



Summer Enrollment Establishes Record

In its constant evolution from a local college to an internationally recognized institution of higher learning, the University of the Americas continues its record-breaking tradition by enrolling more students in its first summer session than ever before.

The enrollment of 1340 students for the first five-week session has surpassed the total figure for both terms of last year's summer quarter.

Faced with registering more than 300 unexpected students, the University had to add numerous new sections, explains Mrs. Elizabeth Lopez, dean of admissions and registrar.

Spanish courses are the universal constant among the visitors from more than forty foreign countries and almost every state in the Union.

As in most summer quarters, organized groups account for a large segment of the registration figures. During the first session seven U.S. colleges and universities have sent students to the UA campus, including Pennsylvania's Kutztown State College, Mac-

Murray College of Illinois, Merritt Junior College and San Diego State College of California, Indiana University, Western Kentucky State College and West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Two of the groups are led by UA alumni—Dr. Charles Mann of San Diego and Dr. Frederick Peterson of West Virginia. Both earned master's degrees in anthropology at this University.

Other universities represented on campus read like Lovejoy's *Guide to Colleges* with an occasional Sorbonne and Freie Universitaet Berlin thrown in. The University of Texas, though, leads all other schools in numbers of visitors to the UA campus.

While Mexico captures first place in the locality stakes, California runs a close second with Texas, Pennsylvania and New York riding right behind.

Enrollment in the University's night school division and in various summer workshops helped boost the registration figures to new heights of lopsided statistics — for every male UAer there is one plus a fragment of a coed.



STANDING ROOM ONLY—Dr. Charles Lucas (left) directs Anita Terry, Paul Rodgers Jr., and Peggy Chilton, who are rehearsing a play in the summer stock program successfully initiated this quarter by UA's department of the performing arts.

Agatha Christie Play Opens Today

One of the most bloodcurdling murder mystery plays to have reached the American stage in recent years will open tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Teatro Jesus Urueta, Puebla 292, presented by the University Playhouse of the University of the Americas.

The play is *Ten Little Indians*, Agatha Christie's terror-packed dramatization of her well-remembered Saturday Evening Post serial "And Then There Were None."

A smash hit on both New York and London stages, the mystery is scheduled to be shown nightly from today till Saturday, July 23.

This play is the third in a series of six which the Playhouse will produce in its summer stock program. Dr. Charles Lucas, director of the Playhouse, comments on the first two plays, *George Wash-*

ington Slept Here and *You Can't Take It With You*, "The casts turned out expert professional performances for each play and audience response was emphatic."

The excitement of *Ten Little Indians* begins early, when eight guests of a missing host, whom they have never met, have just been introduced to one another at a party in a weird country house. Suddenly a disembodied voice calls out accusations of murder against each of the guests and the two house servants.

While the guests are recovering from the shock of the indictments, and exchanging data on themselves, one of the ten little Indian statuettes on the mantelpiece topples off and breaks. Almost at the same time, one of the guests chokes to death on his cocktail in which someone had dropped potassium cyanide.

The suspense mounts as one after the other of the motley group suffers a gruesome finish.

At press time the play was yet to be cast, but Dr. Lucas says, "Judging by the caliber of the actors available, whose backgrounds range from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, to Broadway and the Yale Drama School, *Ten Little Indians* should captivate its audience as it did in New York and London."

Tickets to all plays are available at the box office, and may be reserved by calling 25-62-90. UA students may receive free tickets by presenting their I. D. cards at the box office.

The Playhouse has scheduled *The Man Who Came To Dinner*, a Kaufmann-Hart comedy, as its next attraction, starting August 1.

The plays are part of the first season of summer stock which the department of performing arts has organized at the University of the Americas. Courses in the program may be taken for credit although anyone may try out for roles in the plays.

Director Lucas calls the response to the program "phenomenal" which is affirmed by numerous favorable press notices, including a write-up in *Variety*, the guiding light of international performing arts.

Funds Rising

As of June 30 the University of the Americas has obtained 1,200,000 dollars in gifts and firm pledges for its fund raising campaign for a new campus.

Although most of the money was given by U.S. foundations and Mexican corporations and individuals, the canvassing of UA alumni also resulted in a gratifying response, according to Dr. Byron Trippet, UA vice president.

Music Group To Study At Old Hacienda

A special music workshop, sponsored by the American Recorder Society and UA, will be held in the colonial hillside town of Taxco from August 6 through 14. The charming Hacienda San Francisco Cuadra will provide an ideal setting for the classes in madrigal singing and playing of the recorder, a wooden, end-blown flute used principally in the 16th and 17th centuries and admired for the solemnity and sweetness of its slightly reedy tone.

Students interested in attending the madrigal group of the workshop should see Mrs. Gene Gerzso, UA assistant professor of music. Tuition is \$50.00 dollars aside from room and board.



Marilú Pease Photo

BEGIN AT GO—Jack Frost, left, of Washington, D.C., Pat Marnell and Tita Knapp, both from Philadelphia, and Bob Johanson of Washington, D.C., study class schedules and registration procedures for the first UA session during which a record 1340 students enrolled.

Business Fraternity Initiates Pledges

Since most of the active members of Delta Sigma Pi are enrolled at UA this quarter, the professional business fraternity has decided to continue its activities throughout the summer. These include speakers, tours, and two dances—one for each summer session—open to all UA students.

Delta Sig officers for the current school year are David Judd, president; Russell Bennett, chancellor; Howard R. Houck, secretary and historian; Steven Swenson, treasurer; Lee Cunningham, senior vice president; and Claudio Medellin, junior vice president.

At a special ceremony last month, Prof. Demetrio Bolaños G. of the economics department was admitted into this international organization. This is the first time in three years that a faculty member has joined the fraternity.

Four students were also recently initiated into Delta Sigma Pi. From an original pledge class of nine, those finally chosen for

membership were Douglas G. Bills, Jr. of San Juan, Puerto Rico; Jaime Garcia of Acopilco, D. F.; Mario Gottfried of Mexico, D. F.; and Jerry Tennison of Dallas, Texas.

Alumnus Gives Money To University Library

Fred W. Schloesser, who was awarded an M.A. degree in Business Administration this past June, recently donated 62,500 pesos to the University library, according to Dr. Melvin E. McMichael, head of the department of business administration. Schloesser is an executive of Casa Sommer of Mexico City.

According to the wishes of the donor, three-fourths of the gift will be used to purchase books and periodicals for business administration and one-fourth will be used for books and journals

dealing with economics. These purchases will be made at the discretion of the chairmen of the two departments.

On giving the donation Schloesser said, "I would like to consider this donation as a small contribution to the continued progress of the fine University of the Americas."

Dr. McMichael feels that this gift is an indication of the growing support that the Mexican business community is giving to UA programs in Business Administration and Economics.

Economics Workshop Registers Scholars

Ten prominent university professors and economists from Chile, Colombia, the United States and Canada are enrolled in the University of the Americas first workshop in Mexican Economic Development. The five-week study is being directed by Dr. Jacqueline L. Hodgson, chairman of the economics department of the University, and Lic. D. Bolaños Guillen, assistant professor of economics.

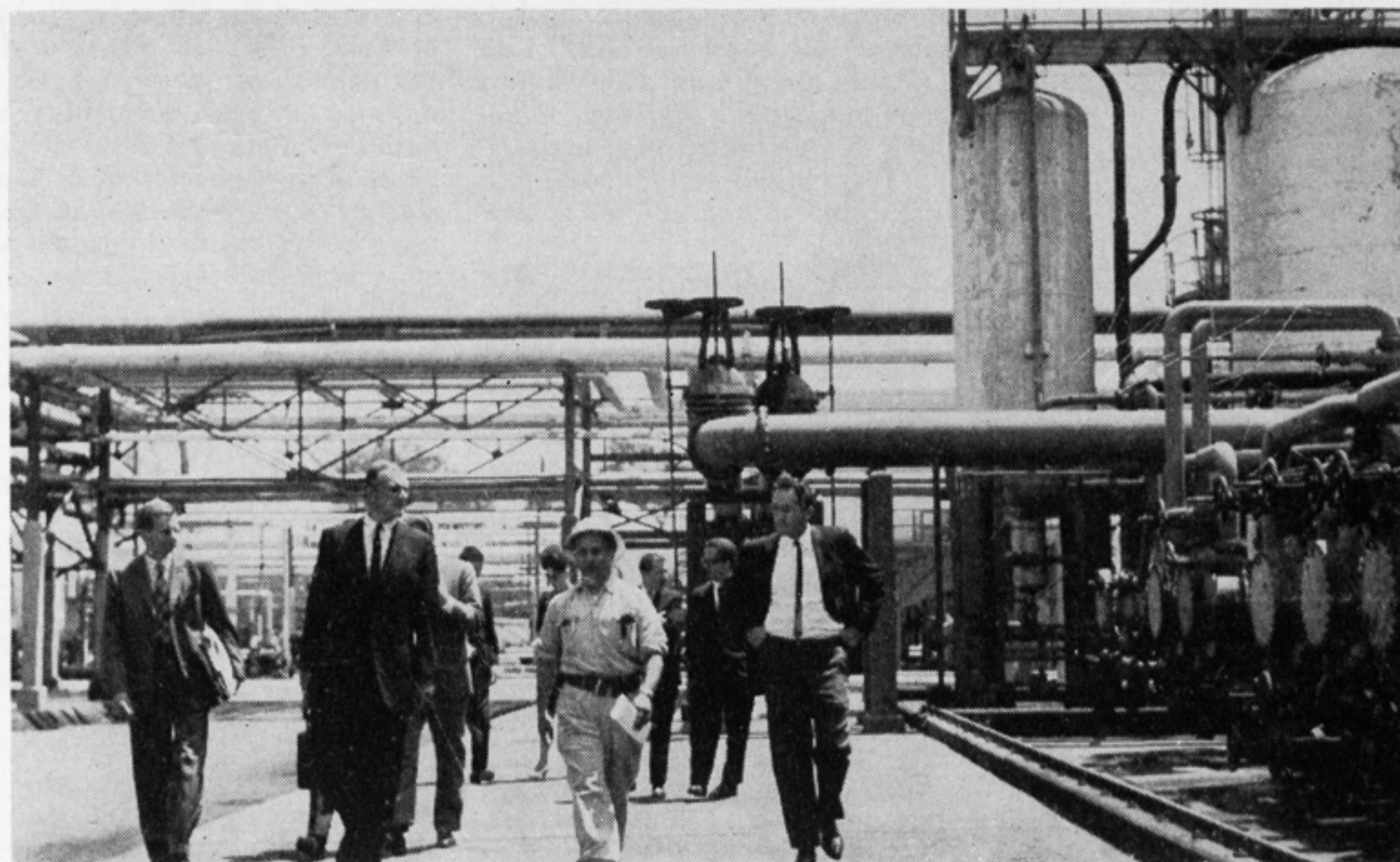
Among the distinguished scholars enrolled in the course are Dr. Eric Baklanoff, professor and director of the Latin American Studies Institute, Louisiana State University; Dr. J. A. Raffaele, professor of economics, Drexel Institute of Technology; Dr. W. C. Gordon, professor of international economics, University of Texas, and author of *The Latin American Economy*; B. C. Gunter, assistant professor in commerce, Louisiana College; and George Brown, graduate student in economics at Texas Technological College.

Other prominent participants include Dr. Turley Mings, assist-

ant professor of economics, San Jose State College; Alberto Jimenez, graduate student and instructor, Southern Illinois University; Gilberto Gómez, assistant professor of economics, Universidad Javeriana, Colombia; Dr. M. J. Barrero Romero, professor of industrial relations, University of Chile and Dr. J. I. Goffman, associate professor of economics, University of Florida, and a former research economist for the Canadian government.

The group is here to study Mexico's role in the common market, economic theories of Latin America, the government's role in economic development and other related fields.

During the first two weeks the professors met with representatives of government, business, industry, finance, education, and labor to discuss economic institutions. Field trips included tours to the stock exchange, the Chamber of Deputies, the discount houses, an employers' union, the markets of La Jamaica and La Merced, and the Petroleos Mexicanos refinery at Azcapotzalco.



Marilú Pease Photo

INDUSTRIAL COMBINE—A Pemex technician accompanies members of the Economics Workshop on a fieldtrip to a refinery at Azcapotzalco. The group previously visited the chamber of deputies, the stock exchange, and several Mexican markets.

Wicke Warns Against "Manhattan Meanies"

By Charles R. Wicke
Ass. Prof. of Anthropology

At this time of year the dazed expression on the lovely face of a coed may be more than the blasé posture copied from a Fabergé ad. It may reflect something even more soul searing than sophistication. I refer to, of course, culture shock. The demoralization that newcomers suffer in an exotic cultural environment is often expressed in physical symptoms; for example, the "Manhattan meanies," an intestinal disorder experienced by Mexicans on their first trip to New York.

However, our immediate problem is with the Northamerican in Mexico. As an anthropologist, I am constantly assailed by the Deans of Men and Women to iron out culture conflict encountered by individual students. As I will be away next year, I will leave some generalities which should serve to mitigate further student culture shock.

First the language problem. The beginner in Spanish will need certain phrases right away. Linguistic science shows that the following should be memorized at once:

Spanish

English

Do you speak English?
Si.

¿Quién sabe?
¡Calma, amigo!

¿Qué es su último precio, señor?
Chao.
En la tierra de los ciegos, el tuerto es rey.
Se sufre, pero se aprende.

¿Qué pasa?

Do you speak English?
Yes. No. Maybe.

Who cares?
Let's keep both feet on the ground because we're all in the same boat together, friend.

You're robbing me blind, Mac.
Adiós.

In the land of the blind, the optician is out of luck.
Please tell the innkeeper to hold the reins, as our horses are frightened by the lightning.
What raisin?

Thus armed with a basic vocabulary one can venture into the streets in search of repast. Culture shock will not upset your digestion if you breakfast each morning at Aunt Jemima's Pancake House in the Niza-Londres district. Order fried eggs, crisp bacon, and fluffy golden flapjacks while you catch up on "Peanuts" in the Mexico City News. For lunch the Northamerican should try the A & W Rootbeer at Reforma 95; here hamburgers and root beer are *de rigueur*. For an afternoon snack join the line of American High Schoolers at the Dairy Queen, Reforma and Prado Norte. Dinner time should bring you to the romantically darkened Embers at Mariano Escobedo 692; here hamburgers and root beer are *de rigueur*.

With the food problem solved, the only remaining problem is to pay for your meal. This is difficult because so many people in Mexico think of "real money" as the peso. This seems to correlate with their having to sweat to earn it. Therefore, one must convert dollars into pesos. At the current rate of exchange one can buy a dollar for 12.49 1/16 pesos or sell one for 12.49 1/8. Obviously, then one should always *sell* dollars, never buy them.

An example will illustrate practical currency conversion. Say your bill for lunch is 18.75 pesos. You have only dollars. Ask the waiter, "Can I sell you dollars?" (Never the negative "Will you buy my dollars?") When he says yes, you mentally divide 12.49 1/8 into 18.75. For this the 1/8 should be changed into a decimal. With the answer so obtained one knows what he owes. But do not stop here. Take this same figure and subtract it from the Dow Jones closing of the previous day (on page 23 of your News), which will give you the correct amount of the tip, which is another thing Northamericans constantly worry about in Mexico.

If you will but follow these easy instructions, dear reader, the jarring traumas that lead to culture shock will not be yours. Soon you'll be saying, "Man, it's like I never left Pittsburgh."

Connoisseur Praises Qualities Of Pipes As Opposed To Mass-Produced Cigarettes

Condensed from Chapter I, "Pipes vs. Cigarettes," of The Modern Manual of Pipe Smoking by Howard R. Houck.

Convenience is usually associated with the modern, but most people look to the past for that philosophy which was geared toward masterful perfection instead of mass-production.

So it is with tobacco.

Pipe smoking in Western culture has never been geared to the masses. Rather, it has been a striking manifestation of an individualistic personality.

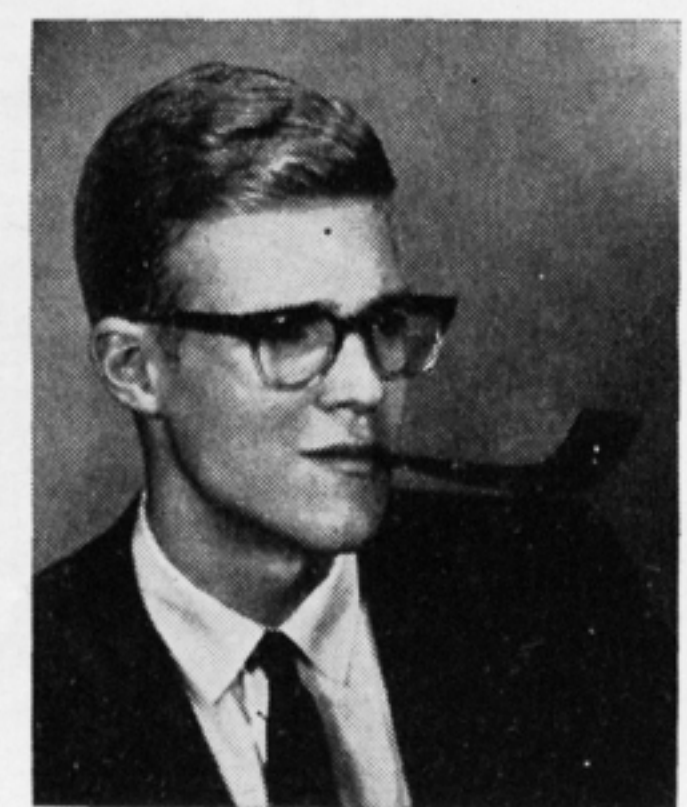
Earth and reed pipes came first, then cigars, then snuff, and finally cigarettes — each displaying a marked degree of convenience and lack of selectivity over that which preceded it.

There is clearly an art involved in pipe smoking and also to a lesser degree in cigar smoking. While there is no art in snuff, it is nonetheless a product whose worth lies in more than nicotine content and which may thus cater to the connoisseur.

Here we must draw a heavy line. The basis for cigarette smoking is habit, not pleasure; and any degree of "pleasure" that may come of it is little more than the fleeting satisfaction of habit.

One who smokes a cigarette must inhale, yet who is capable of tasting with his lungs? As to the rare bird who does not inhale cigarettes, there is still little to be said for smoking paper. While inoffensive to a cigarette smoker, the idea of a pipe bowl filled with tobacco mixed with one shredded cigarette paper is absolutely repulsive to a dedicated pipe smoker.

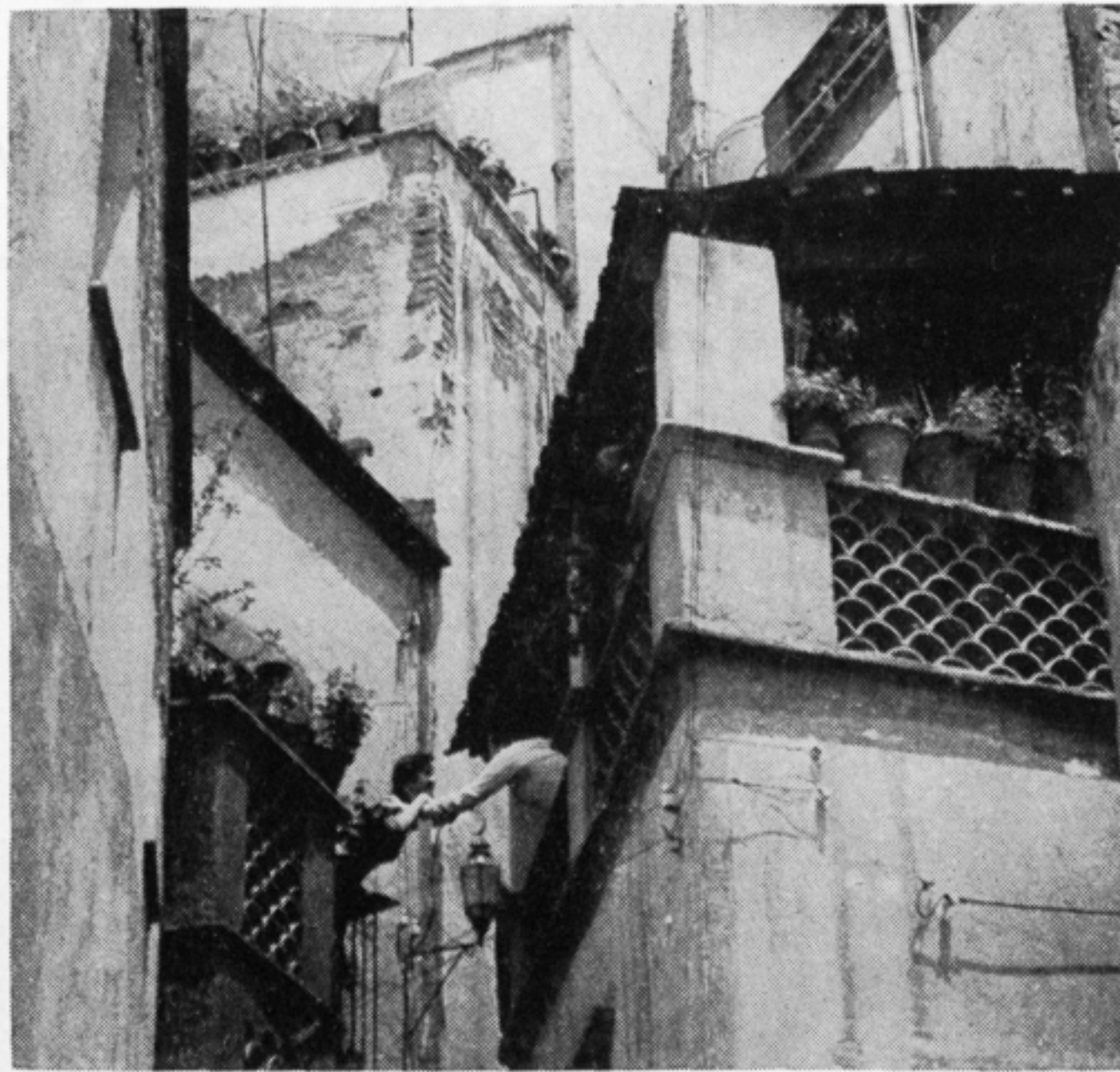
There are those who claim that compared to cigarette weed, pipe



Susan Houck Photo
RARE SHAPED PIPE—Howard Houck smokes a unique sandblasted "Larsen" pipe, which he bought from its maker in Denmark.

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



Alley Of The Kiss

As in Italy, Mexico has its own Romeo and Juliet legend of tragic young love.

In the old city of Guanajuato, in central Mexico, where so many pages of Mexico's history were written, is a short crooked narrow alley known as "El Callejón del Beso," the Alley of the Kiss. Where it comes to a dead end are two houses whose balconies are set so close together that a kiss can be exchanged from one to the other.

Legend has it that a noble lived in one, a commoner in the other. The noble had a daughter; a dashing young caballero lived in the other house. Love was not long in awakening in the hearts of the two young people... but one evening they were discovered by the nobleman as they exchanged a fleeting kiss. The young man succumbed during the ensuing duel and the young señorita was hurried off to a convent, there to dream of her lost love.

Spotlight Moves From Pale Noses To Seductive Eyes

Editor's Note: The author of this article is on the faculty of Averett College in Danville, Virginia and is studying in the UA Graduate Schools this summer.

by Edna C. Craig

The age-gold custom of adorning the human face is the delightful prerogative of women; and perhaps in no other aspect of life do they find more enjoyment. Women should be eternally grateful to those pio-



neers who broke away from the Victorian climate and dared to again make themselves enticing, as a woman should be—a feat which took daring. Many of us well remember the epithets "Jez-ebe!" and "flapper" and songs about "hot lips" which were a part of the transitional throes. So successful were the pioneers in attaining their embellishing goals that today finds cosmetics a big business and every modish damsel searching for exotic and artistic ways of employing them.

One generation back, when I was not a "teen-ager" but merely in my 'teens, style-hungry young women in the States were pre-occupied with their noses. These they carefully and frequently powdered to such a whiteness as to produce a sharp contrast against the facial background. This innovation in style must have carried overtones of a sad fate to the many born with erratic noses, but some solace was promised them in the prominently white chins which concurrently stood out in relief—no doubt to considerably affective relief.

To one of teenage, a particular fad is "forever." Indeed, the white-nose fad stayed in almost that long. Eventually, however, noses came to blend into the general physiognomy—which does not intend to suggest that they were at all neglected. They continued to be faithfully powdered, to neat them up and dim the shine.

This shift from white noses expressed the need for a fresh focal point. Woman cannot long endure—or profit by—the stale. Since, now, some choice had to be made, lips by chance next took the spotlight, and to its glare they turned an array of increasingly vivid colors, ranging from oranges through pinks and reds to plum. Shape and depth were of preeminent concern, and the lady who presented to her mirror a pair of lips that Nature had skimmed on sought the coveted fullness by tracing above and below the natural lip lines. Although this marginal addition failed in its at-

Going one step further, we must note that pipe tobaccos are chosen not only for their respective tastes, but also by the strengths within those tastes, a wide range of cuts, moisture content, neutral and diverse aromatics, and other points. We pipe smokers even have finely cut products which resemble the down-to-earth cigarette tobaccos but which are available in far greater variations.

Now on to pipes themselves: Those most commonly smoked in Western culture are of briar, meerschaum, corn-cob, cherry-wood, clay, modern metal variations, and porcelain (in that order), each of which has smok-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 4)

A Reporter's Comment

Student-Critic Makes Reading Suggestions

Whenever students come to Mexico for the summer they ask, "What good books are there about Mexico?" And when students are studying here year-round they always want to know about the new U.S. publications. The following is a biased list combining both inquiries.

Summer students in any field will find much in what follows: *The Labyrinth of Solitude* by Octavio Paz (the Mexican character); *The Century After Cortes* by F. Benítez (colonial times from the Indians' perspective); *Ancient Mexico* by F. Peterson (who is teaching here now) and *Sons of the Shaking Earth* by E. Wolf to be accompanied by R. MacNeish's Tehuacan Valley findings (see copies of the article in the bookstore); *Many Mexicos* by L. B. Simpson. None of these are new books; however, they are indispensable for the student uninformed about Mexico.

Robert Daley has recently published a good volume on bullfighting — *The Swords of Spain*.

The Spanish Seaborne Empire by J. H. Parry was made available a few weeks ago. Its importance to Mexico is obvious and it promises a good reputation in scholarly circles.

Footloose Scientist in Mayan America by Sister Mary Corde Lorang will be of interest to all Catholic nuns concerned with Mesoamerican archeology. Two other writers must be mentioned in this same context: Alma M. Reed and V. Von Hagen illustrate clearly the way publications can impede and even retard scientific investigation.

Changing Human Behavior by John Mann (not to be confused with a visiting professor who is a graduate of UA) is also a recent addition to the field of anthropology. From California, a former editor of *American Anthropologist* has presented, what he calls, *Comparative Functionalism*. W. Goldschmidt's new book is a clear, well-written (except for four typographical and grammatical errors) formulation of a new synthesis of anthropological inquiry. Although this work will probably not be of interest to nuns, diffusionists or newspaper reporters, it indeed marks another step forward in the science of man, our most needed science today. Students will be able to find this in the UA library shortly. Also expected soon are a couple of publications by our own anthropology professors— Volumes 7 and 8 of *Mesoamerican Notes* and an interesting edition of *Estudios Oaxaqueños*.

Books with a bad sense of humor — books that point to our modern absurdities — books that conform with our modern sense of humor that really aren't so funny: *The Album*, Victor Jones, novel; *Private Power and American Democracy*, G. McConnell, factually revealing; *Society with Tears*, I. Sarnoff, a psychologist's diagnosis of the sick U.S. society; *The Secret Swinger*, V. S. Navasky, novel; *The Technical Elite*, J. M. Gould; *Understanding Media*, M. McLuhan—unlike Packard he says something; *People or Personnel*, Paul Goodman, a man not given due credit for his genius (see UA library soon).

If you must read a popular novel, try one of Vladimir Nabokov's *Despair* (latest translation), *The Dream*, *Lolita* or *The Real Life of Sebastian Knight* (excellent). In fact, psychologists have even invented the *Lolita Complex* (by Russell Trainer), which will probably not out-popularize the Oedipus analogy.

For those who will not accept the science of man, Karl Jasper's second volume of *The Great Philosophers* is now available. It embodies Anixamander, Heraclitus, Plotinus, Anselm, Nicholas of Cusa, Spinoza, Lao Tzu and Nagarjuna. Also the last untranslated work of Soren Kierkegaard, *The Concept of Irony*, is now available in English from Harper and Row.

For those students majoring in Acapulco, here is a University for you to dream about — *The Harrod Experiment* by novelist R. H. Rimmer. Funny thing, though, in this school the students don't mind studying even though they live together as couples (yes, boys and girls) in campus housing.

The U.S. market is currently drumming out battalions of war books — novels, histories, politics, heroism, etc., etc. The reader attracted to such things will be saved the anxiety and frustration of attempting to discover the right war book, and will find greater satisfaction if he reads *Justine* by Marquis de Sade. The revival of de Sade's works has paralleled the flux in war books and the escalation of Vietnam itself.

Brian Hill.

UNIVERSITY OF
THE AMERICAS



Collegian

Vol. 19, No. 13

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Published Biweekly by The University Of The Americas
Kilometer 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Subscription Rate ... \$ 2.50
Alumni Rate \$ 2.00
per year



Editor H. D. Zilch
Managing Editor Iris Hart
Staff Photographer ... Marilú Pease
Faculty Advisor Brita Bowen

Reporters
Cecilia Gantier
Carolyn Harris
Brian Hill
Carolyn Keck
Margot McMillen
Gary Morris
Leonard Newman
Mary Rupert
Jess Sandoval
Suzanne Shepperd
Jeanie Van Eaton
Cheryl Weatherholt

Impreso en México, IMPRENTA MADERO, S. A.

Executives Graduate With M. B. A.

The first top level executives to earn the M.B.A. degree exclusively in the UA evening program were graduated last June. They are José Fernández, general manager of a structural engineering firm in Mexico City; Fred W. Schloesser, an executive with Casa Sommer, who has over forty years of experience in business throughout the world; and Richard Backus, an executive with the First National City Bank of Mexico City.

According to Dr. Melvin McMichael, head of the department of business administration, there will be five more executives to graduate with the M.B.A. degree at the end of this summer and he expects the number to increase each quarter thereafter. There are approximately 45 executives currently enrolled in the business administration graduate school in both day and evening programs. In addition, there are 120 managers working toward a diploma in Industrial Management in the evening middle management program offered in Spanish.

Sites Shown By Peterson In Tehuacan

Dr. Frederick Peterson, author of *Ancient Mexico*, recently headed a group of UA archeology students on an expedition to the Tehuacan Valley, birthplace of new world agriculture and civilization.

Tehuacan Valley is the most intensively excavated single area in Mesoamerica; only there have archeologists succeeded in tracing the uninterrupted progression of cultural stages.

Of the more than 390 sites in the valley, ranging over an 8000 year period, Dr. Peterson attempted to show the development of the area from the preceramic level through the first appearances of urbanization to elements of post-Conquest culture.

The students explored such caves as Coxcatlan, Purrón, Tehuacan Viejo, and El Riego for ceramics, arrowheads, and preserved vegetable remains.

Dr. Peterson organized this trip, as he says, "to show our students in the field bits of frozen history and culture so they can better appreciate the tremendous development of man in Mesoamerica."

Honored Producer-Director Shows Recently Created Documentaries

John W. Barnes, award-winning American cinematographer, recently showed his documentary films "Chartres Cathedral" and "The Spirit of Rome" in the university auditorium. The New Jersey-born director-producer for Encyclopaedia Britannica Films was



FILM MAKER—John Barnes recently showed several of his award-winning documentaries to UA cinema fans.



Marilú Pease Photo

CONGRATULATIONS—Dean Robert Bidwell meets six of the forty-five students on the most recent dean's list, left to right: Arthur Messler, Jan Bachmann, Iris Hart, Jeanie Van Eaton, Paula Van Beck, Dr. Bidwell, and Virgil Dishongh.

Tuned Steel Drums

West Indian Vividly Depicts Colorful Trinidad Carnival

By Iris Hart

Trinidad, a tropical island in the West Indies, with a population just under one million and a complete absence of racial discrimination, is the home of Ganeshdath D. Basdeo, better-known as Bato, who has been studying Spanish at UA for a year.

"The cosmopolitan character of Trinidad began taking shape when the British brought in Hindus and Africans to work on sugar plantations," comments Bato, whose grandparents are from India. The island has successively been under Spanish, Dutch, French, and English domination.

This varied historic background can be noted in the different languages still spoken in Trinidad, such as Hindi, African dialects, patois (broken French), Chinese, Portuguese, a little Spanish, and English, the national language.

In Trinidad's largest city, Port of Spain, one gets a sense of the different cultures that have played a part in the island's history. "All the races—Indian, Chinese, Negro, European—are seen together," says Bato. "One sees people who are a mixture of Chinese and Negro, Portuguese and Indian, in fact, every conceivable combination of physical types. This is something not seen in many other parts of the world."

One notes examples of various nationalities not only in the people themselves, but in their com-



HINDU HEADDRESS — Bato displays turban worn in Trinidad during Indian festivals.

mercial establishments. Standing side-by-side are Swiss bakeries, English hardware stores, Woolworth's, Chinese groceries, and Kirpalini's, which sells Indian products such as saris, perfumes, and spices.

The fusion of world cultures uniquely represented in Trinidad finds colorful expression in the lively festivals which the people of the island are so fond of.

Trinidad's independence from Great Britain, granted August 31, 1961, is celebrated in the town hall. Each nationality presents authentic performances derived from its country of origin. The

Forty-Five Scholars Achieve Honor Of Being On Dean's List

Forty-five students have maintained academic averages of 3.2 or better, which qualifies them for the most recent dean's list, according to Dr. Robert Bidwell, dean of the college of arts and sciences.

Leading the scholars is Gerda Hamacek, whose name appears on the list for the sixth time.

Appearing for the fifth time are Gloria Ehrlich, Silvija Ritums, and Sandra Wiggins.

Paul Borham, Vivian Kahn, Nella Mendoza, Bertha Ostrowiak, Maria Sánchez Mejorada, Paula Van Beck, and Ingrid Vollhofer are on the list for the fourth time. Dennis McCormack and Jeanie Van Eaton have been on for a total of three quarters.

On the list for a second time are Ganeshdath Dindial Basdeo, David Floreen, Eda Andrea Frohmader, and Maria Victoria Muñoz.

A total of 28 are on the dean's list for the first time: Jan Bachmann, Neil Barton, Uzi Blumer, Donna Browne, Virgil Dishongh, Ann Dunstan, Pamela Garber, Martha Gegundez, Vivian Gibson, Allan Gilbert, Christopher Goodrum, Iris Hart, Diane Hermanson, Carol Horn, George In-

glis, Paul Johnson, David Judd, Ann Marie MacLeod, Patricia McBain, Arthur Messler, Joseph Mogor, Mary Nichols, David Novitz, Marilyn Ross, Andre Rozen, Catherine Tkac', Penelope Young, and Kathleen Zahn.

Full-time undergraduate students become eligible for the dean's list at the end of their third quarter. The quality point average is based on work completed during the two quarters before the list is issued.

Choir To Sing Cantata At Tepetzotlan Convent

Four UA students will sing with the Christ Church Choir in the coming presentation of Bach Cantata Number 4, "Christ Lay in the Bonds of Death." The group, which is directed by Mrs. Gene Gerzso, UA assistant professor of music, will present the cantata at the Convent of Tepetzotlan on July 30 at 5 p.m.

The students participating are Tony Jackson, Bonnie Lamp, Annette LeRoy, and Chal Brumbaugh. The choir will be accompanied by the St. Cecilia Chamber orchestra, playing under the direction of Jaime González, UA instructor of recorder.

Tepetzotlan, an easily-accessible village some 25 miles north of Mexico City, is the location of one of the earliest Jesuit seminaries. A flourishing religious center from the 16th through the 19th century, Tepetzotlan contains splendid examples of baroque architecture and adornment in its impressive church, college, convent, libraries, and study cells. A sense of spiritual tranquility pervades the buildings and the surrounding orchards and haciendas.

Interested students and guests are cordially invited to attend the performance and tour the church complex, gardens, and museum of religious art.

cities are decorated with red, white and black—the colors of Trinidad's flag. There are marching regiments, steel bands, and calypso; the whole effect creates the feeling of carnival.

The carnival itself has its official beginning two days before (Continued on page 4)

Inquiring Reporter

Shortage Of Chivalrous Males Provokes Varied Rationalizations

By Jeanie Van Eaton

Why is it that nowadays a boy seldom even thinks of giving his seat to a girl on a crowded bus, or that a girl automatically opens doors for herself even though she is accompanied by a young man? It is an accepted fact that boys are not courteous to girls any more. What is it that has brought about this change in attitude?

Carol Stein, a transient student from Port Huron, Michigan, feels that "the primary reason is the way that many girls behave in public. They are too aggressive; they use bad language; and their own manners and appearance leave much to be desired."

A sophomore from Western Kentucky University, Allan Harvey, says, "Social standards have changed greatly because of the equality between men and women in all areas. There is no reason why one group should be treated any differently from the other."

In the opinion of education major Lorraine de la Riva, "There aren't as many men as women in the world. Therefore the men feel so important that they act as they please."

Although he doesn't think it is commendable, Texan Mike Morrow believes that "women have pushed so hard for equal rights in everything that men are now counter-reacting. They are fighting back by being discourteous."

"Manners must begin in the home," comments Barbara Bomberg, a junior who also comes from Texas. "Mothers used to instruct their children, but now they have emancipated themselves out of this role. They are either

too busy or they are not at home. The American woman is losing her femininity and forgetting her role as a mother in her struggle for equal rights."

A freshman from Mexico City, Laurel Migdail, thinks that "modern day life is so informal that manners just don't matter anymore. Also, we move so fast and are so involved with ourselves and our problems that we forget about the 'little' things like courtesy that are so important to others."

"Girls don't act the same way they used to. They try to act like one of the boys," according to Jack Frost, a transient student from Falls Church, Virginia.

Roy Bernardi, a graduating senior from Syracuse, New York says, "If a man does try to be

courteous the woman often takes him for granted. After experiencing this once, he will be reluctant to be courteous to someone else. But personally I believe that any man, if he is a gentleman, and whether or not the woman is appreciative, should show respect for a woman just because she is a woman."

Spanish and French major Andrea Valeriano, from Temple, Pennsylvania feels that "the whole problem has a lot to do with parents. Families aren't as close as they

used to be and some girls throw themselves at boys to get the love and affection that they don't get at home. When the girl pushes too hard the boy loses respect for her and doesn't think that she merits consideration."

Librarian On Leave To Head M.I.F.S. Spanish Department

Dr. Manuel de Ezcurdia Vértiz, head librarian and associate professor of Latin American literature has been granted a leave of absence for the summer. He is at the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies in Monterey, California where he is acting dean of the Division of Languages and Civilizations and professor of Spanish literature. He will again be the head of the Spanish department, a post he has held every summer since 1964.

M.I.F.S. selects students with the utmost care and before admittance they are tested for language competence and knowledge of the social and political sciences in the courses for which they apply.

Instruction is given in French, German, Italian, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, Russian, and Spanish in the Division of Languages and Civilizations.

The Division of Political Arts

Puzzle Answer





SACRED CITY—Xochicalco, an ancient archeological site not far south of Mexico City on the old Aca-pulco road, will be explored by the students in the Mexican Culture Workshop on a UA-sponsored field trip. Xochicalco displays monumental architecture and both Teotihuacan and Maya influences.

Baseball Flourishes In Land Of Aztecs, Says Professional

By Margot Mc Millen

It used to be a novelty for a Mexican visiting the United States to see "the great national sport," baseball. Today in Mexico, baseball is fast catching up with soccer as a popular sport, according to Hector Barnette, past player and active general manager of the Mexico City Tigers. "Although the national Mexican League was established thirty-five years ago, only recently has the sport been able to boast of capacity attendance at almost every game," says Barnette, a UA business administration major.

Because baseball is a more expensive sport than soccer, which can be enjoyed by anyone who can afford to buy a ball, this game has not been played much in Mexico. Outfitting a baseball team requires buying bats, balls, gloves, bases and protective equipment. "As the economy improves, people are more likely to take an interest in this more expensive sport," he observes.

"Baseball is also a more difficult game to understand than is soccer. There are more rules and fine points to remember in order to enjoy the sport, but more and more Mexicans are becoming familiar with the complexities of the rules."

Barnette, who had to leave baseball last year because of an injured arm, hopes to return to the sport for a few years after receiving his degree here. "National

'BEISBOL TIGRE'—Hector Barnette, past player and general manager of Mexico City's major league Tigers, had to quit baseball because of injuries. Now studying business at UA, he plans to return to the diamond after graduation.

feeling for baseball is becoming greater. Alexo Peralta, owner of the Tigers, decided in 1960 to make the team entirely Mexican. Previously he had had a number of foreign players and felt that they were not performing as well as members with national pride might. Peralta began hiring only Mexicans until he had an entirely Mexican team. Because we were in last place that year, people began to say that Mexicans were not ready to play ball," says Barnette.

Last year, though, the Tigers were champions of the eight teams of the Mexican League. Unlike baseball in the United States, Mexico has only one league. The season, from March 26 to August 14, is divided into two halves. Each team plays the others each half and the first-place team from the first half plays the first-place team from the second half in the Mexican World Series. This year the Tigers have won the first half, and are assured of

being in the final games beginning August 16.

There are two major league teams in Mexico City. Each year two or three American teams come to Mexico to play the Tigers and the other team, the Reds. "The wins and losses of the Americans and the Mexicans are usually even," Barnette says. But last February when the Tigers travelled to Japan, the story was different. In thirteen straight losses the Tigers walked 136 men. Barnette attributed this mainly to the change in climate from warm to extreme cold and the difference in height of the Japanese players which required a change in pitching.

At the age of seventeen Barnette was recruited by the Tigers while attending a summer camp for promising young players. Today, after three years at the University of Arizona, he is back with the "Tigres Mexicanisimos" and waiting for the doctor to say he can again play ball.

"plain" any more, and such dimensions as we frequently see in cosmetic beauty have slept for many a generation.

Connoisseur...

(Continued from page 2)

ing properties all its own and each of which may be obtained in innumerable sizes and styles to suit one's physical characteristics.

No one "needs" a pipe as he may need a cigarette. Pipes are personal instruments to be cared for and not to be thrown away after use.

Cigarettes are clearly representative of the modern age: mass-production, conformity, haste, the importance of results, the lack of originality, stimulants, convenience and disposability, and on and on.

It is not the aim of pipes to compete with cigarettes, for the latter must, by rights of modern social demands, predominate. But it is, by the same token, almost a duty for the informed smoker to point out a pipe's advantages to others, so that he who wishes, might befriend it and enjoy one of the world's greatest pleasures.

Mexican Culture Workshop To Visit Xochicalco Ruins

Few tourists ever see Xochicalco and it is not mentioned in many guide books even though it is located only forty-two kilometers south of Cuernavaca. However, a group of 130 UA students in the Introduction to Mexican Culture 448 will go to this archeological site today.

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, temples, 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.

The group will also go to Vista Hermosa, an hacienda and sugar plantation burnt down and destroyed during the Zapatista Revolution in 1911. The grounds have been remodeled into a lush resort hotel, utilizing the old aqueducts and tunnels as part of the background for the new "Hacienda Vista Hermosa."

The program, directed by Dean Dorothy Davis, is designed for graduate students, social workers, teachers, artists and the general public who, through their work or studies, have a special interest in Mexico. Each student participating in the summer project, now in its fifth year, chooses

West Indian...

(Continued from page 3)

Ash Wednesday. Actually, though, preparations begin as early as nine months beforehand. Those in charge travel to all corners of the world gathering historic information, which on the days of the gala celebration is brought to life in vivid color.

Each carnival band, composed of from 700 to 2000 members, portrays a certain historic place and event in all its splendor. "I remember one representation of Caesar's conquest of Gaul," Bato explains. "Each band member was dressed in full Roman regalia — red uniform, sword, gold helmet. Even the horses' ornaments seemed authentic." There are hundreds of such bands, each depicting a different period of history. Each, with a whole orchestra behind it, marches through the streets and to a grand stage; music is heard everywhere.

The steel bands are made up of blasting trumpets and tuned steel pans which are beat upon. During carnival only calypso tunes are played. "The local people, generally the Negroes, can take any everyday topic and put the words to the distinctive calypso beat," comments Bato.

Between January and June there are many Indian weddings, impressive events for which the bride's and the groom's families stay up the whole night before cooking hundreds of Indian dishes. Potatoes, green mangos, cabbages, and pumpkins are diced and cooked in an exotic sauce of curry and pepper. These fragrant dishes are served with *roti* (something like tortillas only larger and made with wheat flour). *Callaloo*, a mixture of spinach, crabs, potatoes, and other things, is another favorite food of Trinidad. "This dish has now become a by-word," Bato explains. "When something is all mixed up, we call it a *callaloo*."

Bato's decision to come to Mexico sprang from a long-time interest in Spanish language and literature. After gaining a firm knowledge of Spanish, he hopes to go to Europe to perfect his knowledge of French and German. In the future, Bato wants to work in the United Nations, for which his cosmopolitan background and international education will make him aptly suited.

one of eight fields of concentration ranging from applied arts to sociology and the teaching of Spanish. Classes in the chosen area are supplemented by lectures and field trips geared to giving the individual a broad picture of Mexican life.

The first nine lectures were aimed at orienting the student to Mexico and outlining Mexican history from pre-Conquest times to the present. Then eight more lectures concentrated on such subjects as the Mexican educational system, origins of Mexican music and contemporary Mexican art. The last lecture, Mexican-American Diplomatic Relations will be given tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. The guided trips have included a day at Teotihuacan with lunch in the Cave Restaurant, the Federal Housing Project and the Juarez School. Other unguided, indi-

vidual excursions have included trips to the Toluca market, Bellas Artes, and Bazar Sabado in San Angel.

Students in the program are earning nine quarter hours of credit in their fields of concentration. Courtesy cards have been issued allowing the participants to audit any class of their choice, and although Spanish is not taught as a part of the program, many are gaining a proficiency in that language by attending classes although earning no credit.

Students in the program have been enthusiastic as to its value. As one participant put it, "The trips include places that few visitors see in Mexico and the lectures introduce the student to things that he would never know without the organized program. A person's understanding of Mexico is greatly enriched by the project."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- By Iris Hart
- Check your knowledge of pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica. Most of the answers to this puzzle have to do with ancient Mexico. For example, number 1-across, "Architects of Monte Albán," would be "Zapotec." Solution on page 3.
- DOWN**
1. Architects of Monte Albán
 5. "Aunt" in Spanish
 6. *Topiltzin*, given name of *Quetzalcoatl*, means "... Prince"
 8. What tropical hardwoods don't easily do
 9. Maya sacrificial well
 10. Ancient garment of Maya women, still worn today
 13. Man-eating monster
 15. Home of Totonacs (first part of name of state, spelled backwards)
 17. Late Zapotec religious site, meaning "place of the dead" in Nahuatl
 18. A single thing
 20. *Huitzilopochtli*'s sister: Goddess of the...
 21. Legendary home of the Aztecs
 24. Home of the Zapotecs
 26. American Anthropological Association (abbr.)
 27. Natural substance containing valuable metal
 28. The Aztecs were known to... human flesh during certain ceremonies
 29. Generally regarded as period of early urbanization in Mesoamerica
- ACROSS**
1. Tree from which 1-across derives name
 2. Heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body
 3. Tax or assessment (first 4 letters)
 4. Provenance of charmingly modeled animal and human figurines
 5. Plains Indians' dwelling: ...-pee
 7. French word for "king"
 9. Location of largest Mesoamerican pyramid
 11. "Olmec" or *Tenocclome* site where colossal stone heads were found
 12. Also called *Tenocha* or *Mexica*
 14. Same as 7-down
 16. Part of Yucatan peninsula: Quintana...
 19. Postclassic militaristic society whose capital was Tula
 20. Warlike people who made delicate polychrome pottery
 22. The Aztecs had one which housed exotic birds and animals
 23. Spanish for "nothing"
 24. Cereal grass first cultivated in the Old World
 25. A giant... was worshipped by the Olmecs

