—el poema, el drama, la novela— que al través de la Historia, de la Sociología, de la Economía. Aquí, en este centro educativo y cultural, se estudian el idioma, la literatura mexicana, hispanoamericana, española. Se va directa, aunque no fácilmente, hacia el honroso título de "hispanista". Pero ser hispanista no sólo significa enclaustrarse en un gabinete y estudiar el uso de las preposiciones castellanas durante la Edad Media. Ser hispanista significa comprender la literatura en español, los pueblos hispánicos. No sólo entenderlos, sino comprenderlos: dialogar y discutir con ellos, situarse en su geografía, convivir sus problemas. El hispanista no sólo está obligado a asistir a los congresos de otros hispanistas, tan especializados y remotos como él. Está obligado a aportar, en lo que le sea posible, lo mejor de sí a esta muy neces-

saria comunicación entre pueblos distintos y no ajenos.

En México, por ejemplo, se conoce bastante bien a los más destacados escritores norteamericanos. Es más, tanto en Hispanoamérica como en España, la influencia de Faulkner y de otros es hoy claramente palpable. Día a día nos llegan traducciones de "best sellers". Alcanzan cada día mayor difusión. Si a esto se añaden el cinematógrafo, la televisión, la prensa, es indudable concluir que en Hispanoamérica se conoce mejor a los Estados Unidos que éstos a los hispanoamericanos. Dicho de otra manera: en español se hacen muchas traducciones del inglés, pero en inglés muy pocas del español. He aquí un ejemplo concreto, una oportunidad en la que el amargo regusto de frustración que suele asaltar al teórico de la literatura puede convertirse en un *quehacer*, en una verdadera *recreación*.

El hispanista debe dar a conocer a los escritores en español. Debe salir del ámbito universitario y luchar en el muy distinto y áspero mundo de los editores y los libreros. Debe lograr que los pueblos de habla inglesa lean a los escritores de habla española. Creo que son necesarias tesis académicas no tanto de acumulación de datos sabidos y aspectos recónditos, sino tesis de traducción, de presentación de comprensión *actual*. Creo que es necesario, y aquí en esta Universidad más que en otras, la creación no sólo de una cátedra de Literatura comparada, sino de un Seminario, un Instituto, cuya principal preocupación sería dar a conocer, directa, efectivamente, a los escritores hispanoamericanos en los Estados Unidos. Se dirá que ya existen centros de este tipo, que existe la cátedra de Literatura comparada en la Universidad Nacional Autónoma, que empieza a llevarse a cabo un programa de traducciones al inglés de obras esenciales de la literatura mexicana, programa en el que toman parte activa las universidades de Texas, California y otras. Pues bien, este es precisamente el camino. Y en esa tarea, sumamente valiosa desde cualquier punto de vista, humanístico, literario, social, ¿no es acaso vital que esta Universidad aporte una mayor colaboración?

Aztecs Win With Shuffle

Under the able coaching of Morris Williams, the Aztecs are making their bid for top place with the latest and most advanced offense yet devised, the Auburn shuffle. Sounding like a 1930's dance step, it was developed in 1955 by Joel Eaves, the basketball coach of Auburn University.

In 1960, Eaves' famous Seven Dwarfs shuffled their way to the Southeastern Conference championship and set a national record for field goal accuracy (52.1%), bringing Eaves the SEC Coach of the Year award twice in three consecutive seasons.

In the shuffle, no one plays forward, guard or center all the time; all players frequently change position and so are required to know all plays from each position. This method creates certain vital advantages. The defense is never able to let down or double-team one player easily and has difficulty finding a weak spot. Even an average shooter is a scoring threat as experience has shown. Another advantage is that lack of height is a negligible handicap.

The outstanding improvement in shuffle strategy is that if one play is blocked by the defense, the players are automatically in the right position to begin the next play. It is not necessary to return to the original positions to continue the offense.

Another effective characteristic of the shuffle is that the shooter does not receive the ball until he enters the shooting area, making it difficult for the defense to spot the potential scorer.

Aztec Squad Leads League In Home Runs And Hitting

Though winding up last quarter with a fifth place tie in the Mexican Softball League, the Aztecs captured second place in hitting and fielding. Bob Fansler topped the field in home runs with four round-trippers and Jack Menache is leading hitter in the league at .625.

During the first game the team showed great potential, entering the ninth inning trailing by only one run. The Aztecs had two men on with only one out, but failed to score. Due to the expert hitting of George Holden, who had three hits, and Larry Traub, who scored a home run, this near-victory for the team was an ex-

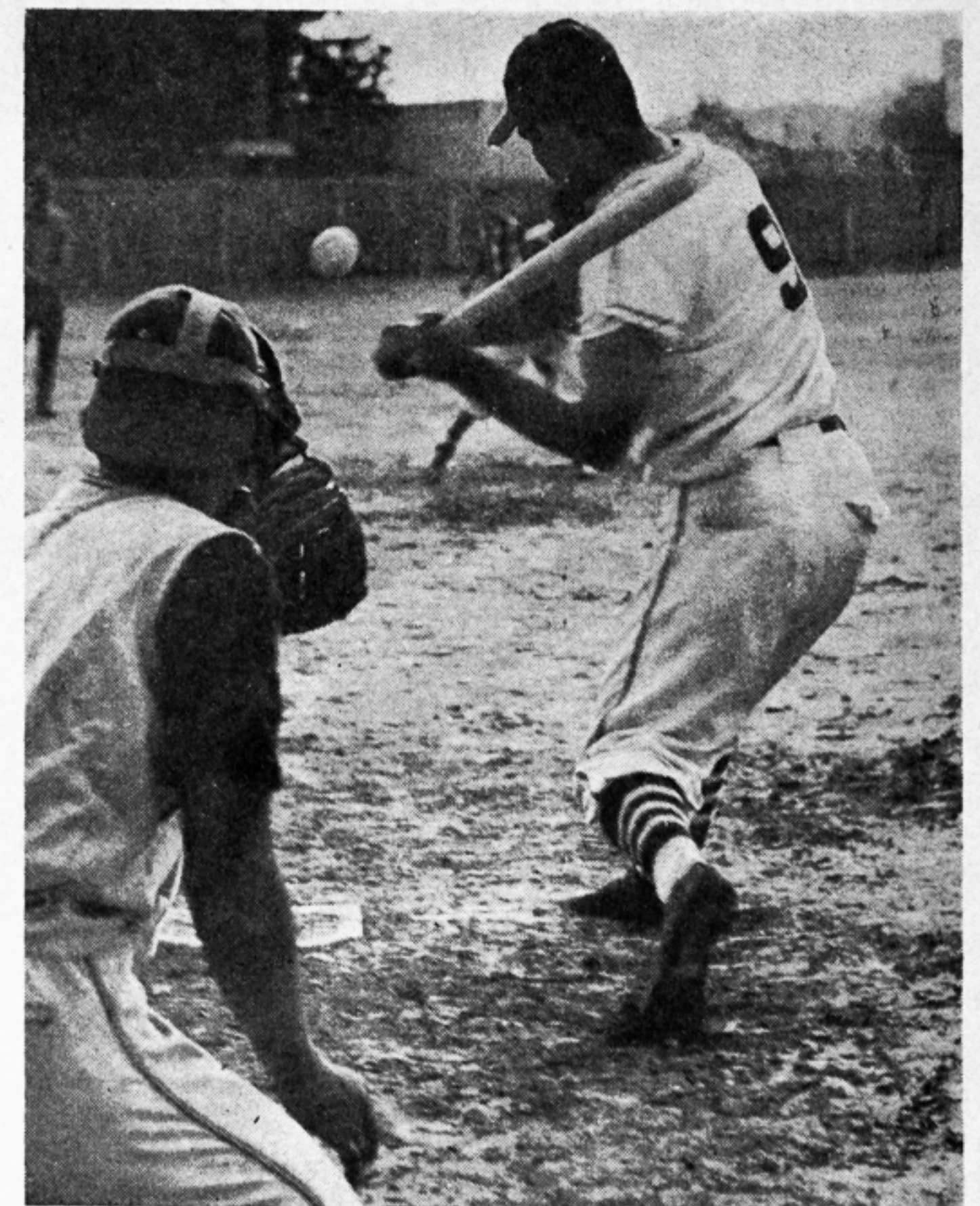
Topping this is the fact that most plays are identical except for the last move when it is usually too late for the defense to react to the many alternative play endings.

The three *juegos amistosos* (good-will games) played this quarter have shown steady improvement in the use of the Auburn shuffle. In the first game with the Deportivo Chapultepec squad, which is drawn from a 10,000 plus membership, the Aztecs held a slight lead for all except the last two minutes when the Deportivo built up a three point margin to win the game.

The second meet with the same opponents showed much improvement in handling rebounds which had been a sore point earlier. Though having mastered only one side of the shuffle, the UA five built up an eight point lead by the end of the first half. Confidence gave way in the second half, however, and the shuffle plays fell apart leaving the Aztecs with a slim 60-59 victory.

Though providing the stiffest competition, the Indios also fell before the growing Aztec onslaught. Timing was off with poor shooting and frequent loss of the ball due to faulty passes, but improved technique and hard playing overwhelmed the defense to clinch the first solid triumph at 45-30.

Having proved the effectiveness of the Auburn shuffle in actual play, the Aztecs are looking forward to pitting their new weapon against the top university teams.



AZTEC FORM—This Aztec slugger shows the excellent form which should bring the team a respectable standing this quarter.