



Marilú Pease Photo

SING ALONG—The Chorus of the University of the Americas rehearses for its upcoming performance at the Anglo-Mexican Institute. Mrs. Gene Gerzso directs the group, composed of (sitting left to right) Julie Phares, Diane Williams, Annette Leroy, and Jocelyn Smith. Standing left to right are Bonnie Lamp, Jerry Tennison, Tony Jackson, Nina Schertel, and Enriqueta Luckett.

Ambassador Dean Discusses Geneva Disarmament Talks

Ambassador Arthur N. Dean, prime negotiator for the United States in the Geneva Disarmament Conferences, was the speaker at the spring quarter convocation recently held in the UA theater. President D. Ray Lindley introduced the speaker and C. J. Hanna, assistant cultural attaché at the U. S. embassy, who arranged for Ambassador Dean to address UA students.

The speaker, a graduate of Cornell law school and author of the agreement that ended the Korean conflict, described the main objectives of the disarmament talks at Geneva. "Although the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 called for the end to nuclear testing in the atmosphere and underwater, the U. S. is still working for an agreement to ban all underground testing as well," said Ambassador Dean.

Other objectives of the conferences include attempting to ter-

minate the spread of the development of nuclear weapons among nations that do not already have them, prohibiting the sale of fissionable material for nuclear weapons to countries not having the material, and constant negotiating for complete disarmament.

Ambassador Dean stressed that the U. S. has presented a treaty that outlines the steps to be taken to achieve complete disarmament. "However," stated Dean, "the problem is how to convince the other nations that arms are being destroyed. Inspection and verification are difficult matters to solve.

"Ban the Bomb" advocates and those who favor a unilateral disarmament are the worst enemies of the efforts of disarmament," said Dean. "Only international agreements are feasible for long range achievements. It is a slow process but progress is being made."

The speaker feels that, like

the U.S., the Soviets are sincere in their desire to disarm. "However, because Russia and Communist China have such a long border in common, the Soviets are hesitant to go further with disarmament since Communist China has not agreed to test bans or disarmament. But I feel confident that Communist China will, not in the too far future, feel it necessary to join the other countries of the world in seeking total disarmament."

The Ambassador backed this statement by pointing out that there will be a change in Communist China soon. "The three top leaders are over 70 years old. When new leaders take over, there are bound to be policy changes," remarked Dean.

Artist Opens Exhibit At Downtown Gallery

"Woman, Space, and the Wind" is the title of Stephanie West's show of twenty-three paintings currently on exhibit at the Instituto Mexicano - Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales.

By planning, producing, and setting up her "one man" show in the well-known gallery, Stephanie is fulfilling one of the requirements for the degree of Master of Fine Arts.

Before coming to UA in 1962, for her Bachelor of Fine Arts degree she attended the Art Students League in New York and the University of Miami.

Of the twenty-three paintings on exhibit, she says, "Some are more abstract, some more figurative, and some hit the middle which is just what I wanted." Merle Wachter, chairman of the art department, describes her present work as "a semi-abstract treatment of the human female figure. It varies somewhat, because in the time necessary to do the number of paintings required for the show, she moved from almost rigid figurity to something more evanescent and is probably now ready to move on to some-

May 16 Choral Presentation Features Madrigals, Chansons

The University of the Americas chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Gene Gerzso, and the *Sociedad Mexicana de la Flauta Barroca*, directed by Jaime González, will give a joint concert on Monday, May 16, at 8:00, at the Anglo-Mexican Institute, Antonio Caso 127.

The program will include madrigals, chansons, villancicos, and instrumental dance pieces.

The chorus will sing four numbers by the 16th century Netherlander, Orlando Lasso—"Good-

day Dear Heart," "Matona mia cara," "My Heart Doth Beg You'll Not Forget," and "Echo Song," in which Diane Williams will be the soloist.

After an instrumental interlude the group will again sing madrigals of the Elizabethan and contemporary school, including "Come Again," by John Dowland, "In Going to my Naked Bed," by Richard Edwards, "Fair Phyllis," by John Farmer, and "The Hour Glass," and "Still to be Neat," by Richard Rodney

Bennett.

In the second half of the program Mrs. Gerzso will sing "O Vergine Bella," by Guillaume Dufay, a motet for voice and recorder quartet. The *Sociedad de la Flauta Barroca* will play another set of dances and at the end of the program the *Sociedad* will perform two Spanish villancicos of the 16th century, for voices, recorders and percussion.

Chorus members include sopranos, Carol Mason, Diane Williams, Bonnie Lamp, Enriqueta Luckett; altos, Jocelyn Smith, Nina Schertel, Annette Leroy, Julie Phares; tenors, Tony Jackson and Tony Luckett; and basses, Steve Nelson and Jerry Tennison.

Invitations are available through the members of the chorus, and the public is cordially invited.

Six Plays Scheduled For UA Summer Stock

The performing arts division of the University of the Americas will begin its first season of summer stock next quarter, Dr. Charles Lucas, chairman of the department, stated today.

The season, which opens with registration on June 12, will concentrate on plays by Kaufman, and Hart, with an occasional change of pace to a melodrama by Agatha Christie, and a comedy by Noel Coward.

You Can't Take It With You is the first play, to be staged June 20 to 25. *George Washington Slept Here*, *The Man Who Came To Dinner*, *Ten Little Indians*, *Hay Fever*, and *Light Up The Sky* are scheduled to be performed before the season closes on September 3.

The Teatro Urueta, located at Puebla 292, Col. Hipodromo, has been rented for the length of the season and, according to Dr. Lucas, "as far as possible, summer stock classes and rehearsals will be given in that theater."

The director of the program expects participants to do a "minimum of 52 hours of back-

breaking work per week for the summer stock theater venture." Undergraduates may enroll in performing arts courses on the 200 or 300 level. Graduate students should take 500 or 600 level courses, Dr. Lucas advises.

Maximum credit for each of the six week sessions is nine units. Anyone interested in enrolling should see Dr. Lucas in his office behind the theater lobby.

Dean Attends U. S. Convention

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas de Lopez, dean of admissions and registrar, recently attended the fifty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, held in Phoenix, Arizona.

The four-day convention, which consisted of various workshops and information exchanges, was attended by 1008 admissions officers and registrars from Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Delegates were also present from other agencies such as the Selective Service, the Educational Testing Service, the American College Testing Program, the Institute of International Education Agency, the American Council on Education, and the United States Office of Education.

"The purpose of the convention was to bring together representatives from schools and other organizations to discuss common problems on admission and registration policies and to find solutions through the exchange of ideas," stated Mrs. Lopez, who took part in a panel concerning students studying abroad.

Awards Made By Dixon Co.

Hugo Flores, an economics major, and Sergio Yerena, who is specializing in business administration, were recently granted tuition scholarships given to the University of the Americas by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company.

The candidates were chosen on the basis of their academic record and financial need and Yerena and Flores will use their scholarships towards the completion of their degrees here.

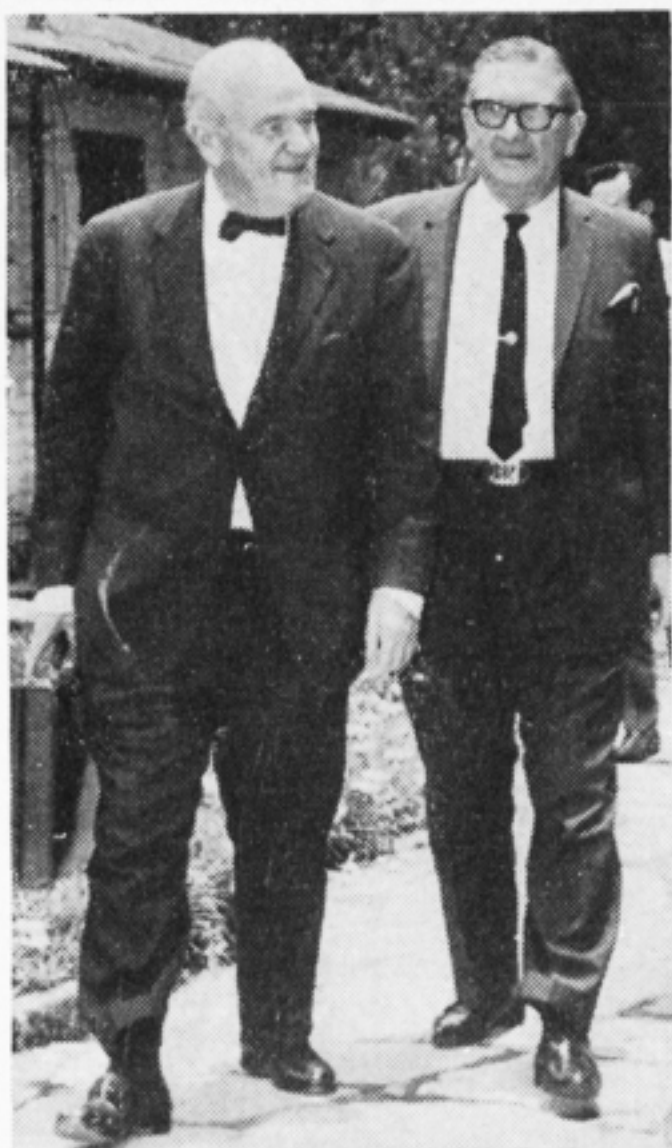
The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company is the first U.S. company to grant tuition scholarships to Mexicans at UA. James Long, vice president of the company, said, "We are giving these scholarships to promote better North American - Mexican relations. Mexico has a definite lack of skilled personnel in the fields of business and economics and possibly with our scholarship program we will be able to help fill job vacancies in these areas."

The Dixon Company has been established in Mexico since 1953 and specializes in the manufacture of pencils and crayons for industrial, office and school use. At present, the company is expanding its operations in Mexico by building a new factory. According to Long, the company is planning to bring other products to Mexico, create more job opportunities for Mexicans, and enlarge their production of pencils and crayons.

Long stated that he hopes other U.S. companies will also participate in some type of scholarship program at UA.

Yerena, a junior, expressed his appreciation for the scholarship, as it will enable him to complete his degree at UA and go on to graduate school.

Flores remarked, "An awakening to the need for economists in Mexico in all factors of the economy is needed, especially at this time when our development is so accelerated and pronounced. I hope to help Mexico acquire a sound economy and a higher standard of living. This does not imply that we plan to match or surpass the economic activities or standards of the already highly developed countries."



Marilú Pease Photo

Philadelphia Family Grants \$ 250,000 Gift

The University of the Americas recently was notified that the Scaife Family of Philadelphia has approved a grant of US \$250,000 to apply to the University's new campus program, President D. Ray Lindley announced today.

This grant, together with previous pledges, pushes the fund drive over the 1,000,000 dollar mark toward the ultimate goal of 1,400,000 dollars.

Achievement of the goal, scheduled for June 30, will enable the University to qualify for a grant of two million dollars from the Agency for International Development, Dr. Lindley explained.

University officials and voluntary workers are now in the process of canvassing local friends and corporations as well as completing appeals for donations from the United States.



Marilú Pease Photo

"WOMAN, SPACE AND THE WIND"—Stephanie West prepares one of her paintings to be exhibited at the Instituto Mexicano-Norteamericano.

NEGOTIATOR — Arthur N. Dean, U.S. ambassador to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, is accompanied by President Lindley after speaking at UA's spring convocation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Miss Brita Bowen
Faculty Advisor
The Collegian

Dear Miss Bowen:

Enclosed is the official announcement of a Fulbright Grant awarded to Jacqueline L. Hodgson, economics professor at the University of the Americas, during the academic year of 1964-65. It was the first such award made to a faculty member of the University of the Americas. It was made in the same year that the University of the Americas received its first Fulbright scholar, Dr. Daniel Feinberg. This situation, while quite unique, since both awards were made to United States citizens, was not considered newsworthy by the Collegian staff.

The award to J. L. Hodgson was made because of the recommendations given by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. When application was made for the grant she was in residence at the University of Wisconsin. The faculty members there were willing to recommend her as a faculty member from the U. of A. Thus the ice was broken and the commission was willing to recognize the U. of A's faculty as possible candidates.

Though the recipient chose to turn the grant down for personal reasons and in order to work on a research project here in Mexico, this does not negate the fact that it was the first award on this campus.

Sincerely,
J. L. Hodgson

Sir:

What fearful pessimism! What futility! I hope to God that not many people feel and think like our revered editor H. D. Zilch. He merely thinks that as long as men compete, war will exist as a permanent fixture in our mortal lives, or until men "will be gods". Does war have to be the solution of men's disagreements or the knowledge vs. ignorance battle?

Is it not true that "the idea

of permanence is the greatest of human delusions, and the desire to maintain it produces the greatest fear and therefore the greatest ignorance"? Is Zilch ignorant?

The fact is that war WILL continue as long as ignorance battles ignorance. This evolves out of the greedy material struggle, which is endless; it has no goals nor standards. Greed blinds and deafens.

Intellectual competition, on the other hand, is enlightenment, is solutions, is progress, is truth, is peace.

Man is a unique animal with his ability to reason, but is not war a solving of problems like animals, like brutes? Animals fight and kill for a mate and for im-

mediate survival. But not man, that enlightened animal! In keeping with one of his basic tenets, (buy now, pay later), he kills now to live later. But this has failed throughout history, for man keeps on killing; fear grows; reason is buried and forgotten.

Man shapes his fate. War will cease, if not for the love of mankind, only because it is politically expedient. Man must think in terms of greater goods, not lesser evils. Fear and greed are what one makes them. Hate is ugly. Love is beautiful. Life is dear. Peace is sweet. Man can change. Man has to change. Man will change.

William Coleman

A Reporter's Comment

What Alternative Remains For Men Whose God Died?

By W. H. Alexander

Is God dead? In the past month, at least three major magazines have examined different aspects of this controversial question. *Time* magazine in its cover story posed the initial inquiry. However, it would seem that more questions were raised than answered, and some people may wonder if they accomplished anything more than a record sale of that particular issue.

First, the article informs us that there exists a number of Christian thinkers (later referred to as Christian atheists—whatever that may mean) who not only believe that God is dead, but propose to write a theology without God. Theology, as most of us have been led to believe, is the study of God and those questions of doctrine and divinity that pertain to the Deceased. Apparently, this will no longer be necessary. Many observers of the contemporary Christian Church have long suspected that God, as well as the teachings of Christ, have taken se-

cond place to the Organization, but if God is to be buried it may be more accurate to examine the phenomenon currently taking place; namely the death of the Christian Church in the 20th century.

As the article continues, the mission of these Christian atheists is revealed to the reader, "(they)... are waking the churches to the brutal reality that the basic premise of faith—the existence of a personal God, who created the world and sustains it with his love—is now subject to profound

(Continued on page 4)

Death Of God Fails To Quench Seeking For Ultimate Reality

By Karl Lenkersdorf
Instructor in Philosophy

The universities were founded in the Middle Ages as communities of teachers and students. The purpose of these institutions was research and instruction in all the sciences known at that time. The study of religion or the science of Christian theology was considered in most cases as the king of the sciences.

In our times both the community and the common purpose have been lost. With few exceptions, there is no room for theology in the universities, and with good reasons. The study of religion became sectarian and the domineering position of theology was intolerable. I say this because sectarianism and domination are detrimental to the very nature of science.

The loss of theology to the university, however, also has a negative effect. The study of religion raises the question of ultimate reality. Once this question is eliminated, the university itself is in danger of becoming a mere polytechnical institute to prepare students for a professional career of specialists.

There is no longer the awareness that the quest of ultimate reality has an integrating function of all the studies carried on in the various departments of a university. As the need for this integration was felt, some universities established departments of comparative religion. The result, in many cases, has not met expectations since comparative religion is often only statistical and does not make the quest of ultimate reality a question of ultimate concern. In other words, the study of comparative religion in many cases does little else than add to the departmentalization of the sciences.

It is of vital importance for the very essence of the university to pursue the study of ultimate reality as the ultimate concern of man as a rational and practical

Art Of The Week



WORKING WOMAN OF SAN MIGUEL—Graphics works by retired actress Sigrid Gurie are now being exhibited in the north and south galleries of the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute. Miss Gurie has previously exhibited at UA and in California. The Norwegian artist is also represented in private collections in the Americas and in Europe.

'Mesoamerican Notes' Prints Lewis' Reviews

Department of Anthropology,
University of the Americas,
1965, 145 pages. \$ 25 pesos.

Reviewed by Iris Hart

Oscar Lewis' controversial Mexican studies are the topic of the sixth edition of *Mesoamerican Notes*, published by UA's department of anthropology under the editorship of James Halvorson and Chris L. Moser.

John Paddock, co-chairman of the anthropology department, presents his stimulating and perceptive reviews of the North American anthropologist's three most recent works: *Five Families: Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty*; *The Children of Sanchez*; and *Pedro Martinez: a Mexican Peasant and His Family*.

Of these three books, *The Children of Sanchez* has attracted the most public attention. Is it a scientifically accurate report? Or is it "obscene, anti-Mexican, and subversive" as declared by the individual responsible for formally accusing Lewis before a Mexican court?

Paddock discusses Oscar Lewis' previous ethnographic work in Mexico, his qualifications as an anthropologist, and the method of Lewis' case-history technique—its advantages and its drawbacks.

There is also presented a consideration of the human and technical problems of anthropological research, such as that of protecting the informants' anonymity. This section of *Mesoamerican Notes* is particularly relevant for those planning to do field work in the social sciences, in Mexico or elsewhere.

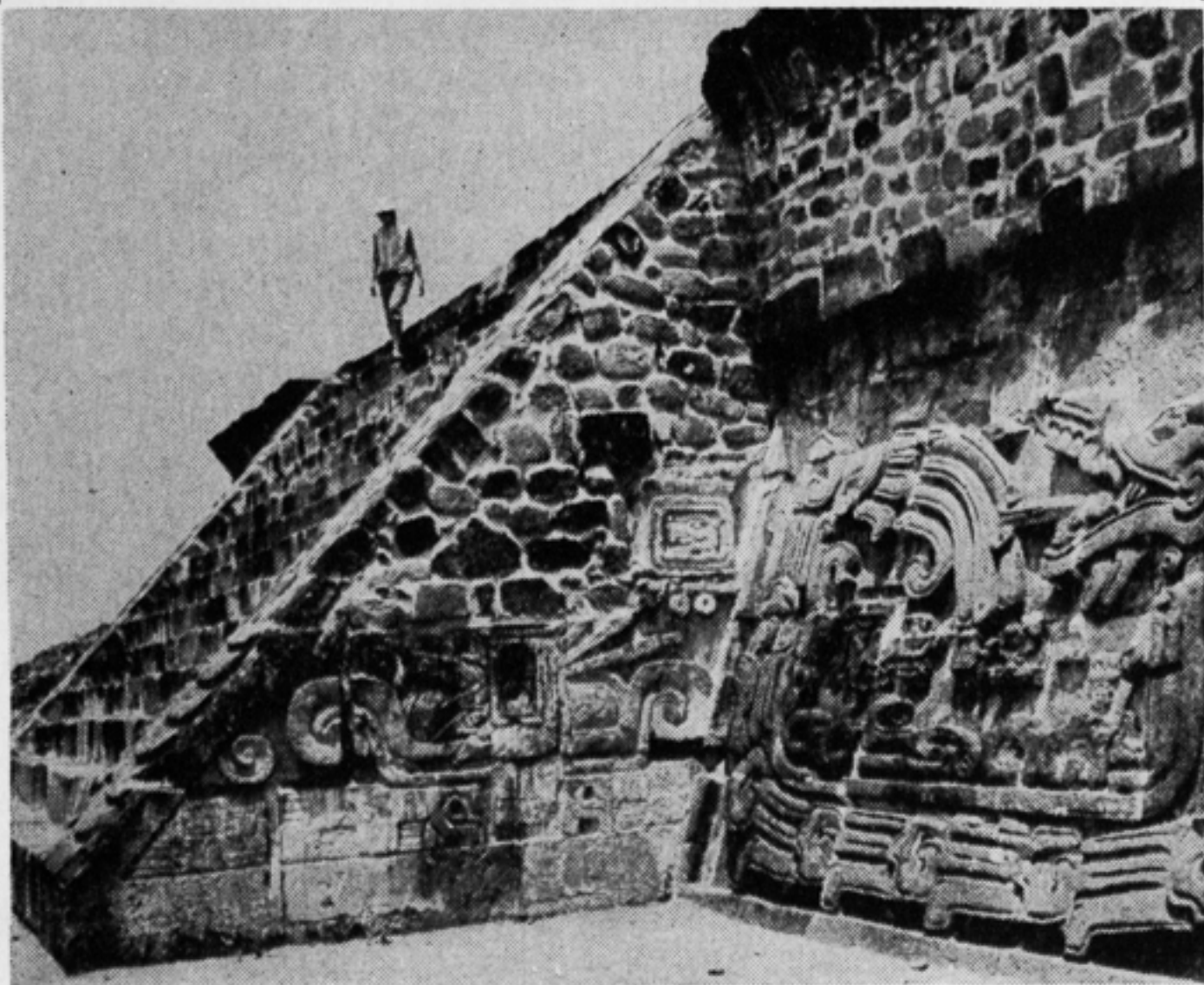
Then follow 62 pages of translated newspaper comments on *The Children of Sanchez*. Clipped from the major Mexico City dailies during the height of the "Sanchez scandal" last year, these comments present a good cross-section of public opinion. The views expressed range from negative ('superficial, fragmentary and anecdotal... a nasty pseudo-journalistic report') to positive ('the book presents an indisputable reality of present-day life in Mexico'); from contempt toward Lewis ('the miserable observer of pig pens') to praise ('If Oscar Lewis invented the Sanchez family, he is an admirable creator').

Reading these controversial books and then learning through newspaper comments actual opinions of articulate Mexicans regarding them is an enriching experience. It gives an American valuable insight into the variability and the special sensitivities of the people of this country.

(Continued on page 4)

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



THE SACRED CITY OF XOCHICALCO

For those whose interest in Mexico's archeological sites has been whetted by a visit to Teotihuacan, but who haven't the time nor the money to go to distant Yucatán or Chiapas, Xochicalco, in the state of Morelos, is easy to get to and well worth seeing.

Only 42 kilometers south of Cuernavaca, following the old Acapulco road up to km. 100, at a point known as Alpauca, one takes the side road going to the Cacahuamilpa Caverns. A little beyond km. 8 is the road to the archeological site.

Xochicalco is built on top of an artificially terraced hill 600 feet above a wide plain. It is said that this was a sacred city as well as a fortress, with pyramids, tem-

ples, living quarters and a well-preserved ball court. There seems to be something of Tula in the ball court, something of the Mayas in the carvings.

At the very top of the hill is a large plaza. It is there where one can see the most interesting monument on the site. Almost square, it consists of two bodies, the lower one larger than the upper. Along the four sides, both below and above, the walls are decorated with intriguing carved bas reliefs showing, as principal design, the plumed serpent. This representation of Quetzalcoatl is probably the finest to be seen anywhere. Within the undulations of the serpent's body appear human figures seated in the oriental manner, some representing warriors, others priests.

animal. This study, of course, can neither be sectarian nor domineering because no science possesses the truth. The quest for ultimate reality should be raised and pursued without prejudice and with objectivity.

In the investigation of the ultimate reality we are confronted with God. But is not the question of God an anachronism? For instance, formerly when there was a depression, the churches were filled; revivals were started. In short, people asked for God. In the Great Depression the reaction was not a resurgence of religion but rather the NEW DEAL. This shows that religion does not help when disaster strikes. Man has come of age and does not need God. This reaction confirms in an "American Way" the statement of the continental philosophy of the 19th century that GOD IS DEAD. Today's vitality of organized religion is no proof against this proposition because organized religion lives on social pressure and certainly lacks profundity—as sociology points out and as psychology demonstrates. The psychiatrist is preferred to the minister or the priest.

God is dead, either in theory or by the facts of everyday living. His death did not quench, however, the quest for ultimate reality. To rationally pursue today's situation is of utmost need. The university is able to guarantee that this question will be raised in a scientific manner and not be

belittled nor subdued to sectarian and dogmatic presuppositions. If the university, true to its calling, accepts the challenge it will render a service to society to free it from imposed idols declared to be God.

But what about the God whom we don't need except in our weak moments? No matter if he exists or not, a true student of a university cannot avoid the question of ultimate commitment even if there is no God. This is nothing new because Jesus himself died forsaken by men AND by God. But nonetheless this did not cancel out His commitment.

The place of the study of religion in the university is legitimate—not to revitalize religion nor to edify the pious but to become aware that, without ultimate concern, man as well as God is superfluous. Without ultimate commitment, man, the human being, turns out to be a meaningless by-product of social process.

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Editor Sharp Now Papacito

Congratulations are in order for *Collegian* Sports Editor Bob Sharp whose wife, Judy, recently presented him with a daughter, Anne Paraluman.

The baby is American, Canadian, and Mexican. Her middle name, in Tagalog, means "beautiful lady."

Impreso en México, IMPRENTA MADERO, S. A.

Greenleaf Writes On Inquisition

Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, academic vice-president and chairman of the department of history and international relations of the University of the Americas, is the author of two recent articles on the religious history of Latin America to be published this spring.

Appearing in the current issue of *The Journal of Church and State* is his "North American Protestants and the Mexican Inquisition 1765-1820." The article appraises the mobility and freedom of New Englanders in colonial Mexico and examines, for the first time in Mexican scholarship, the role of the Inquisition as an agency for converting Protestants to Roman Catholicism.

Also scheduled for release this month is an article in the *New Mexico Historical Review*, entitled "The Mexican Inquisition and the Enlightenment 1767-1805." This study revises traditional views of the Inquisition as a political instrument and examines the shifting concepts of political and religious orthodoxy, and the intellectual environment of heresy and treason.

Recently Dr. Greenleaf won acclaim from the editor of *The Americas: A Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Cultural History* who described the vice-president's article on "The Inquisition and the Indians of New Spain," published in that journal in October, 1965, as "the most fundamental contribution to Mexican Inquisition history published in the last twenty-five years."

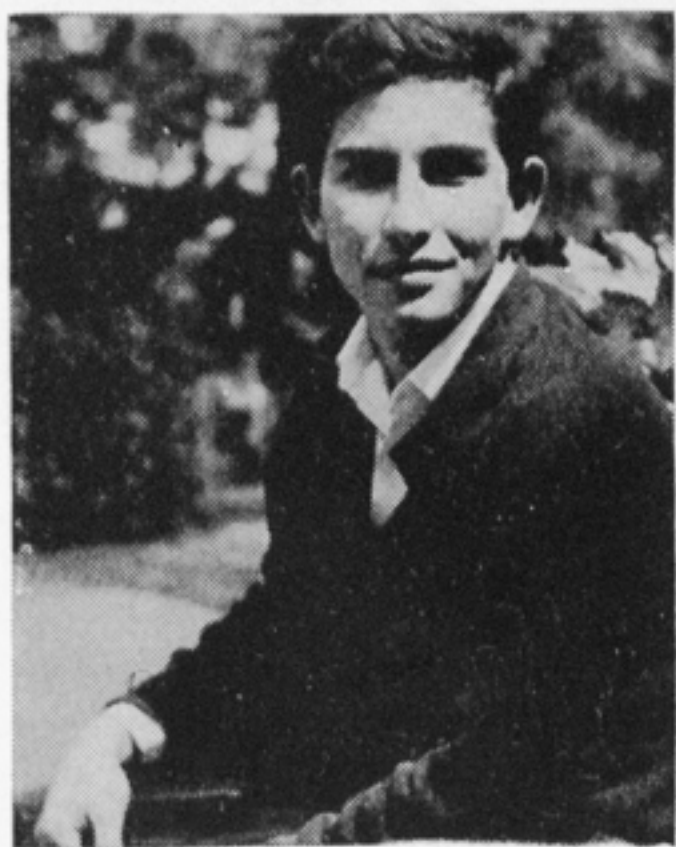
Cadavid Recalls Riots At Madrid University

By Judy Church

"Home is where I happen to be," states Alvaro Cadavid, son of a member of the secretariat of the U.N. Born in Colombia, he began a "wanderer's" existence by traveling and studying not only in the country of his birth, but also in Ethiopia, Spain, and the United States. He is now enrolled at UA.

Having graduated from high school in New York, Alvaro entered his first year of college in the field of economics in Ethiopia. Unlike the typical American student, Alvaro took seven courses. Among them was Amharic, the language of Ethiopia's upper class.

Alvaro entered the University of Madrid as a sophomore, where he specialized in economic sciences. "That year was a lost one. The student riots ruined everything. All was normal from October until January. But from then on until March 20, students



Marilú Pease Photo

POLYGLOT—Though born in Colombia, Alvaro Cadavid went to high school in New York, then enrolled at a college in Ethiopia, learning Amharic, the language of Ethiopia's upper classes.



INTERNATIONAL PEACE—Michael Ambrozek (second from right) takes notes on a speech being given by the representative from Saudia Arabia on 'Peace in the Middle East' at a meeting of the Students' United Nations in Geneva.

Globetrotting UAer Takes Part In Students' United Nations

"The marvels of Mexico range from waking up to find a scorpion in your shoe to the luxuries of the Torre Latino Americana with its fantastic views of the capital. In no other country have I found so much variety as in Mexico," says UA student Michael Ambrozek.

Born in England, Michael went to Geneva, Switzerland, with his parents when he was two, thus making French his mother tongue. He moved with his family to New York a few years later, and they first came to Mexico, for six months in 1953. Then, the only road from the border to Mexico City was the Pan American Highway. "There

were so many potholes on the 45 kilometer straight stretch from the border that we made more turns there than on the rest of the mountain trip.

In 1956 he started a trip that took him around the world by car, boat, plane and train. Sailing from San Francisco by way of the Hawaiian Islands, Suva, and New Zealand he arrived in Sydney, Australia. There he went on hikes with the Boy Scouts across the Blue Mountains to the brush. "The view from the mountains there is extraordinary. In one direction lie the city and the ocean; in the other the wild brush. Though uncultivated, it's very rich land; we once camped beside a crystal-clear spring fantastic for swimming. I first learned cricket and soccer there, sports which are more interesting than baseball."

Sailing south again he stopped off at Melbourne and Fremantle and then Colombo, Ceylon. "While crossing the Equator a man jumped overboard. We

reversed engines, lowered lifeboats and sailed all around the area, but never found him."

Traveling through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar, he landed in England. Shortly afterwards he flew across the Channel to Europe, where he toured through France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. "At the border of Austria and Czechoslovakia I saw the Iron Curtain. It was a leveled area with minefields, concrete pillars to stop vehicles, and a continuous 20 foot high fence surmounted by machine-gun posts. The sight was not inspiring, but a lesson in reality."

Michael studied for three years at the International School of Geneva. "I was a member of the Students' United Nations where we had heated debates on issues which the U.N. had not discussed. I later worked in a United Nations' conference on 'Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations

(Continued on page 4)

cut microphone cords in the lecture halls, clapped, hissed, and sang in classes. It was impossible for a teacher to teach. Many times the instructor was not present; other times he just sat on the platform without lecturing."

Since the classes ranged from 50 to 900, the main complaint the agitators stressed was that students received insufficient individual attention. "Because the university was not formally closed, I attended 'classes.' It was a question of loyalty to school and studies," explained Alvaro.

After spring vacation the situation was fairly normal once again because the controversialists had been dispersed and some had been expelled. "We had final exams — 'slaughter exams.' No matter how much we studied we were at a total loss because the material had not been covered in class or because the professors purposely, and perhaps revengefully, made

(Continued on page 4)

Emersonians Lebaron, Young Debate 'Is God Dead?' Issue

"Is God Dead?" was the question recently debated by the Emerson Club. Bruce Lebaron, taking the affirmative, projected a purely rational approach to the conclusion that God is unnecessary and thus dead.

His opponent, Dennis Young, then proceeded to expound on the Kierkegaardian approach to arrive at an existent personal God.

Lebaron's affirmative line of thought considered the conceptual God of Pure Act or Existence as meaningless as a concept. He emphasized that "God is not proven to give meaning to men's lives. He is absolutely unnecessary. There is no need to look

By Bruce McWilliams

Most opinion columns and 'man in the street' interviews fail to get frank, original answers. The problem is that the topics usually deal with social or political questions on which there has already been much discussion. Opinions are paraphrasings or, at best, composites of widely circulated ideas.

As an experiment, the inquiring reporter showed students a homemade ink blot and asked them to express what it signified to them.

Pat Chu Foon, an art student from Trinidad, considered the

blot for a moment and then ventured, "Well, you know, to me it looks like some sort of a pelvis, or perhaps a dog, or even the skin of some animal lying on the floor."

"Naturally I get a fruit fly from it," said Edith Weaver, "The nose suggests an insect to me. I have a 'thing' about fruit flies, and I can't help seeing one because of the wings." Considering longer,

she also saw a pot belly stove, a tropical island, a man with his head in the clouds, and "all those things that stick out of a submarine."

To another art student, Bill Hogan, the blot looked, "like a Mayan type figure, or maybe a keystone cop flying through the air and clicking his heels." As in most cases, longer reflection brought a completely different response, "I also see a cat playing a cello, and a Buddha with his legs crossed."

"Somebody playing a violin, or a guy with a bug head," was Jack McGill immediate answer. Asked to elaborate, he pointed out that the 'guy' had an extra set of arms and flowers growing out of his ears.

Lindley Discusses Absolute Concepts

"In a real sense, the old gods are dead," said Dr. D. Ray Lindley in his recent talk to the Newman Club. "The heathen gods crumbled before the spread of Christianity. The new gods we face today are the forces of materialism, nationalism, and communism."

Man can see the ultimate power as being inimical, indifferent, or coy. "If he considers this power as inimical he must appease this God of wrath. If he sees this power as indifferent, he will be alone in the world, and will fend for himself as best he can. If man believes this ultimate power to be coy, he will try to get this power to work on his side. Man will try to 'court' God.

"Prayer is a powerful force in men's lives", Dr. Lindley said, "but it must involve a faith in God rather than an exalted faith in ourselves." Prayer is neither a control of Divine forces, nor is it an attempt to change God.

Referring to Christianity's concept of the loving God, Dr. Lindley said, "Faith in this concept alone is enough for me. Other concepts such as the degree of Divine Nature in Christ are minor. The one thing that makes

me a disciple is the fact that in man's quest after God, he can't go beyond the concept of the loving God given by Jesus Christ.

"In our age of confusion and immorality", Dr. Lindley cautioned, "we must be careful to tie our conduct to the correct absolute. This absolute must be the only absolute there is—God. The danger lies in committing ourselves to something less than this. To this ultimate power, man offers his supreme loyalty in his moment-to-moment decisions to follow God's will. A commital of this type can be thrilling because it involves living every moment of time creatively and zestfully."

Dean Returns From Meeting In Washington

Dorothea H. Davis, dean of women, recently returned from the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors' fiftieth anniversary convention held in Washington, D.C.

The theme of the convention, "Heritage and Horizons" was introduced by Maxwell Lerner, professor of American and world politics at Brandeis University. The more than two thousand members present heard several other speakers comment on such topics as the need of college administrators both to mirror and master the college subculture, the influence of mass media on the thought of today's youth, the problem of *en loco parentis*, and the purpose of the youth-age dialogue.

Dean Davis attended several round table discussions including Control of Plagiarism in College: An Experimental Action Program, and the Dimensions of Moral Acceptability among College Students.

Christian Science Group Organized

A Christian Science student organization has recently been formed at UA. Meetings are held every other Thursday at 5:45 in The First Church of Christ Scientist of Mexico, which is located at Dante 21 in Colonia Anzures.

Interested students and faculty from UA, as well as those from other universities in Mexico City, are cordially invited to attend. Notices announcing each meeting will be posted on the bulletin board.

Bat Or Buddha? Ink Blot Responses Vary

To John Hughes, the blot



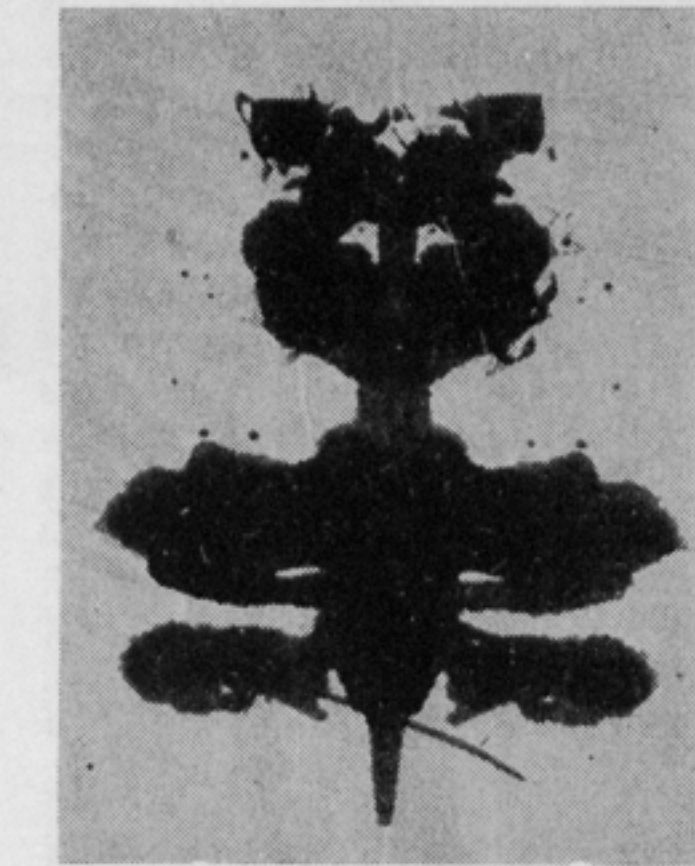
was, "Genghis Khan playing hide-and-seek. Genghis looks as if he's got on a Tom Jones type shirt and a corset around his middle. I also see two different kinds of people looking at me as well as a bird with puppy-dog ears."

"The first thing that crosses my mind is some kind of kitten," said Hugh Ball undergraduate student in anthropology, "or maybe a cowboy. He's bowlegged from riding his horse too much and is wearing a ten gallon hat."

"Turning the blot on its side, Rick Immesoete saw, "A voluptuous broad sitting on a riverbank, with her clothes hanging beside her on a pole."

Claudia Brill, a junior from Yakima, Washington, refused to reveal what the blot suggested to her.

"It's a Siamese dancer," according to Robin Russell, "though upside down, it looks like some indescribable, ugly creature. Look-



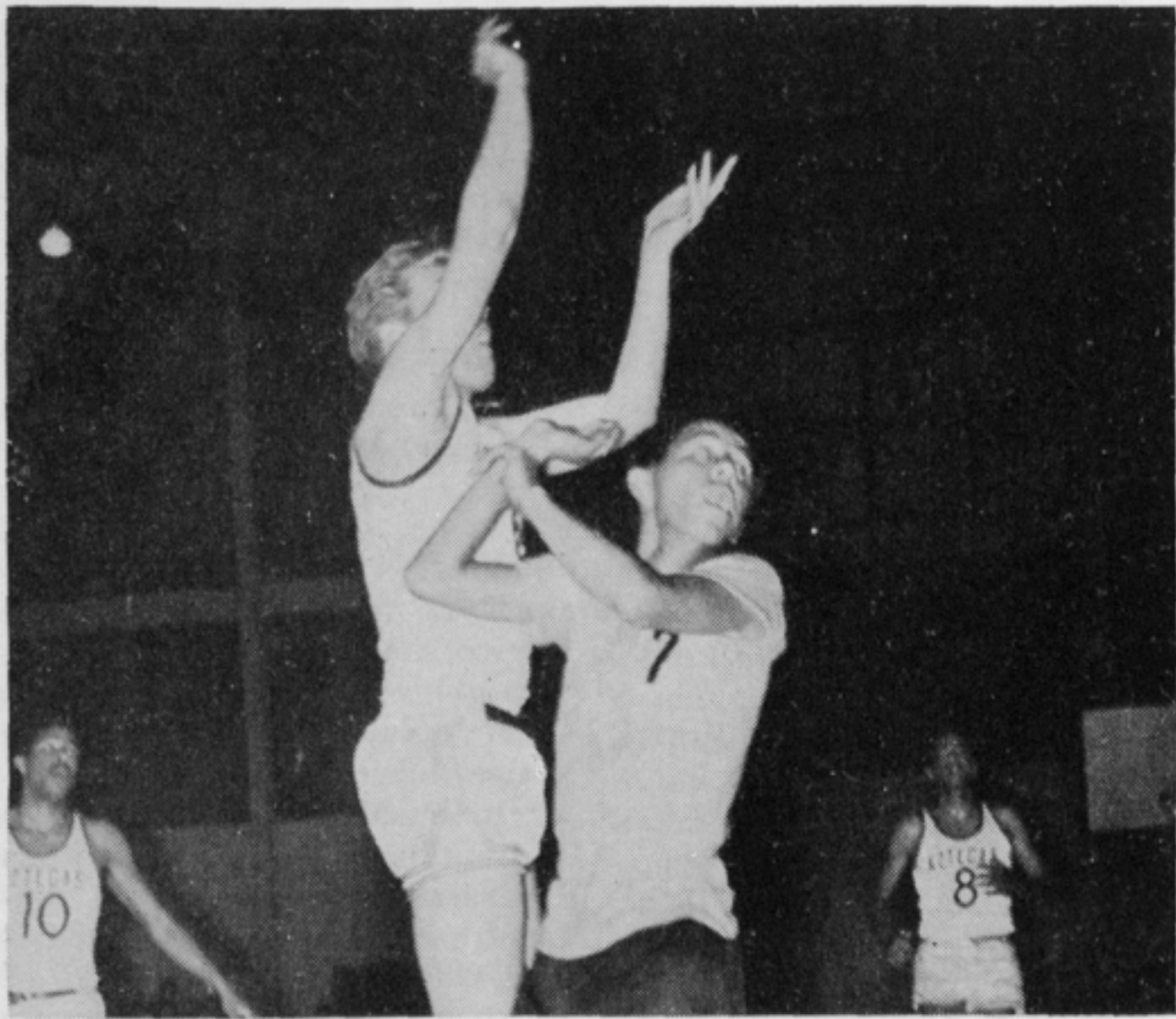
VOLUPTUOUS?—The homemade ink blot succeeded in generating varied, original interpretations such as a woman on a riverbank and a keystone cop.

ing at it sideways, I see a peaceful shoreline with somebody fishing."

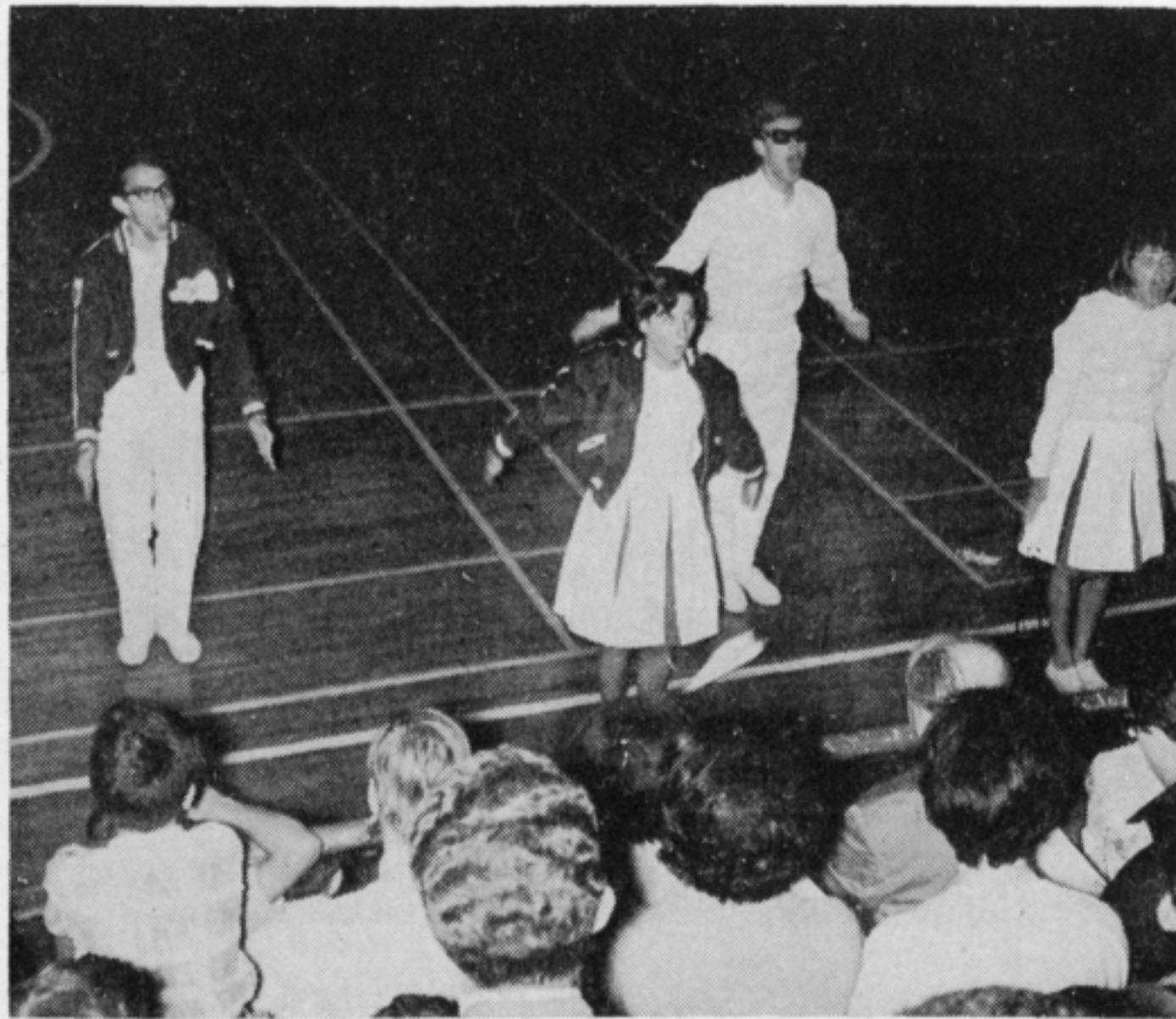
"I get a dragon fly, but it also looks like a lizard, an elephant, and Batman," said Darryl Allen. Albert Gallatin, on the other hand, saw a mask, a face, a bird, and the bottom part of a skull.

Marion Fife of Utah saw a man with slanty eyes, sitting in a yoga position, looking at the sky for help, not able to achieve his goal. "It reminds me," she said, "of man's frustrations."





SWISH—Mel Cummings scores for two; Ben Rivera (10) and Miguel Rios (8) back him up.



SPIRITED—UA Cheerleaders Gary Hayes, Betty Gersten, Jerry Tenison, and Paige Cornwall whoop it up.



SMACK—Ben Rivera leaps high for the bucket as Benny Weiss prepares for the possible rebound.

UA Aztecas Take 3, Lose 2 In SCOP Tournament

By Larry Snyder

The University of the Americas' Aztecas swept to three easy victories in the opening rounds of the Hexagonal Tournament recently sponsored by the Secretary of Public Works.

Action packed, and charged with emotion, the tournament, held at the Secretary of Communications gymnasium, saw the UA Five come out in third place. After three straight wins, the Aztecas lost a close fourth game and then another in the first round of play.

Victories were recorded over the Accion Deportiva Cachorros, the Treasury Department, and Pentatlón. The losses were against Obras Públicas and Hacienda.

The UA Quintet enjoyed a

tremendous height advantage over their shorter opponents and controlled the backboards each night. An old UA nemesis, free throws, also seemed to have been cleared up as a 70 per cent average was made from the free throw line.

In the first game against the Cachorros the Aztecas held a 27-24 halftime lead despite poor shooting. However, the UAers opened up at the beginning of the second half to pull out to a 65-45 lead. It was then that the Cubs turned and they closed the gap to 68-62 with under two minutes left. Erratic passing ended this comeback and the Aztecas came out on top 72-64.

Team captain Floyd Joiner led UA scoring with 16 points on the strength of seven field

goals and two charity tosses. Miguel Rios was right behind with 15 and Ben Rivera followed with 13—regardless of the fact that he had only made one basket during the first half. Mel Cummings added 11 and center Lou Thompson put in six more. Francisco Pacheco led the losers with a strong 21 points.

The second round was against an extremely poor Treasury Department team whose sad shooting skill was only exceeded by their confusion produced by the tight man-to-man defense of Coach "Moe" Williams' hoopsters. UA led the whole way and had the T-Men at the half 39-20 as the entire Azteca bench was cleared. The Treasurers hit only nine of 46 shots the second half,

as UA ran up the final 79-41 victory.

Cummings and Rivera paced the scoring with 22 each, Joiner had 18, and Rios added nine. Of extreme value was the rebounding agility of Ishie Gitlin, Ed Salomán, and Lou Thompson. J. V. Saracho led the losing effort with 13 points.

In the game against Pentatlón, UA continued their high scoring spree in the face of a fine one-man show by Carlos Gama of the losers with 24 points. It was a complete massacre, although Coach Williams played all of his reserves in an attempt to keep the score down. With a 35-20 halftime lead, the Aztecas kept up the torrid pace to finish with a .444 average from the floor and a 38-point winning margin.

Floyd Joiner was high point man in this action with 19, Ben Rivera had one point less at 18, and Cummings and Rios with 17 and 14, respectively, added to this effort that culminated in UA winning by 83-45.

In the fourth game, UA stayed close until the last two minutes, when Obras Públicas pulled away in a contest marked by extreme emotion and near riot.

A fluctuating first half actually saw the Aztecas come out leading 31-29 at the intermission. At the start of the second half the Public Works aggregation regained the lead while UA stayed from two to four points behind until near to the end of the game. With little over one minute to go, the Aztecas trailed by only four points at 56 to 60.

At this point, Public Works' Harris drove for the basket on the combination of a swiped ball and a long pass, a score that would spell the difference for the UA Five. In a desperate attempt to prevent the score, UA center Lou Thompson jumped to block the shot and landed on Harris. The crowd thought the action was deliberate, and after some tense moments and hot exchanges, mayhem was finally avoided and the situation calmed down. After some confusion the Public Works team pulled away for the 66-59 victory.

High scorer for UA was Rivera with 21 and Cummings added to this with 14. Rincón with 19 and Oragón with 16 led the winning effort.

In the final game of the first round of the tourney, Hacienda put up a tight defense to defeat UA 56-47. The action started out very slowly with neither team being able to find the range. At the half, Hacienda led 24-16 with Mel Cummings hitting eight of the 16 points for the Aztecas.

The second half was also a defensive struggle with heavy fouling. With only four minutes to play, UA closed the gap to 46-43, but Hacienda pulled away again for the victory.

Mel Cummings was high pointer for the Azteca Five with 20. Ishie Gitlin was next with 10. The usual Azteca high scorers had a poor night as Floyd Joiner hit for eight, Miguel Rios for seven and usually-hot Ben Rivera made only two points.

Climbers Rose, McDaniel Train For Ultimate Goal

By Robert Sharp

On the average of twice a month Carl McDaniel and Larry Rose make an effort to get away from the city. Their destination is not such well-traveled spots as Acapulco, Taxco, or Cuernavaca, but rather, they head for the hills—literally.

These two hardies are climbers, and McDaniel usually tries to carry his skis along in case of snow. Already they have three major Mexican climbing outposts to their credit—Pico Orizaba, Popocatepetl, and Ixtaccihuatl, plus several minor formations.

McDaniel, from Bloomfield, New Mexico, tried a novelty last November when he skied from the top of Popo. Carl is one of

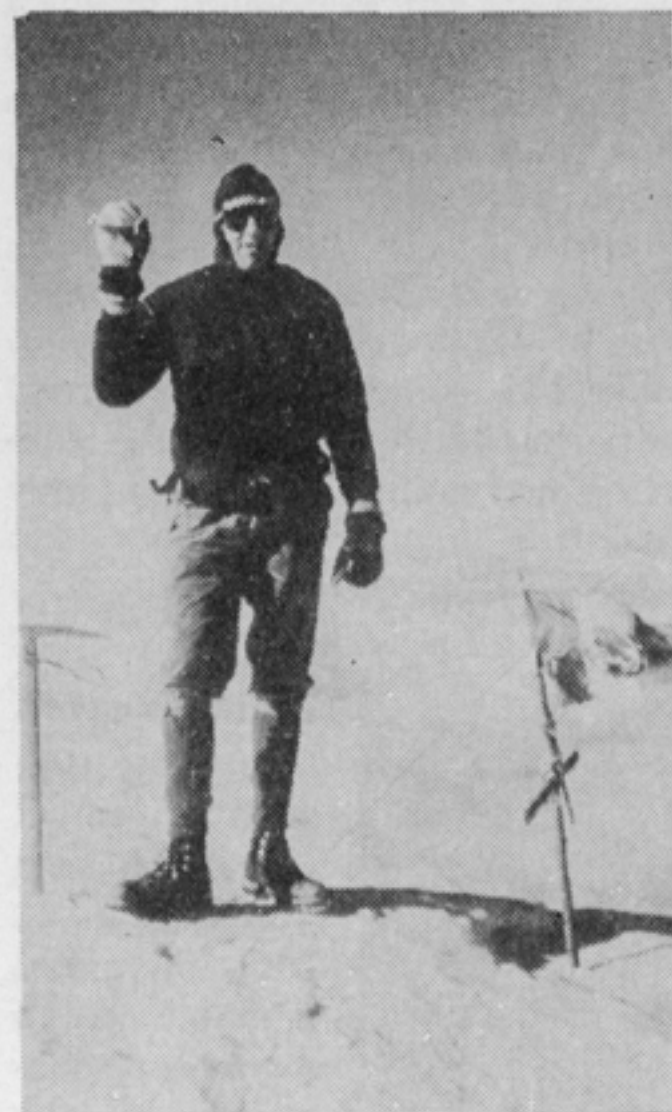
the few persons ever to have tried this stunt, and rumor has it that he is the only one to ski from the very top. From the snow line of Popo it is a six hour climb to the top. Coming down is something else again—he made it in under five minutes!

An experienced skier, McDaniel has skied all over the United States and in parts of Europe. He has skied at St. Moritz in Switzerland and Garmisch in Germany. Carl hitch-hiked from London to Innsbruck in order to ski at Litzum, Austria, the site of the 1964 Winter Olympics, carrying his skis all the way. Here in Mexico McDaniel has skied at such unlikely spots as the Nevada of Toluca, where he was snow-bound until early in the morning when the snow had hardened enough to enable him to get out again.

An economics major from Colorado Springs, Larry Rose has trained on all of the major peaks in Colorado in addition to the main formations in Mexico. He and McDaniel plan a major experiment in the near future. Says Larry, "We intend to spend the night on top of Ixtaccihuatl to determine the effects of altitude. This will be in preparation for our 'dream objective.'"

The "Dream Objective" for Rose and McDaniel is to climb Mt. Aconcagua, at 22,834 feet the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere. This mountain lies on the border between Argentina and Chile. "This is a tough mountain and we mean to conquer it," is the claim of Rose.

It is a safe bet that Carl McDaniel will take his skis along for possible use in the Chilean Andes.



Rose on top of Pico Orizaba.

'Notes'

(Continued from page 2)

Mesoamerican Notes was founded by Robert H. Barlow, late chairman of the anthropology department, in 1950. The first two numbers were set and printed by hand by Barlow, two pages at a time, on a tiny press in his house. In spite of the precarious financial situation of the series, the quality of the student and faculty research published in its five previous numbers (from 1950 to 1957) contributed much to bringing recognition to the anthropology department and accreditation to the University of the Americas (formerly Mexico City College).

The current edition is available in the campus bookstore.

What Alternative

(Continued from page 2)

attack." The idea that the existence of a personal God, or for that matter any God, is subject to attack is by no means novel. The question remains as to what alternative these reputed theologians will give to the world. Will it be no God or will it be an impersonal God? If it is the former, the role of the Church would seem to be superfluous, to say the least.

On the other hand, it may be that we will be presented with the choice of an impersonal God which would be interesting to consider. What obligation would we have to an impersonal God? Is He entitled to worship? Does one offer prayers of supplication to such a God? Perhaps these same theologians can give the answers to these questions and explain what the relationship would be to this God in the real world.

More important, how would western civilization and its social institutions react? If there is no God, there are no absolutes and human values could only be relative. This might possibly indicate that law (much of which is based on ancient, absolute religious tenets) is also relative. What would happen to freedom in democratic societies? Would there be any changes? How would the godless communists react if we too discovered values to be only relative?

In the case of an impersonal God, it might be equally as difficult to determine values since there would be no possibility of divine revelation.

The Time report then cites the millions that have been driven from any sense of God's existence. Unfortunately, it doesn't matter if three billion people decide that God is dead. If there is a God, he exists whether we acknowledge the fact or not.

When anyone has any certain

answers regarding the existence or nonexistence of God, or what God is or is not, disregarding any assumptions based on faith, this writer hopes that Time magazine will present those findings to the world.

Cadavid

(Continued from page 3)

the examinations too difficult. Everyone failed, whether he had studied or not."

Immediately after leaving the University of Madrid, Alvaro joined the Cardinal of Malaga's program in Spain for social justice, an organization similar to the Peace Corps. "I was stationed for one month with three others at Puerto del Barco, a village of 800. Here we taught the children, reaped the crops, and even constructed buildings. I, myself, taught a n d administered tests to the more intelligent youngsters so they could obtain scholarships for more study. For two days I went to the fields to reap chick peas," stated Alvaro. "This summer was a wonderful experience, and I can honestly say that the people's hospitality was the greatest I have seen. They appreciated all we did and insisted on showing us their gratefulness by constantly feeding us 'snacks', which were full meals, at every house." As a result of this hospitality Alvaro gained fifteen pounds in the last two weeks he was there.

Alvaro expects to obtain his B. A. here in economics, and ultimately plans to acquire a master's and a doctorate in the same field. "I'll have to start at the bottom, working with numbers," he declared, "but eventually I want to deal with the humanities division of economics."

Globetrotting

(Continued from page 3)

and Co-operation among States.' Although the meeting was just to present a draft on the modification of three articles in the U.N. Charter, it was not culminated. It gave me an insight into why and how nations of our world have difficulties in obtaining concrete results. Rarely will the two major factions accept the other's ideas or listen to the minority's compromises. My work was basically to maintain the reference library and prepare the various rooms for the conferences and private meetings, but included the unexpected, such as eliminating military marches and repairing banging ventilation fans.

"My favorite sports are soccer and skiing. Skiing is probably the most exhilarating sport, and with its speed, jumps and turns requires more agility and balance than any other athletic activity."

Michael is a chemical engineering major who hopes to be able to work in the field of discovery of new sources of energy for peace.



McDaniel with skis on Popo.