



Bay Turnbull New Leader Of Council

Since members of the student council have been plagued with excessive dropouts since they were elected last fall, a reorganization of officers has recently been announced.

In accord with the provisions for succession of the UA student constitution, Elliott Turnbull has become president, while a council election made Bill Platka vice-president and Eric Geerts secretary-treasurer. Both of the latter students had been representatives.

Turnbull became president through a series of events beginning when he took over the position of Norma Cabrera, who was the secretary-treasurer two quarters ago.

As Russel Bennett, student council president, failed to return after the winter quarter, and vice-president Edward Brown graduated last term, Turnbull was next in succession.



BRAINSTORMS COOKING—When six of the fourteen students who made the recent Dean's List pool their resources, nobody knows what the result will be. They are (left to right) Robert Pond, John Scribner, John O'Brien, Carolyn Czitrom, Susan London and Ruth Jacobowitz.

Dr. Wicke Publishes Article On Theories Of Temple Mounds

Dr. Charles R. Wicke, assistant professor of anthropology at UA, has published an article entitled "Pyramids and Temple Mounds, Mesoamerican Architecture in Eastern North America," in the April issue of *American Antiquity* magazine.

In the article Dr. Wicke points out that scholars generally agree on a Mesoamerican origin for ceremonial temple mounds. Dr. Wicke comments, "Temple mounds found in the eastern United States were constructed at a later period than the earliest ones in Mesoamerica, and like them, are characterized by grouping four around a plaza, superimposed construction, frequent eastward orientation of the principal platform of a group, and a temple structure at the top. The Huastec region of Mesoamerica seems to show the closest architec-

tural similarities to the southeast United States."

However, says Dr. Wicke, authorities do not concur on the origin of funerary mounds that appear in the southeast. Dr. Wicke contends that funerary mounds were introduced to the southeast from Mesoamerica along with agriculture at around 1000 B. C.

Along with mounds, art motifs also diffused northward. Architectural forms and art work in shell, copper and stone (considered to be high art in contrast to primitive or folk art), are proofs of the Mesoamerican contact in the southeast.

Dr. Wicke maintains, "The presence of these elements substantiates the idea that it was an elite class that migrated from Mesoamerica. This elite class brought the ideas as to how things were done ceremonially, what

type of buildings were necessary to the proper worship of the most beneficial gods."

The prowess of the American Indian as a navigator has been grossly underestimated, asserts Dr. Wicke. "There is substantial evidence that at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards the Indian of Mesoamerica had developed dugouts with sails that carried cargoes and from 40 to 50 people per canoe."

A sea route from Mesoamerica to the mouth of the Mississippi River could have played an important role in the transmission of culture to the southeast. Says Dr. Wicke, "It appears that contacts between Mesoamerica and the southeast were frequent and occurred over a long period. It can be assumed that the most intense period of contacts took place during times of upheaval in Mesoamerica."

Gene Gerzso Gets Master's

Mrs. Gene C. Gerzso, instructor in music, has recently returned from the University of the Pacific in Stockton, California, where she received the degree of Master of Arts.

Although no written thesis was required, it was necessary for Mrs. Gerzso to give two recitals before receiving the degree. She sang selections from Brahms, Schumann, Schubert and Wolf for the first recital. For the second recital, she directed a group of fourteen chamber singers whose program consisted of selections from 17th and 18th century Italian music.

While working for her degree, Mrs. Gerzso also directed the University's choral group and directed performances of Fauré's "Requiem" and Handel's "Messiah."

Mrs. Gerzso has expressed an interest in forming a choral group at UA, and interested students may contact her here on campus.



CLASSIFYING ARTIFACTS—Dr. Charles Wicke, assistant professor of anthropology, is shown labeling Mesoamerican pottery from Tlatilco. He has recently published an article entitled "Pyramids and Temple Mounds" that deals with the culture of Eastern North America.

Rose Dance Set

The seventh annual Rose Cotillion to be given by the international fraternity Delta Sigma Pi will be held at the American Club on May 14 from 9:00 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Joe Moore, president of the fraternity, and Dick Martin, chairman of the planning committee, state that a Queen and two attendants will be chosen.

Dean Rivas Represents UA At Meet

Dr. Enrique Rivas, dean of the UA graduate school, returned recently from educational meetings in Chicago and Houston.

At the meeting of deans of midwestern graduate schools in Chicago, administrators from over 100 United States universities were present to discuss the problems of graduate schools, new education trends, and ideas of how to admit more students to the graduate level and at the same time keep standards high.

Guest speaker at the meeting was Congressman Morehead from Pennsylvania who spoke to the group on the proposed bill before Congress to establish a National Humanities Foundation. The foundation would be an agency financed by the government. "I feel that the formation of such an institution is very significant because this is the first time that there has been official recognition by the United States government to the need of furthering the humanities," says Dr. Rivas.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities in Houston Dr. Rivas and his colleagues discussed the problems facing graduate schools.

"It was very gratifying to see that the work accomplished by Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford, founder of the UA graduate school, was known and admired by all the members at the meeting," reports Dr. Rivas.

Fourteen Students Score High Honors

Fourteen students are on the most recent Dean's List, according to Dr. Robert Bidwell, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. To be placed on this list is a high honor for academic achievement.

Heading the Dean's List are Lynne Cochran, Detroit, Michigan, and Carol Mason, Mexico City, both appearing for the sixth time. James Halvorson, La Jolla, California, appears for the fifth time.

Robin Beeman, Covington, Louisiana; Marilyn Glass, Walnut Creek, California; Frances E. de Silva, Baltimore, Maryland, all make their third appearance.

On the honors list for the second time are Carolyn Czitrom, Mexico City; William Garrett, Houston, Texas; Ruth Jacobowitz, Mexico City; Susan London,

Mexico City; and John Scribner, Marion, New York.

Newcomers to the Dean's List are Nancy Gast, Mexico City; John O'Brien, Freehold, New Jersey; Robert Pond, Nyssa, Oregon; and Antonio Roca, Long Beach, California.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the Dean's List at the end of their third quarter. The qualifying grade point average is 3.2 based on the work of each of the past two quarters in which the student has been registered for twelve credits.

A grade of "A" earns four quality points for each credit hour; a grade of "B" three quality points; a grade of "C" two quality points; and a grade of "D" one quality point. The grade point average is the total number of quality points divided by the total number of credit hours.

Professional Actress Instructs Drama Group

Mrs. Charles Thomas, a professional young actress has joined the staff of the drama department of the University of the Americas as a voluntary assistant. She is instructing the workshop in what is popularly known as "method acting," and she will assist Charles Lucas in the preparation of this quarter's major production "My Three Angels," by Bella Spewack.

The actress, whose maiden name as well as stage name is Cynthia Robinson, arrived in Mexico about a year ago after finishing the successful Broadway stage production, "Dear Me The Sky Is Falling," which starred Gertrude Berg, Howard De Silva, and Joan Hackett. Mrs. Thomas, besides having a part in the play, also understudied the major role and on numerous occasions, including opening night in Philadelphia, she was called upon to perform that part at the last moment.



Cynthia Thomas

The new drama instructor is from Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated from Sarah Lawrence College where she majored in government, with the intention of entering foreign civil service.

While at Sarah Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas acted with the drama department of the college and during vacations played in summer stock in Boston at Emerson and Tufts Arena Theaters, and at the Red Barn in Green Hills, Rhode Island. She also performed in several Shakespearean dramas at the Shakespeare Festival

at Stratford, Connecticut.

By that time her interest in government gave way to drama. When she won a scholarship to the American Shakespeare Festival Academy, Mrs. Thomas seriously began to study for the professional theater.

During her term at the Academy, the actress joined the Living Theater Group, an off-Broadway repertory theater in New York. The Group staged such plays as "In the Cities," by Bertolt Brecht, Jack Gelber's "The Connection," and "The Marrying Maiden" by Jackson Mac Low, in which Mrs. Thomas played the lead.

After two and a half years off-Broadway, the Living Theater Group toured Europe playing in Rome, Berlin, Paris, Frankfurt, and Milan. In Paris the company won the Vieux de Columbiere Prize for which 40 nations competed.

Mrs. Thomas then decided to tour Europe on her own, and, while in Milan, read selections from Eliot's poetry and plays.

Upon her return to New York she was given the part for the Broadway production "Dear Me The Sky Is Falling." During the run of that play, Mrs. Thomas studied four hours a week under the famous Lee Strasburg of the Actor's Studios which she feels is "the most outstanding theatrical group today, has the best source of talent, and does the most creative and imaginative work."

Rosa Leyva Gets Grant

Rosa Maria Leyva, secretary to Dr. Richard Greenleaf, academic vice-president, has left the University of the Americas to go to Utah State University, where she will continue her language studies on a special scholarship. At the same time she will be working as a bilingual secretary for Dr. B. Austin Haus, assistant to the President. Miss Leyva has been at UA for four and a half years.

Student Donations Aid Development

One of the most active, but least-heralded student groups at the University of the Americas is the Student Development Association. The Association, under the leadership of Neil Joines and Monica Adams, has as its main objective the raising of funds for the construction of a library at the new campus.

In the furtherance of this goal the Association has sponsored several fund raising campaigns. On the campus there have been peso drives to which students have contributed substantially. In addition the Association has sent letters to the alumni and parents of students asking for funds, and in many cases the responses have been generous.

The Student Development Association is the embodiment of what school spirit should be. The students involved in the work of the organization have given freely of their time and energy in promoting what they feel is a worthwhile effort—the promotion of the growth of the University of the Americas.

Today and Monday the Association is holding another peso drive and is hoping for increased participation among the student body. It is up to the students to help their fellows in this effort by donating to the campaign while at the same time aid themselves by bettering the University of the Americas.

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UA Students Offer Vietnam Solutions

By William H. Alexander

In the belief that U. S. action may determine whether there will be war or peace throughout Southeast Asia, the Inquiring Reporter asked various students what they thought of United States involvement in Vietnam.

"The United States has a lot at stake in Vietnam," comments Terry Anderson, UA freshman from New Jersey, "and if the Viet Cong are successful in the South it may be the beginning of a communist takeover in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, if the U.S. defeats the Viet Cong the communists may think twice about trying to overthrow the government in other small countries."

Del Salazar, business major from New Mexico, feels "the policy of retaliation is adequate. We should not relax our hold in Vietnam and operations should be stepped up in order to achieve total victory. U.S. soldiers should be supplied with the best equipment available. The only way we can withdraw is after the enemy is defeated and this may call for an expansion of the war. Either we leave right now and permit a communist takeover in Southeast Asia, or we take the necessary steps to keep Southeast Asia free from communism."

According to Susan Britt, an international relations major from Seattle, Washington, "Vietnam is a delicate matter of prestige that cannot be won or lost. The U. S., as well as Russia, must stay in to save face. We must keep fighting until both sides are ready to submit the question to the U.N. and accept a compromise."

Eugene Kupferman, international relations major from New York City, agrees with "the long range goal of the U.S. in Vietnam. We are trying to create an atmosphere within which a stable government may be created by the people. It is impossible to form a stable government while having to combat outside aggression. By helping the South Vietnamese forces combat the aggressor, a government can be established."

"Unfortunately, the United States appears to be presenting the

'1984' concept of 'War is Peace,'" says Stephanie Rodriguez, Spanish major from Mexico City. "President Johnson first suggested discussions for a peaceful settlement of the war. He later stated that the U.S. will defend freedom, although it seeks peace. Is preventive war to become an American policy to assure world peace?"

Richard Burnett, an education major from Darien, Connecticut, believes, "U.S. policy is lacking in many respects. First, if the situation in Vietnam is as important as the American press would have us believe, why is American action suppressed and only carried out on a retaliatory scale? Secondly, why are American troops so ill-equipped? If the U.S. is to win this conflict, many changes in policy will have to take place."

UA senior, Susanne McEvoy says: "Personally, I don't know if the present policy is as effective as it could be in Vietnam. There would seem to be only two alternatives possible. We can withdraw from Vietnam and allow a communist takeover or expand the war. Either course is a rather drastic step; however, positive action is necessary."



PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



EL DIA DE LA SANTA CRUZ

Don't be alarmed if, on the third of May, you awaken to what sounds like shooting. This is not the start of a revolution; it merely means that the construction masons are celebrating their day.

According to one version, the origin of this celebration goes back to Biblical times. It is said that, shortly after Jesus was crucified, some masons were preparing ground for the foundations of a building which was to be erected. While digging, they came upon a large section of lumber, which they at once claimed was part of the cross on which Our Lord had been crucified.

Taking this as a sign of blessedness for their guild, they added a crosspiece to the section they had found and erected it at the site where they were working.

Since that time the third of May has been set aside for masons to celebrate the Day of the Holy Cross.

On this day crosses are erected on the highest point of all buildings under construction. The crosses are decorated with flowers and streamers of colored paper, and firecrackers are shot off starting early in the morning and going on all day.

At noon a banquet is served, to which the architect, engineer and contractor are invited. By custom, the latter supply the lamb or lambs for the *barbacoa*. The workmen supply everything else, the tortillas, the *salsas picantes*, the pulque and beer and soft drinks, with maybe a bottle of cognac or some other strong drink for honored guests.

The next day not many workmen appear on the job. *La cruda* (hangover) must first be cured.

Letter To Editor

Dear Mr. McEvoy:

I have read with great interest your column about the University policy regarding "cuts" published on April 12 in the *Collegian*. As I do not wish to give personal reasons in favor or against this policy, I would like to make known certain facts which speak for themselves and would appreciate your including the present letter in the *Collegian*.

Most of the criticism I hear about the way Spanish classes are conducted is that students do not get enough practice during the class period; yet, about 30% or 35% of the average 400 students attending lower division Spanish courses each quarter show a marked tendency to cut classes quite often. Final examination records reveal that 30% or 35% of these 400 students received a grade of "F". The coincidence between the proportion of class cuts and failing grades is, as you can see, rather striking.

Leaving attendance responsibility to the students means, when this is done, that the student is on his own. This is certainly the type of graduate students every Graduate School wishes to have. Yet, do you know that at least 50% of our graduate students are incapable of passing the Spanish Language Proficiency Examination if they do not attend Spanish classes?

The above statistical data is quite eloquent, I believe, with regard to the influence class attendance has in the amount of knowledge our students are capable of acquiring when on their own.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Enrique de Rivas
Chairman of the Spanish Department
Dean of the Graduate School

Art Prof Publishes Book Affirming Diffusionism

By Lynda Harvey

During 30 years of research and study in Mexico, UA professor of art history, Alexander von Wuthenau, has contributed enthusiasm and interest to the developments and discoveries in Mesoamerican art and culture. He recently returned from an extended trip in Europe where, in Barcelona, he delivered a paper in which he defends the diffusionist theory of racial origins on the American continent and illustrates his thesis with ceramic artifacts from his private collection, which is probably the most outstanding and exciting one of its kind in existence.

European audiences and academicians are traditionally more receptive to the diffusionist theory, which had its strongest origins and development in Germany. The subject is a highly controversial one, and von Wuthenau is among the most controversial proponents of the theory, for his persistent interjection and use of art objects as factual evidence in support of the anthropological theory present a fresh type of artistic documentary which is undeniably real. As a European of aristocratic lineage, von Wuthenau is a natural advocate of diffusionism.

At present, in Germany and in London, the presses of the Holle Verlag publishing company are rolling off copies, in German, Spanish and English, of von Wuthenau's new book, "Ancient Mexican Ceramics, Racial Mystery of the Americas," which contains black-and-white reproductions and 60 color plates of pre-Columbian figurines and miniature busts from his private

collection, which he himself, photographed, for the publication. Copies of the book will be available in Mexican bookstores this summer.

In an article prepared for consideration by "Art News" magazine, von Wuthenau summarized the contents of his book and his work of the past eighteen years. He concentrates a discussion of the diffusionist theory into twelve pages and fifteen selected illustrations, emphasizing his intense personal interest in "White and Negro Representations in pre-Columbian Art." He uses illustrations of his figurines and clay heads to support the theory that Mongoloid, Negroid, and Caucasian peoples intermingled on the American continent, at least in Mesoamerica, in prehistoric times. The illustrations include examples of heads and faces which are decidedly Negroid, Semitic, Oriental and Caucasian. Often, the head-dresses and ornamental motifs are as decidedly indicative of the ethnic classification as are the human features of the representations themselves. The article is a stimulating and provocative introduction to this almost incredible possibility of racial origins and migrations.

Nevertheless, the article was declined for publication by "Art News," who apparently claimed that the diffusionist theory, as substantiated by von Wuthenau's art discoveries, is too advanced and controversial a subject for publication at the present time.

Other things, however, may have caused "Art News" to reject the article for publication, for the theory obviously lacks documentation and support on anthropological foundations. Despite the excellent examples of pre-Columbian ceramic items and the seeming logic of the diffusionist idea, to a certain degree, the article definitely misses a certain scholarly approach and presentation, which is a primary requisite in art historical treatises and art criticism today. In recent years many sources of anthropological and historical fact have been published, and, even if von Wuthenau considers these inadequate, it seems that in presenting so revolutionary an idea to the public, he would at least have documented or footnoted his illustrations to prove their authenticity.

In addition to his work in pre-Columbian art history and culture, von Wuthenau has contributed, with a fearless idealism, to

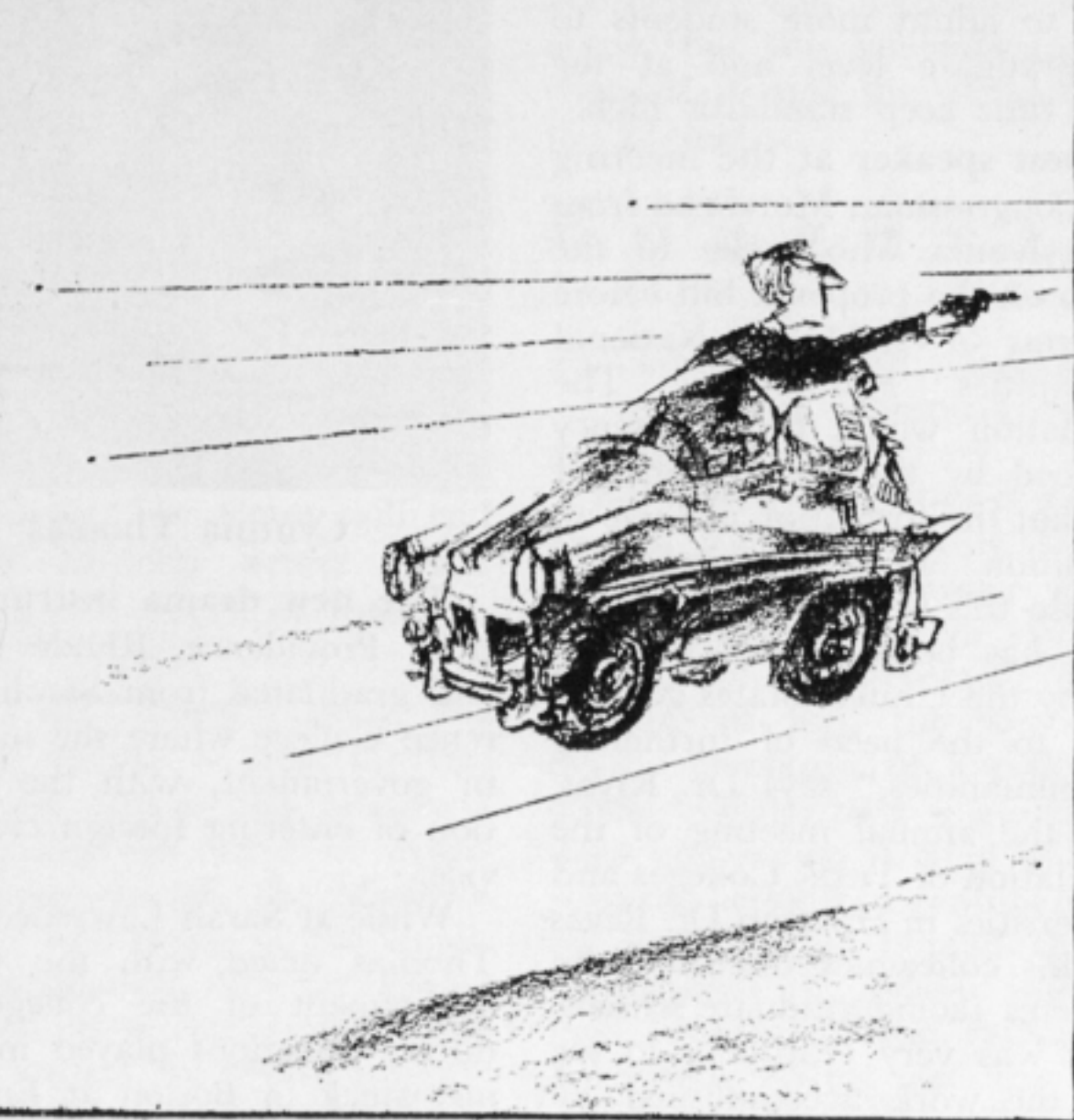
(Continued on page 4)



GERMAN BARON—Alexander von Wuthenau delivers a paper on the pre-Columbian diffusionist theory at a Barcelona convention directed by Thor Heyerdahl (right) of Kon-Tiki fame.

PROFESSION: STUDENT

BY DAVE MATHENY
ACP



"LOOK, NEXT EASTER VACATION, YOU DRIVE, AND I'LL HANDLE THE TOWNIES."

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



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Student Speaks Out On Racial Problems

By Paul Kazer

"It is our duty as educators to speak now to the public with sensible insight and solutions to racial problems," asserts Marise Hadden, Detroit school administrator, now taking education classes at UA.

Miss Hadden believes in freely expressing her feelings on the problems of personality development of minority groups.

Through her work with such groups as the NAACP and the Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children, Miss Hadden has developed special interest in what she calls "the psychological and social misfits produced by environmental problems facing minority groups."

Miss Hadden was born in Birmingham, Alabama, but her family soon moved to Michigan where she grew up, attended col-



Marise Hadden

lege and eventually became an administrator at the Sill Elementary School in Detroit.

"My eleven sisters are all

interested in education, too. Eight are teachers, two are counselors and one is a principal," she says.

Miss Hadden, who has a B.A. from Eastern Michigan University and an M.A. from the University of Michigan, has come face to face with racial problems through her work in Detroit real estate and with the Urban League.

"It has been my experience that Negroes who can afford to move into good white districts certainly cannot harm them," she states, "And if white owners do not panic and sell out, a successful racial balance can be achieved."

She believes that moderate groups such as the NAACP, using controlled demonstrations will lead to a solution of racial troubles in the U.S. "The Black Muslims and similar groups dedicated to violence appeal to the uneducated and the depressed. Educated Negroes and whites realize violence only leads to more hatred and strained interracial relations," she maintains.

She recalls a "controlled demonstration" in which she took part in Detroit in 1963. "There were about 20,000 people who participated in the march to point out the need for better opportunities for the Negro," she relates.

"It was a well-planned and successfully-executed interracial demonstration. We marched to the Detroit Civic Center where speeches were given. The whole thing was done legally, with police permission. It is this type

(Continued on page 4)

Son Of Philippine Ambassador Compares Spanish With Tagalog

By Robert Sharp

Living in Mexico is not as unfamiliar an experience for Octavio Maloles, son of the Philippine Ambassador to Mexico, as it is for many foreign students at the University of the Americas.

This situation is due to the influence Spanish culture left upon the Islands during Spain's 350-year tenure, partly shown by the fact that most Filipinos have Spanish names.

For example, although the Tagalog dialect of the Manila area is Malay-based, and has English and Chinese influences, Spanish plays a large part.

"How are you?", becomes "Kumusta ka?"; "Unibersidad", "Alkade", and "Kalye", are easily seen to be university, city mayor, and street. Sacrifice is "Sakripisyo", and the phrase "Ang gusto mo?" means "Do you like it?"

Ginoong, or Mr., Maloles, a

candidate for his master's degree in business administration, cautions that Tagalog is not just an illegitimate offspring of Spanish. "Pagsasalitang-mag-isa", or 'soliloquy,' definitely has no Latin roots."

Similar customs in the Philippines and Mexico, stemming from the common Spanish tradition, are noted by Maloles. Among these are the stringent girl-boy relations, requiring the presence of a chaperon on outings.

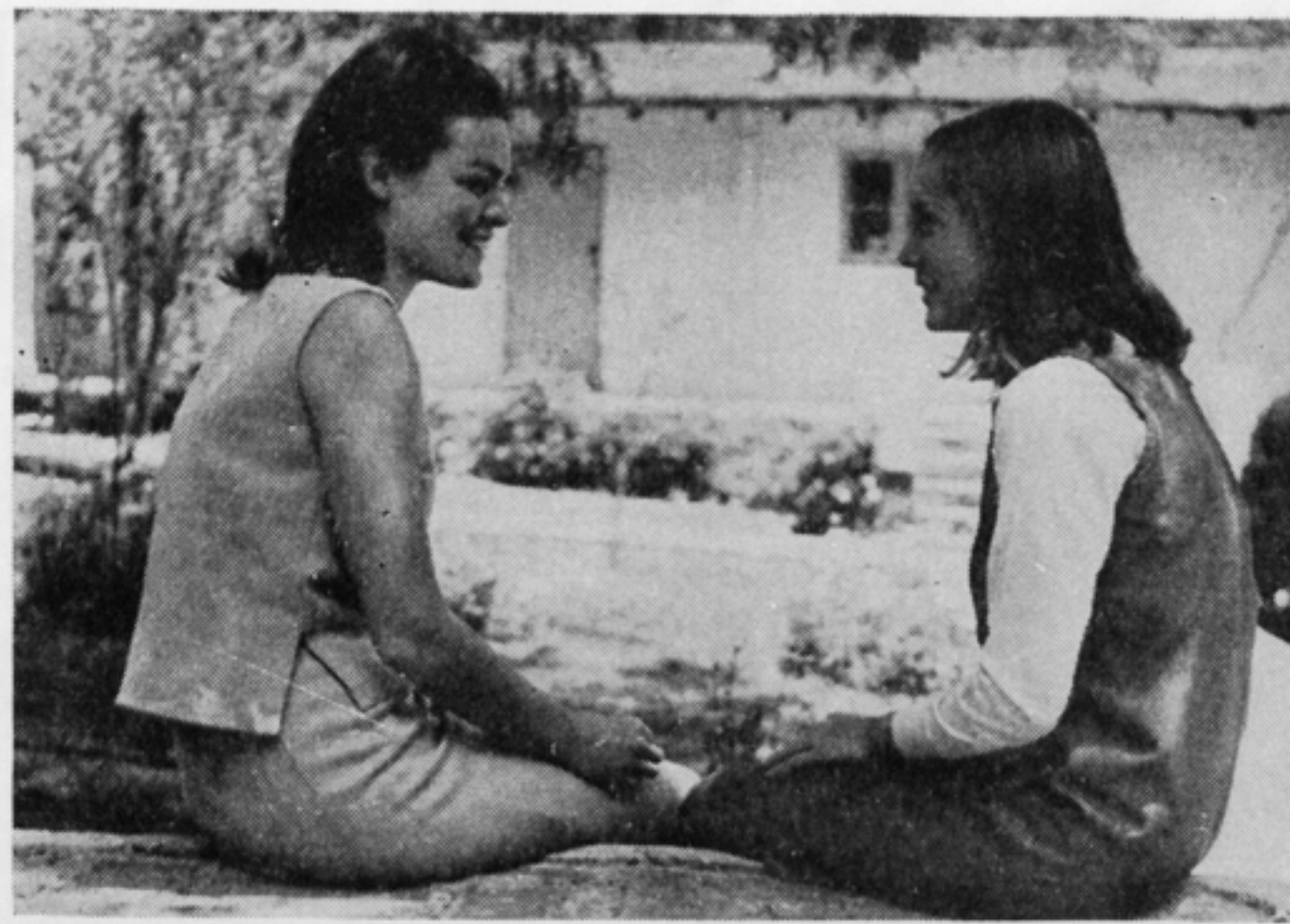
Spanish heritage is also shown in the traditional formal wear of the Philippines. The Barong Tagalog, a light shirt made of pineapple fiber and heavily embroidered, is considered the equivalent of a coat and tie. To become as formal as a tuxedo, the top button just needs to be fastened.

The Filipina's so-called mestiza dress has as its main feature butterfly sleeves, reminiscent of 17th century Spanish court dress.

Just as several races of people have been absorbed in Mexico, the Philippines, as the "Crossroads of the Pacific", is a combination of the Malay and the European, the Chinese and the original Negrito tribesman, and more recently, the North American.

Probably the most important comparison between the Philippines and Mexico is that they can look forward to a bright future, both having fine possibilities for developing untapped natural resources.

Maloles has accompanied his family in major diplomatic posts around the world. He has lived in Washington, London, Rome, Buenos Aires, Paris and New York City, where his father led the Philippine delegation to the United Nations.



Marilú Pease Photo

SOUND OF THE 'SERENO'—One of the customs that both Maryl Simmons and Nancy Gast remember about their year in Spain is the tapping of the night watchman as he came to open the gate when they returned to their boarding houses at night.

'Happy Face' From Lanaiki Hopes To Teach Spanish At Punahou

By Judith McAskill

"Hauolihelehelena", which means "happy face" in Hawaiian, is the name inscribed on a gold bracelet which Willa Abbott, UA junior, wears on her right arm. The gold band is a gift given by Punahou High School to all students there when they graduate. "I prize this memento so greatly", she says, "I don't think I will ever remove it."

Willa and her family have traveled with her father, who is a professor of geology, from Arizona where she was born, to Seattle for three years and then to Idaho. In 1954, she and her family moved to their present

home on Lanaiki Beach, Hawaii, when her father accepted a post in the geology department at the University of Hawaii. That year Willa entered sixth grade at Punahou, a school built in the 1840's by the missionaries who did not want their children attending native schools in Hawaii.

At Punahou, Willa developed an enthusiasm for water ballet, although she began studying classical ballet in Seattle at the age of five. An active member of the Punahou synchronized swim club she participated in the school's spring aquacade show.

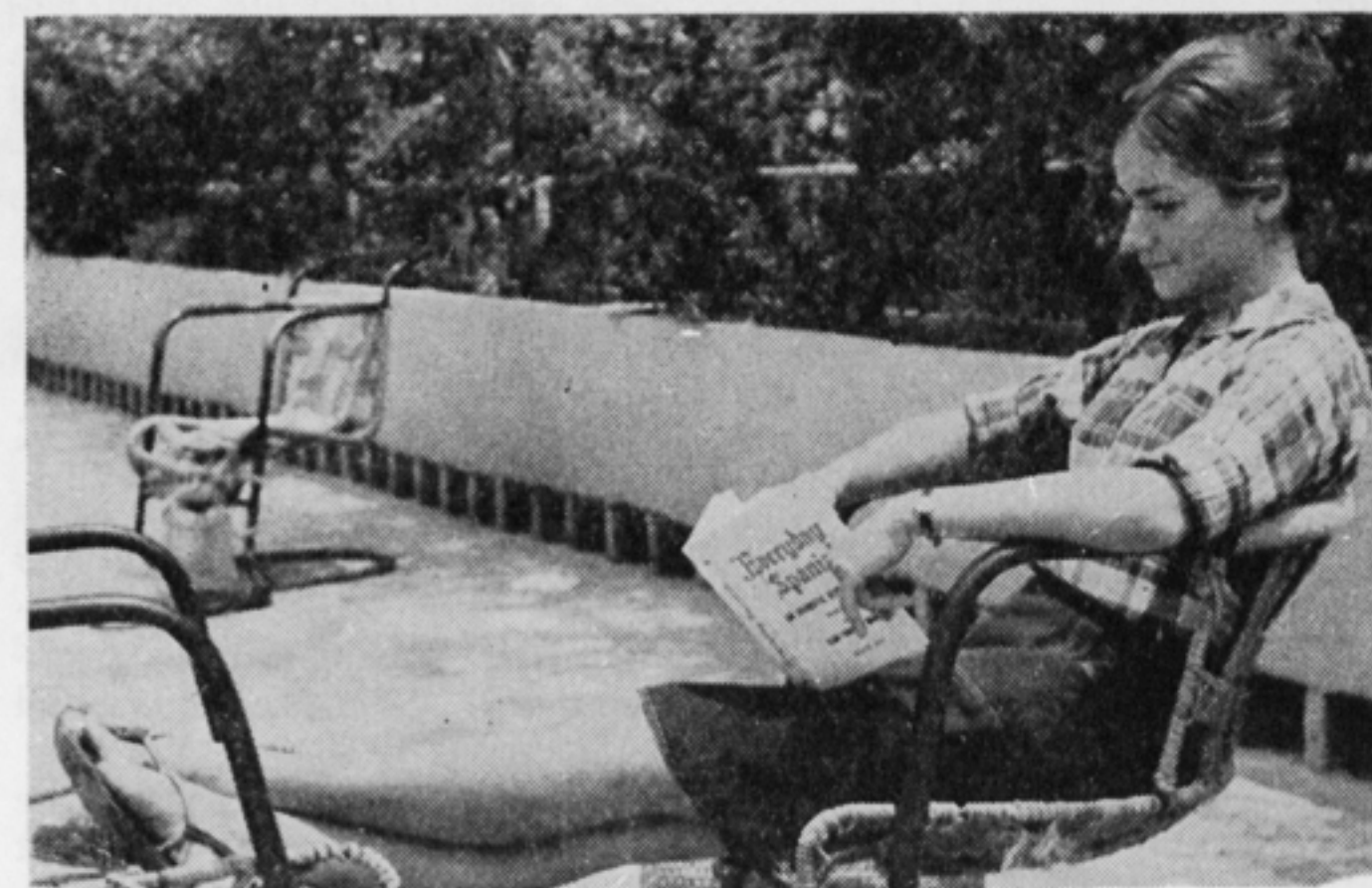
After graduating from high school in Hawaii, Willa entered the University of Washington in Seattle and began seriously to think of a career in teaching. "Despite my love for ballet, I did not want to spend my whole life in the entertainment world. I wanted to dance for pleasure only," she explains. Her desire to teach stemmed from memories of the problems she and her fellow-students encountered while learning Spanish in Hawaii. It was then she decided that after graduation she would like to return to Punahou to teach Spanish. Also, she admits looking forward to supervising the school's swim club.

Willa has had ample opportunity to explore her yen for

teaching. She has four brothers and two sisters and has coached all of them in Spanish. In fact, when home on Christmas vacation from the University of Washington one year, her mother, who was doing substitute work in Spanish classes at Punahou School, turned an entire class over to Willa for four days.

After completing last year's fall quarter at the University of Washington, Willa decided to concentrate on Spanish and therefore arranged to complete her junior year at the University of the Americas. She feels that this move has caused a marked improvement in her ability to speak the language. "Spanish classes here are much harder because of competition with Spanish-speaking students and because of the challenges arising from living in a Spanish-speaking environment," she explains.

At the end of this term Willa intends to return to Hawaii for the summer to take charge of the younger members of her family while her mother and father fill a six-week teaching post in Japan. In the fall of this year she will return to the University of Washington to complete her senior year. She then hopes to go to Spain for her master's degree before returning to Punahou to teach.



Marilú Pease Photo

ALOHA, WAHINI—Today Willa Abbott prepares for her Spanish class. Soon she will return to Hawaii to teach the language there.

UA Administrators Attend Educational Conferences

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of UA; Dr. Robert Bidwell, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; and Dr. Enrique Rivas, dean of the Graduate School; recently attended the annual meeting in Houston of the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities, to which UA has been a member since 1951.

According to Dr. Bidwell, the members amended the standard of the association concerning admissions, adopting the same

standard as the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Dr. Arthur Coons, president of Occidental College, delivered the keynote address, a discussion of the California system of education. At the meeting attention was called to the fact that there will be an ever increasing number of students entering four year colleges from junior colleges. More planning on a state level will be necessary to avoid overlapping of state and private colleges, says Dr. Bidwell.

Coeds Relive Year Of Study In Spain

By Nancy Westfall

A tortilla is an omelette, a bar is a combination coffee shop and lounge, and soccer is more popular than bullfighting. Sound unfamiliar? Perhaps, but not to two UA coeds, Nancy Gast and Maryl Simmons, who studied in Spain last year, Nancy at the University of Madrid, Maryl at the University of Barcelona.

"At the University of Barcelona, there are only some 1000 students. Of course, there were no dorms so I lived in a *penión* with four French and one Spanish

student," recalls Maryl. Although Catalan is spoken by the people of Barcelona, Maryl and her friends spoke Castilian Spanish in class and at home.

The liberal arts course that Maryl took was a special program for foreign students. "The social life is very different in Spanish universities", says Maryl. "The only organized activity was the student political parties. I do remember especially an excursion that was offered to students. We traveled to all parts of Spain for 15 days for only \$50—everything included. However, we traveled strictly third class!"

Nancy's courses at the University of Madrid included Spanish art, literature, and history. "One of the main centers at the university is the bar where students stop in between classes for a glass of wine, a cup of coffee, or a cognac," explains Nancy. "In Spain bars are not dark and dingy but rather light and airy, a meeting place for everyone."

Both coeds commented on the quaint custom of the *sereno*, or night watchman. "In Spain many of the apartment houses have large heavy wooden doors at the main entrance which are locked at 10 p.m. If we arrived later than that we would stand outside the door and clap our hands. In a short time we would hear the tapping of the night watchman's cane. He has keys to all the buildings in a certain area and is the only person who can open the doors after 10 p.m.," recalls Nancy.

Both coeds agree that Spain is an especially safe place in which to live. "The *guardia civil*, or civil police, are always at the scene on a minute's notice," explains Maryl.

Tourism is a big business in Spain and the Spaniards go out of their way to be friendly. Tourism has increased the interest of Spaniards to travel. "To get a passport in Spain women must do about three months of social service for the government. This work consists of giving home economics classes to other Spanish women. The men must complete military service in order to be able to leave the country," reports Maryl.

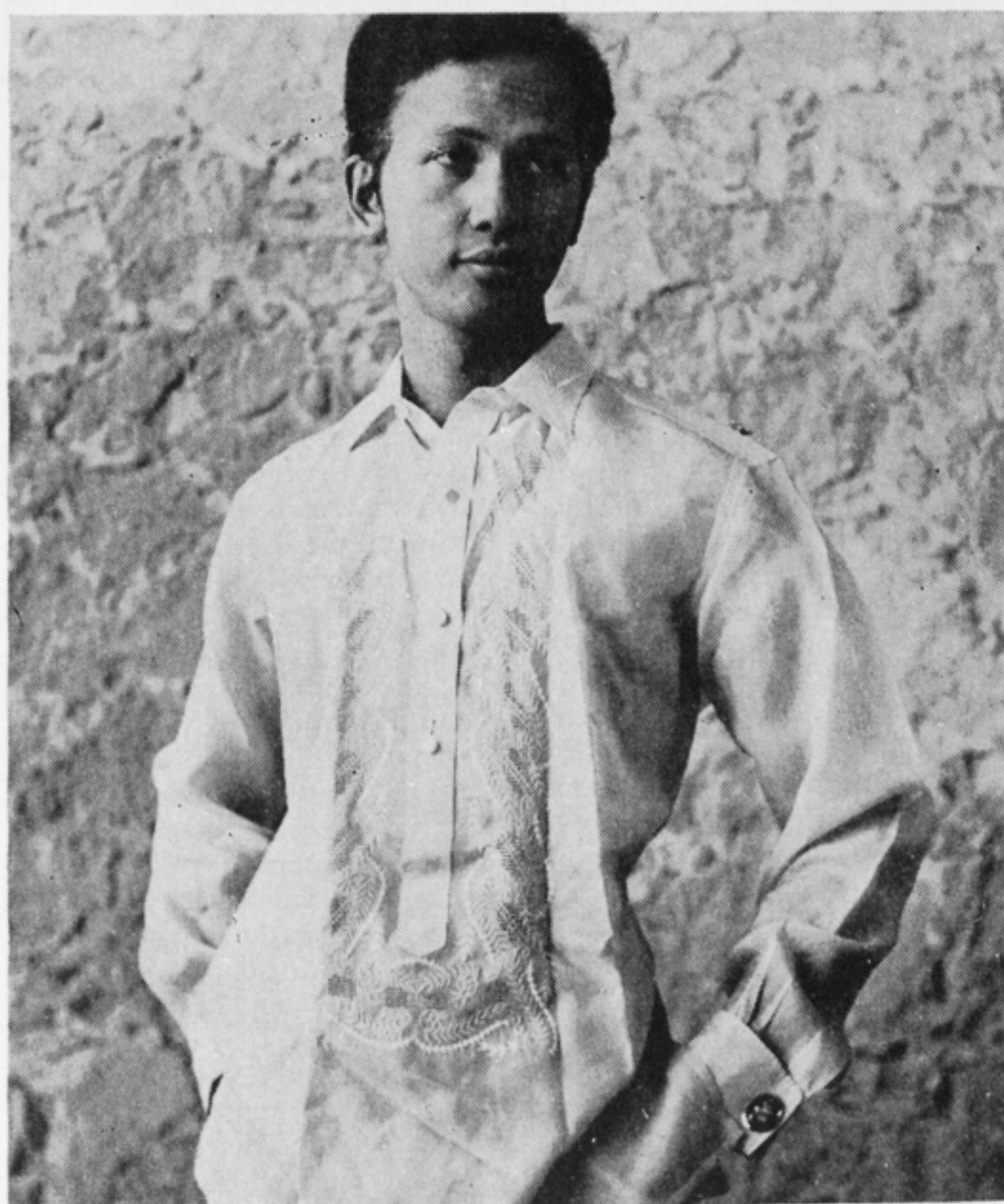
In Spain all foreign movies are dubbed in Spanish rather than with subtitles. "It is certainly strange to hear Donald Duck speaking Spanish," says Nancy.

Television has become extremely popular. In Madrid all of the programs available are made in Spain but in Barcelona there are a number of U.S. programs in Spanish. "Very few people own their own televisions but every bar has one," recalls Maryl.

Although bicycles are one of the most popular modes of transportation in the rest of Europe, in Spain it is the motorcycle or motor scooter. "A motorcycle with a whole family, loaded into cars on both sides, is not an uncommon sight," says Nancy.

"The people of Madrid love holidays and festivities; any excuse will do. When the number of license plates in the capital passed from a five digit number to six digit one, it was a perfect reason for a celebration," remembers Nancy.

Both coeds express a desire to return someday—Maryl to Barcelona with its springlike climate and beautiful beaches, and Nancy to Madrid, the cosmopolitan capital of Spain.



Marilú Pease Photo

TRADITIONAL DRESS—Octavio Maloles, son of the Philippine ambassador to Mexico, is shown wearing the Barong Tagalog, used on dress-up occasions in the Islands as the climate forbids the use of a coat and tie.



William Barry Photo

REBOUNDING IN PRACTICE—Kirk Wilson, in his first quarter on the basketball team, pulls down a rebound as Lewis Thompson and Ron Von move in. Hugo Lezama and Paco Lopez watch in background.

Aztecas Split Four Games, Lose Two In Tourney Play

The basketball team's 2-2 record over a two-week period must be counted as a mediocre one, for the two losses were suffered in the tournament at the Arena México. This tournament was a big event for the Aztecas, but their showing was disappointing.

They beat the Federal District All-Stars, 79-73, in the first game, setting up a third-night showdown between UA and the national champion team from Poza Rica, which beat Politécnico in its opening game. But the showdown never came, as the Aztecas were dumped by Politécnico, 88-82, so the runaway victory by Poza Rica in the third game, by a 83-66 margin, was definitely anti-climactic.

In the fourth game of the period, the Aztecas downed the squad from the Centro Deportivo Israelita, 66-58. In this game, Coach Morris Williams used his reserves and the victory provided only small consolation for the team after the tournament loss.

The tournament opened according to form, as both UA and Poza Rica, the pre-game favorites, won in the opening games. The Aztecas were down 26-29 at the half, but came on strong to finish with a six-point margin. High scorers in the game were Riley Harris and Robert Shaw, with 23 points each. Shaw poured in 18 points in the second half to lead the surge. The game was characterized by extremely rough-and-tumble play by both teams, and several of the Aztecas were sporting bruises and cuts the next day.

The major casualty was Riley Harris, who was injured in the first half and was taken immediately to the hospital. At first, it was feared that the injury was a recurrence of the foot injury which had kept Harris out of play for several weeks during the quarter break. But it turned out to be just a bone bruise, and the guard was hurried back to Arena México in time to score 19 points in the second half.

Since UA had defeated the All-Stars 104-89 in an earlier game, this come-from-behind victory was regarded as an ominous portent which came true the following night, as Politécnico came from behind to score their six-point victory. The Aztec-

as led at the half, 48-46, but faded in the fourth quarter. The same evening, the district All-Stars defeated the Poza Rica champs, 64-63, to throw the tournament into a four-way tie, giving the Aztecas a chance to win, despite their loss.

It is important to note that in the game against Politécnico, three UA players accounted for the bulk of the team's points. Riley Harris, with 28 points, Lennie Williams with 26 points and Robert Shaw, with 16, totaled all but 12 of the UA points, and the Poza Rica outfit was more than able to turn this imbalance to their advantage in the third and final game.

The Poza Rica strategy against UA was based upon closing off the middle, forcing Harris and Shaw to pot away from the outside, while keeping Williams well-contained in the rebounding area.

Despite this tough coverage, the Aztecas jumped off to an early lead, and held a 13-7 advantage mid-way through the first quarter. But they were unable to keep this lead, and at the end of the half, trailed by a 33-41 score. The consistency of both teams was demonstrated by the second-half counts, which found the teams at 33-42 for the second half.

Poza Rica, taking advantage of some superb outside shooting, was never really in danger. The UA defense was inconsistent and their rebounding was worse than it has been all season, giving the Poza Rica group several follow-up shots after each break.

The UA offense was only slightly less desultory than the defense, and it seemed to be a matter of the first one to the ball taking a shot. The plays were not used, and the tall players seemed to have slight interest in offensive rebounding.

Robert Shaw and Lennie Williams, so productive in the first two games, were checked almost completely by the tight defense. Williams had 13 points while Shaw netted 11. Shaw did please the crowd several times by stealing the ball, dribbling the length of the court and dunking, while the crowd roared its approval.

Riley Harris, shooting from the outside, was again the high

scorer for the Aztecas, with 22 points. Paco Lopez, with 14 points, and Kirk Wilson, with one point, were the only other Aztecas to break into the scoring column.

Coach Moe Williams shuffled his players in and out, hoping to find the right combination, but no one seemed able to spark the team to any consistent scoring. The UA squad narrowed the gap to nine points with seven minutes left in the last half, but the Poza Rica shooters dropped in five quick baskets from the outside to put the game out of reach.

The game against the CDI was an exercise for the second-stringers, and the Aztecas had no problems in piling up a safe lead. Paco Lopez was high scorer for the team with 16 points, followed by Ron Von with 13, Robert Shaw with 10, and Lennie Williams and Hugo Lezama with nine each. The CDI team will represent Mexico in the Jewish Olympics in Israel this fall, and the team's schedule calls for several more games with UA to help them get in shape.

Bowling Teams In Deadlock

Four bowling teams are tied for first place with identical 9-3 records. The Us, team champions from last quarter, are deadlocked with the Stukas, Beats and Papis.

With a well-rounded team, the Stukas seem to be the big threat to the Us' supremacy, and appear capable of taking sole possession of first place at any time. J. C. Tribut, anchor man for the Stukas, sports a 188 average, the highest in the league. Wally Fouts, of the Maestros, and Bob Brown, of the Us, have 167 and 164 averages, respectively.

Team High Series
Stukas, 1911.

Team High Game
Peanuts, 679.

Ind. High Ave.
J. C. Tribut, 188.

Ind. High Series
J. C. Tribut 556, Jackie Hodgson, 439.

Ind. High Games
Andy Candela 224, Doty Clavett, 168.

Women's 190 Club
Marie Fouts.

Baseball Team Gains Win, Tie, Strong Bats Bring In 25 Runs

The UA baseball team has begun to show improvement and, after losing four of its first five games, has gained a tie and a win in its last two outings. The scores of these games—the tie score was 11-11 and the victory was a 25-11 count—indicate that there is still possibility for greater consistency.

The two games were played against teams from a city league, a change as the team had been playing only squads from Politécnico. For the most part, it was a matter of the team's arriving at Miguel Alemán Social Security Park field on Sunday and playing whomever turned up in the opposite dugout.

In winning their 25-11 contest, the team showed early batting power as they jumped off to a 12-0 lead at the end of the first inning off a series of opposing pitchers. The players batted around almost twice to pile up their lead, and capitalized on inept fielding and numerous walks to keep the inning going.

The big hits in the inning were a two-run double by Dave Massey, a long run-producing double by John Carranco, a two-run single by Scott Downey and Darryl Allen's two-run blast over the trees in left center field.

The team also pulled off a double-play in the first inning, going from first to second and back to first, the first time they have been able to make this play during the season. At this point, spectators settled back for a game in which they expected the score to mount to astronomical proportions.

Dave Massey was the starting pitcher, and managed to hold off the opponents, even though the UA run production dropped drastically in the following innings. Hindered by shoddy fielding behind him, Massey went five innings, gave up seven runs, and was credited with the win. Ed Leach finished the game, which was called at the end of seven innings because of a curfew at the field.

The team started in the previous game as if they would pile

Student...

(Continued from Page 3)

of activity that will best help to point out the racial problems we face today," she says. "Common sense and control are the key words in the effort to achieve better opportunities for Negroes."

Miss Hadden calls on churches, labor unions and other public organizations to aid in the struggle for civil rights. "Such groups," she maintains, "can and should exert their influence on their members and willfully integrate for the good of all."

She also emphasizes the duty of the press to inform the public of sensible racial solutions that have achieved results. "Too often," she says, "we see through the public media only spectacular stories of racial turbulence and bloodshed."

Despite her frequent acquaintance with racial troubles, Miss Hadden hopes for a bright future for interracial relations in the U.S. "I am afraid that violent racial groups will grow, but I believe level heads will prevail in the end. Even in my lifetime I have seen great strides taken," she says.

Upon completing her courses at UA, she will return to the University of Michigan to finish work on her doctoral degree in abnormal psychology.

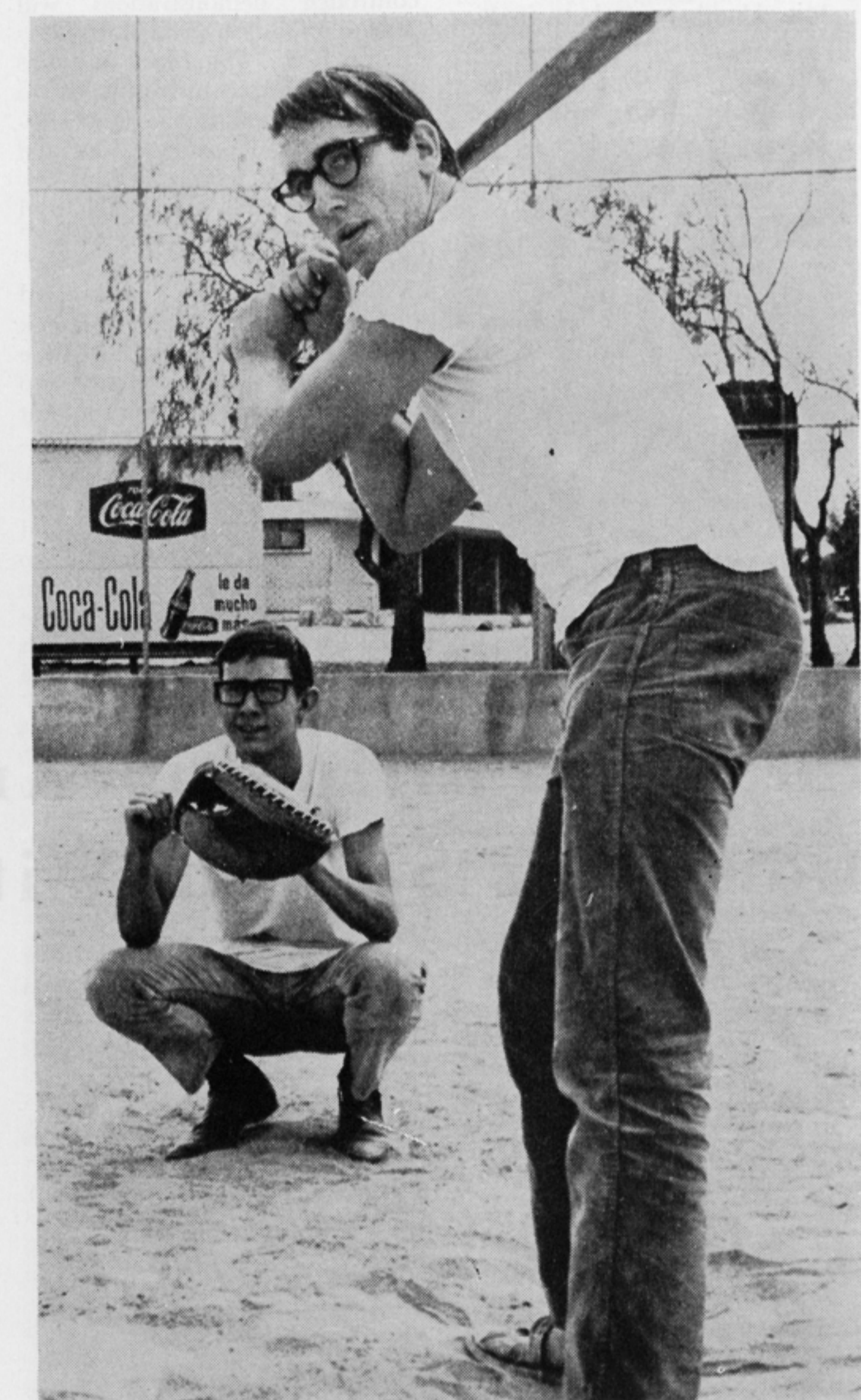
up a tremendous number of runs, but after scoring five runs in the first inning, they saw their lead dwindle and finally disappear, and they were forced to settle for the 11-11 tie. Again, the problem was the ineffectiveness of the UA pitchers, none of whom exhibited sufficient control to keep opposing batters off the bases. Ben Murphy started the game, was relieved after issuing six consecutive walks; for the rest of the day, Scott Downey, Darryl Allen and Dave Massey all pitched.

The team had battled back from a 10-9 deficit to tie the score at 10-10 on doubles by Carl Celis and Ed Leach, but a home run down the left field foul line

gave the opponents an 11-10 margin. Again the team managed to tie up the score on a run-producing double by Jim Davis, but Davis was caught off second on a run-down to kill the rally.

At this point, the team's prospects look excellent. At the most recent practice, 17 anxious students showed up, a new record. Attendance at the games is, as always, reasonably high.

The team has now been invited to join an organized league, consisting of perhaps 20 teams in two different divisions. This will involve regular play every Sunday through the summer, and should stimulate greater interest in the team.



William Barry Photo

WAITING FOR THE PITCH—Tom Walters, right fielder for the baseball team, is at bat, with Bill Rodgers catching.

Art Prof Publishes...

(Continued from page 2)

the preservation and restoration of colonial architecture in Mexico. This is perhaps his real and most valuable contribution, and is the area of Mexican art history in which he is scholarly and exceptionally gifted. He has worked extraordinarily hard and faithfully to establish in Mexico a kind of honor code for preserving the artistic and historical truths in Mexican architecture, which he recognizes as the only surviving links in a unique and exciting cultural evolution.

Von Wuthenau is, in fact, a man of wit and good humor with a fine heritage of artistic sensitivity and good taste. He was born on a magnificent estate in Dresden, Germany, which was confiscated by the communist regime at the end of World War II. A fine old rendering of the original family castle and grounds is displayed in a special place in von Wuthenau's home in San Angel, an historic, colonial sec-

tion of Mexico City. He was educated at the German universities of Freiburg, Munich, and Kiel, and served as cultural attache in the German diplomatic corps, assigned to Buenos Aires and Washington, D. C., before resigning his post in 1934 to begin his adventures in art and architectural history in Mexico.

Von Wuthenau's understanding of pre-Columbian architecture, joined with his natural feeling for European art, creates for him a special affinity for and perception of the colonial architecture of Mexico, which is simply a unique blend of the old world with the new. It is doubtless this sensitivity and knowledge which makes his restorations so valuable and authentic. He has supervised, if not managed single-handedly, many of the finest restorations in Mexico City and the surrounding areas, and he has heightened Mexico's own interest and pride in her unique colonial examples.