

State Of Puebla Grants UA Recognition

"The state government of Puebla has granted official recognition to the University of the Americas in Puebla," says William Swezey, assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at UA. This recognition, as printed in the *Diario Oficial*, the official state journal of Puebla, means that a UA degree will be accepted by the University of

Puebla.

At the present time, UA is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and recognized principally by universities in the United States. In the past, UA degrees have not been formally accredited by Mexican institutions of higher education except on an individual basis.

A panel of UA officials comprised of Dr. Otto Nielsen, executive vice-president; James Jordan, assistant to the dean of the graduate school; William Swezey, assistant to the academic dean, and Pat Nuñez, secretary to the dean of the graduate school, conferred with Mexican officials to seek the accreditation. In a 200 page proposal, the panel outlined the cur-

riculum for the new UA campus in Puebla. Each page of the proposal was read and officially stamped for recognition.

Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts in anthropology, art, art history, business administration, creative writing, economics, English literature, world history, Latin American history, international relations, philosophy,

psychology, and Spanish language and literature will be accredited. Also accredited is the bachelor of arts degree in education technology, biology, physics, and chemistry. Interdepartmental programs offering a B.A. in Latin American studies with an emphasis on social sciences or humanities are to be offered as well. A new degree of bachelor of

science will be conferred in mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, industrial engineering, food technology, and possibly textile engineering.

According to Swezey, "With our official recognition, building of the new campus in Puebla will begin in August of this year after construction bids have been considered."

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Philosophy Prof Appointed Undergraduate School Dean

Dr. Karl Lenkersdorf, formerly associate professor of philosophy, has been appointed to the post of dean of the College of Arts and Sciences according to an announcement made yesterday by Dr. Richard Greenleaf, academic vice-president and dean of the graduate school.

Dr. Greenleaf expressed the University's satisfaction at having secured such an able administrator for this position which has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. Bruce Riddle in September of last year. "Fortunately, Administrative Assistant William Swezey was able to assume the responsibilities of the office until a new dean could be chosen," said Dr. Greenleaf.

"Dr. Lenkersdorf has a truly international background," continued Dr. Greenleaf, "since he is acquainted with the systems of education of Europe, the United States, and Latin America. He

also has valuable experience in college administration."

Dr. Lenkersdorf was born in Berlin where he completed his high school education. He studied theology under Rudolph Bultman at the University of Marburg, Germany and received his master's in theology at the University of Bonn, Germany. Dr. Lenkersdorf has also studied at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, the Sorbonne in Paris, the University of Chicago Divinity School, the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, and the University of Mexico where he received his Ph.D.

Before joining the UA philosophy department, Dr. Lenkersdorf taught at the Centro Augsburgo (Lutheran Theological Seminary) in Mexico where he served as president for three years. He also was the minister of St. John's Lutheran Church in Oliver, Canada.

Dr. Lenkersdorf has a reading, writing, and speaking knowledge of English, German, and Spanish and a reading knowledge of French, classical Greek and Latin.

He has published a number of works in both Spanish and English. His publications in English include "Two Views on Church, Change and the Modern World," "The Ecumenical Problem Today," and "The Death of God." In Spanish he has published "Epictetus, His Metaphysics in Relation to Ethics," "Commentary on Galatians," "The Problem of Work in Primitive Christianity," "Concept and Critique of Religion in Marx," and "Spiritual Gifts and the Church."

Dr. Lenkersdorf has also had wide lecturing experience on topics ranging from "The Latin American Mission," "The Deontological Problems of Birth Control," "Religion in the University," "Evolution, Ethics, and Religion," and "Birth Control."

Dr. Greenleaf stated that Dr. Lenkersdorf, himself the father of two children, is noted for his interest in students and their problems and believes in availability to discuss viewpoints and to see all sides of student, faculty, and administrative problems.

University At U.S. HemisFair

With the cooperation of Federico and Francisco Gamboa of the Mexican Government Department of Tourism, Keith Johnson, UA dean of men, and Roy Grimse, director of public information, have arranged to have a booth in the Mexican Pavilion at HemisFair currently being held in San Antonio.

UA graduate Jackie Von Honts assisted in planning the display of Mexican art and photography which form a background for the booth. Available at the exhibition are informative brochures about the University printed in both Spanish and English, copies of the current UA catalog, and the *Collegian*, as well as other materials. UA students Ellen Cohn and Ginnie Kaus, Miss HemisFair, are in charge of the booth.



REGISTRATION MAZE—Students wait patiently for their turn to pay tuition. The United States, Central and South America, Europe, the Caribbean and Asia are represented in this summer's enrollment.

Mexico Attracts Large Number Of Summer Session Students

Courses concerning Mexico and the Mexican way of life seem to be the most popular with the 1175 undergraduates currently enrolled in the first summer session of the University of the Americas, according to Elizabeth Lopez, dean of admissions. Spanish language courses take the lead, with Mexican history and the Mexican Workshop maintaining large numbers of students. This is the highest enrollment in the history of the University.

As usual, the largest number of students enrolled are from Mexico, D.F., with California, Texas and Illinois supplying the next largest numbers in that order.

Students from 41 foreign countries are represented. Among them are Panama, Argentina,

Austria, Denmark, Israel, Japan, Holland, Peru, West Indies, Poland, Spain, India, Rumania, Sicily, and Trinidad.

Groups from five colleges and universities in the United States are here for the first summer session.

The colleges represented, the number attending, and their directors are: Central Washington State College, 23, Dr. Reino Randall; MacMurray College, 27, Dr. Reade Heskamp; Northern Illinois University, 9, Dr. Roderick Groves; San Diego State College, 48, Dr. John H. Wilding; Southern Illinois University, 24, Professor Robert L. Gold; University of Florida (Experimental Teachers Group), 15, Mrs. Helia Box; West Virginia

Wesleyan College, 15, Dr. Frederick A. Peterson; and Western Kentucky University, 9, Vern K. Shelton.

There are 139 students enrolled in the graduate school, and 120 students attending the night classes.

AAUP Elects New Officers

The University of the Americas chapter of the Association of American University Professors is taking advantage of the summer sessions in which they ordinarily do not have any regular functions to make plans for a full schedule of activities for the fall quarter.

Elected in the spring quarter to conduct activities for the coming year, the new officers include Marvin Bank of the science department as president, Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson of the economics department as vice-president, and Laura Marcum of the English department as secretary-treasurer.

Starting with the fall quarter, the AAUP hopes to cooperate with the student body and the Student Association in presenting a wide assortment of cultural activities.

Bank, AAUP president, stated that one of the philosophic beliefs of the AAUP is that the faculty is always ready to support the educational activities and academic freedom of the students as well as the faculty. Bank added that the academic success of the school depends on a high degree of cooperation between students and faculty and the AAUP is optimistic about coming activities for the students and faculty.



INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND—Dr. Karl Lenkersdorf, new dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has studied in Germany, Switzerland, France, the United States and Mexico. He has been president of a theological seminary, a minister, a lecturer and has numerous publications to his credit.

Newcomers To Campus Greeted By Delta Sigs

Students who begin their stay at UA during the second summer session can look forward to a cordial welcome by representatives of Delta Sigma Pi, international business fraternity, as members of the group continue the service of greeting new arrivals at Mexico's International Airport.

"The Welcome Service, which was started ten years ago by Delta Sigma Pi, sends representatives to the airport clad in green UA blazers to assist newcomers in passing through the customs and immigration services, guides them to the airport bank to exchange their currency, and directs them to taxis to their destinations," reports Bill del Valle, secretary of

the fraternity and chairman of the Welcome Service Committee.

Students are advised by letter which accompanies their acceptance notice to watch for the green-coated representatives when they arrive at the airport. The Delta Sigs stand near the landing gate and look for the UAers as they disembark.

"I was sure glad to see these students," says Stephanie Moore, a newcomer from Dallas, Texas. "I would have been lost in immigration without their help."

As Delta Sigma Pi plans to continue this service for each new term, more and more students add their thanks for a job well done.

Intelligence Tests Stifle Creativity

Whither humanism? One cannot deny the unprecedented technological progress achieved by Western civilization; it is a remarkable accomplishment, indeed. However, humanistic attitudes and values have been discouraged and repressed in the process; this is most unfortunate. The concrete manifestation of materialistic progress has all but extirpated the abstract ideal of aestheticism and creativity.

One of the important areas in which this gruesome reality displays itself is intelligence tests, which play a major role in business and industry, government, and the academic and professional fields. Who gets what job and who goes to which college — if any — is largely determined by test scores.

The fact is that the multi-million dollar testing industry plans and regulates our daily lives. The tragedy of it all is that it rewards technological conformity and scorns human creativity. As an example, let's look at the college entrance examinations.

The SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) measures "how" intelligence and discriminates against "why" intelligence. Both the math and verbal parts are devised to determine how well one fits into a technological society. There is a complete disregard for psychologist Victor Frankl's concept of every human person's being unique. Creativity — self actualization — has no place in modern testing, so the "experts" say.

Nevertheless, many educational psychologists are making extensive studies to prove the fallaciousness of intelligence tests. J. B. Gifford's work with creativity tests is particularly noteworthy. Gifford asserts that a person with a 117 I.Q. and a high level of creativity, and one with a 140 I.Q. and a low level of creativity will be equal in their academic achievement. Also, "gifted" should not necessarily mean high I.Q. alone, since I.Q. tests do not represent all intellectual functions. Gifford furthermore ascertains that high I.Q. people are usually dull, rather than creative, and lack a sense of humor, common sense and humanistic adjustment.

It would be absurd to suggest the elimination of I.Q. and college entrance examinations. Yet it is also absurd to use them as more or less the sole criterion for employee selection and university entrance. A personality test and a personal interview should be used and a creativity test constructed to give all of society's members an equal chance to realize their ambitions. The army officer and the poet, the corporation executive and the musician should be able to function harmoniously in society, each working to better the world they live in humanistically as well as technologically. The society that has no place for the appreciation of beauty and human creativity is not a complete society and will consequently destroy itself psychologically and emotionally as well as physically.

J. H.

Castle, Hipodromo, Pyramids, Guadalupe Recommended As Best Sights To Visit

By Mitch Morlan

Mexico is truly one of the world's most exciting cities. A metropolis of about seven million people, it is dotted with impressive statues and bubbling fountains, touches of the past and glimpses of the future. Within the city limits are some of the world's finest museums. In the suburbs, easily accessible by public transportation, lie cultural, architectural, and entertainment areas, every bit as fascinating as the city itself.

In the following paragraphs, UAers, old and new, offer their suggestions for sites worth seeing, in or near Mexico City.

"I came to Mexico for the first time three years ago. Among the first things I saw were the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan. This is a place rich in Mexican

culture and history," says John Pelham, a Spanish major from Sedalia, Missouri. "It's worth the time and effort required to climb to the top of the Pyramid of the Sun, but heavy smokers will find it a little tough."

Gloria Nogales of Calexico, California, here in Mexico to study the native culture, suggests a visit to the Basilica de Guadalupe, the most revered shrine in Latin America. On the site where the Virgin appeared to a poor Indian in 1531, this impressive shrine was built over a period of 24 years. "The presentations of the miracles given within the shrine are



excellent examples of religious mysticism," states Gloria. Chapultepec Castle offers both physical beauty and historical interest to the Mexico City visitor, says Randy Taylor, a business administration major and permanent Mexico City resident. Randy, an amateur numismatist, pays particular attention to the collection of Mexican currency located in one of the castle's many catacombs.

"Coins from the pre-Maximilian era including 20 peso gold pieces and huge coins which served as the medium of exchange for ancient Indian communities are preserved there," Randy reports.

Graduate student Diana Woznicki from Montclair State College in New Jersey likes the sport of kings, horse racing, at Mexico's extraordinarily beautiful Hipodromo de las Americas. Though grand-

stand seats are available, Diana and her friends stand near the track in order to get a closer look at what's going on. It's the impressive pageantry and air of excitement that Diana enjoys.

"The Sunday morning open art show in Sullivan Park, just across from the Cuauhtemoc Monument, gave me a chance to take a closer look at Mexican art in every form," reports Milton Radice from Chicago. "There were paintings, sculptures, and all types of native craftworks displayed by the artists themselves. I plan to stop there and buy something before I return to Illinois."

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



PALACE OF FINE ARTS

Three are the symbolic landmarks of Mexico City — Chapultepec Castle, the Independence Column crowned by a golden angel, and the Palace of Fine Arts. The history of Grasshopper Hill, on top of which the Castle was later built, dates back to the time of the Aztecs. The other two are of this century, built to commemorate the first centennial of Mexico's independence.

Building of the theater was started on September 1, 1904, under the direction of Amado Boari, an Italian architect. By September of 1910, the date of the centennial, it was almost finished, but the start of the revolution put a stop to all further work, and for twenty years it stood as a reminder of all the unfinished grandiose plans of the Porfirio Diaz era to make of Mexico City the Paris of the New World.

Sepia and white marble from the quarries in Tenayo (Morelos) and Buenavista (Guanajuato) were used. The high and low reliefs, the sculptured marble figures and groups were executed by Bistolfi; those in bronze—the famous Pegasus which now stands on the four corners of the parking lot in front of the theater — by Querol. The glass curtain of the stage was made by the Tiffany Studios in New York.

In March of 1934, during the time of Abelardo L. Rodriguez, work was resumed under the direction of Federico E. Mariscal, a Mexican architect, and the theater was solemnly inaugurated on September 29, 1934. Since then the auditorium has seen the best in the worlds of music, opera, dance, drama and comedy. Most of Mexico's top painters are represented in murals in the interior, and permanent exhibitions of plastic arts fill the many galleries and salons which surround the auditorium.

Courses in the UA Adult University Center are directly equivalent to those during the day, and apply towards degrees offered by the University. Over 100 students are currently enrolled in the evening classes, says William E. Rodgers, director of the program.

The majority of evening students attend classes in the department of business administration, which offers diplomas in business administration and industrial planning as well as a large number of classes in these fields which may be towards a bachelor's or master's degree in economics or a master's of business administration.

Because a large percentage of the students are Mexican businessmen, most evening classes are taught in the Spanish language. Administrators from over 60 firms attend these classes, while four out of every ten students are reimbursed by their employers for the cost of their studies. All courses are taught on the campus, as a convenience for many of the business students who hold positions in the industries of Toluca and the outlying areas of Mexico City.

During the fall, winter, and spring quarters, the education department teaches afternoon college courses in the primary and secondary levels of teacher education. Upon successful completion of 54 credits, a diploma of educational proficiency is granted. Tuition is less for those who are

currently teaching. Educators pursue their studies in downtown Mexico City, where all education department evening classes are held.

The aspiring professional painter, the curious amateur, the regular day-session student with a cramped schedule, and the housewife with a bent to create something less ephemeral than cake decorations are all welcome at the UA Adult University Center's art classes, and all will receive individual attention. At the present, three classes are in progress—techniques of drawing, which covers properties of line, perspective and shading; fundamentals of painting, which covers individual problems that the art student may have at any level of competency, both of which are offered in the evening; and a 9:30 to 12:00 class in drawing and painting held on Saturday mornings.

Individuality is the keynote in these classes, which are small in size and taught in the student's preferred language, be it Spanish or English. A photography class instructed by Milosh Trnka from the University of Prague will begin next session if a minimum of ten students register. Merle Wachter, director of the evening art classes, has announced a desire to include in the future evening curriculum a series of provocative lectures based on the question, "What Is Art All About?"

Blackened buildings offend the eyes, stone sculpture is eroded and corroded, paintings are cracked and damaged, trees are withered and killed and flowers are blighted and discolored. Our senses of touch, smell and sight are offended. Our homes are dirtied; our clothes are filthy. We are indeed affected by esthetics in our daily life! And the knowledge to solve the problem is available. The scientists and engineers can solve the problem. It takes legislation and enforcement to begin the solution to this increasingly more serious menace to public health, and money to continue it to completion. If all of us make our ideas, dislikes, and worries known, then the "climate of opinion" will undoubtedly influence the public officials who may only be waiting for a public outcry to act in a determined fashion.

A Professor Comments

Polluted City Air Disastrous Problem

By Marvin Bank
Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Under adverse meteorological conditions, Mexico may be faced with a minor disaster. In days of low winds and high contamination, Mexico City has had a mass of polluted air which may have been among the world's worst. The geographical location of Mexico City, the rapid industrialization and the widespread increase in the use of cars and trucks have combined to bring the contaminated air to visual levels of danger.

With the continued uncontrolled release of contamination into the atmosphere of the Valley of Mexico, a point has been reached where the picture of a danger to community health has come into focus. The danger is real and present but the solution to the problem is not without hope. There is much scientific and technological information available to enable the community to solve this problem within a number of years but it is imperative that the community feel that they have a right to clean air and legal protection for this right. As a first step, it is important to pass the necessary preventive and punitive legislation and with these laws in the background to teach the industrial and transportation industries the various techniques to prevent the production of air pollutants. It is ironic to note that not only would the health of workers improve, thus reducing absenteeism and the resulting loss to industry, but also, increased efficiency in combustion and reduction of waste (as in the cement industry), would pay for most of the cost of the equipment necessary to eliminate pollution.

The major sources of air pollution are motor vehicles, industrial factories, power plants, oil refineries, heating installations and refuse disposal. The major contaminants are carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and particulate matter.

It is now generally accepted that air pollution affects the health of living organisms within its environment. Although air pollution disasters in London, England and Donora, Pennsylvania make the headlines, it is the chronic, long-term pollution which produces the greatest total amount of damage to human health. Air pollution in general at least seriously affects, and may cause directly or indirectly, lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, pneumonia and other respiratory illnesses. Air pollution adversely affects those with cardiac difficulties. Air pollution can cause eye irritation, mucous membrane irritation and unhealthy effects on the optimal function of a human being.

In general it can cause or contribute to disease and premature death. If our food or water were contaminated to the extent that our atmosphere is poisoned there would be a public outcry which would shake the halls of Congress and force a rapid solution to this problem.

But in addition to serious health problems caused by air-pollution there are other results. Polluted air attacks materials. It corrodes, tarnishes, cracks, weakens and discolors materials of all kinds, from a nylon stocking to automobile bodies. It corrodes masonry and it cracks rubber.

In addition, air pollution injures and kills plants and animals. Many agricultural areas near heavily polluted urban areas have been economically hurt due to the adverse effects of pollution substances on their agricultural produce and on their livestock.

Our statesmen often talk about the "quality" of life. By this I understand them to mean, among other things, the esthetic environment in which we live. And esthetic values are deeply affected by air pollution. It would be difficult to define esthetics to satisfy everyone. People vary in their sense of beauty, but I am optimistic enough to believe that we all have our "esthetics", to a greater or lesser degree. And I am sure that dirty, grey smog or dull, brownish sunshine is noted and felt by all of us who live in what used to be "la región más transparente del aire," and now no longer is.

This attitude may seem strange coming from a science teacher and engineer, which I am, but in the absence of comment from those much more qualified than I to talk about esthetics, such as artists, philosophers, musicians and writers, then, *faute de mieux*, an engineer must insist that man does not live by technology alone.

Blackened buildings offend the eyes, stone sculpture is eroded and corroded, paintings are cracked and damaged, trees are withered and killed and flowers are blighted and discolored. Our senses of touch, smell and sight are offended. Our homes are dirtied; our clothes are filthy. We are indeed affected by esthetics in our daily life! And the knowledge to solve the problem is available. The scientists and engineers can solve the problem. It takes legislation and enforcement to begin the solution to this increasingly more serious menace to public health, and money to continue it to completion. If all of us make our ideas, dislikes, and worries known, then the "climate of opinion" will undoubtedly influence the public officials who may only be waiting for a public outcry to act in a determined fashion.

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Economists Plan Project

The economics department, under the direction of Dr. Jacqueline Lou Hodgson, chairman, is preparing a project which may have far reaching significance for several areas at UA. With a pilot program now underway, the students and faculty of the department are preparing a monograph series which will entail translating, editing, publishing, and distributing the proceedings of economic conferences and seminars held in Mexico.

The greatest portion of the preparation of these monographs will be done by graduate and undergraduate students of the economics department. An economics editorial board consisting of Dr. Frederick Schlosser, Professor Zev Bairey, and Dr. Hodgson, editor in chief, will direct the operation with other professors and students from the department acting as the editorial staff. Bi-lingual students will do the translating, and the University Press will be responsible for publication.

The monographs will be distributed to university libraries and research branches of various organizations throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe.

With the approval of Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of UA, the department has begun the program by taping the conferences of the Seminario Latinoamericano sobre Agricultura, sponsored by Arte y Cultura, A.C., an affiliate of the Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana. Available funds are being utilized to provide assistantships to students who work on the project. This is the first time that such a conference has been translated and published for distribution to English-speaking nations.

Dr. Hodgson emphasizes, "This is only a pilot program. If the project is successful, we will continue to publish monographs on economic lectures of interest to the English-speaking world."

"Proceeds," she adds, "are expected to build up a scholarship fund."

B. A. Degrees For Fourteen

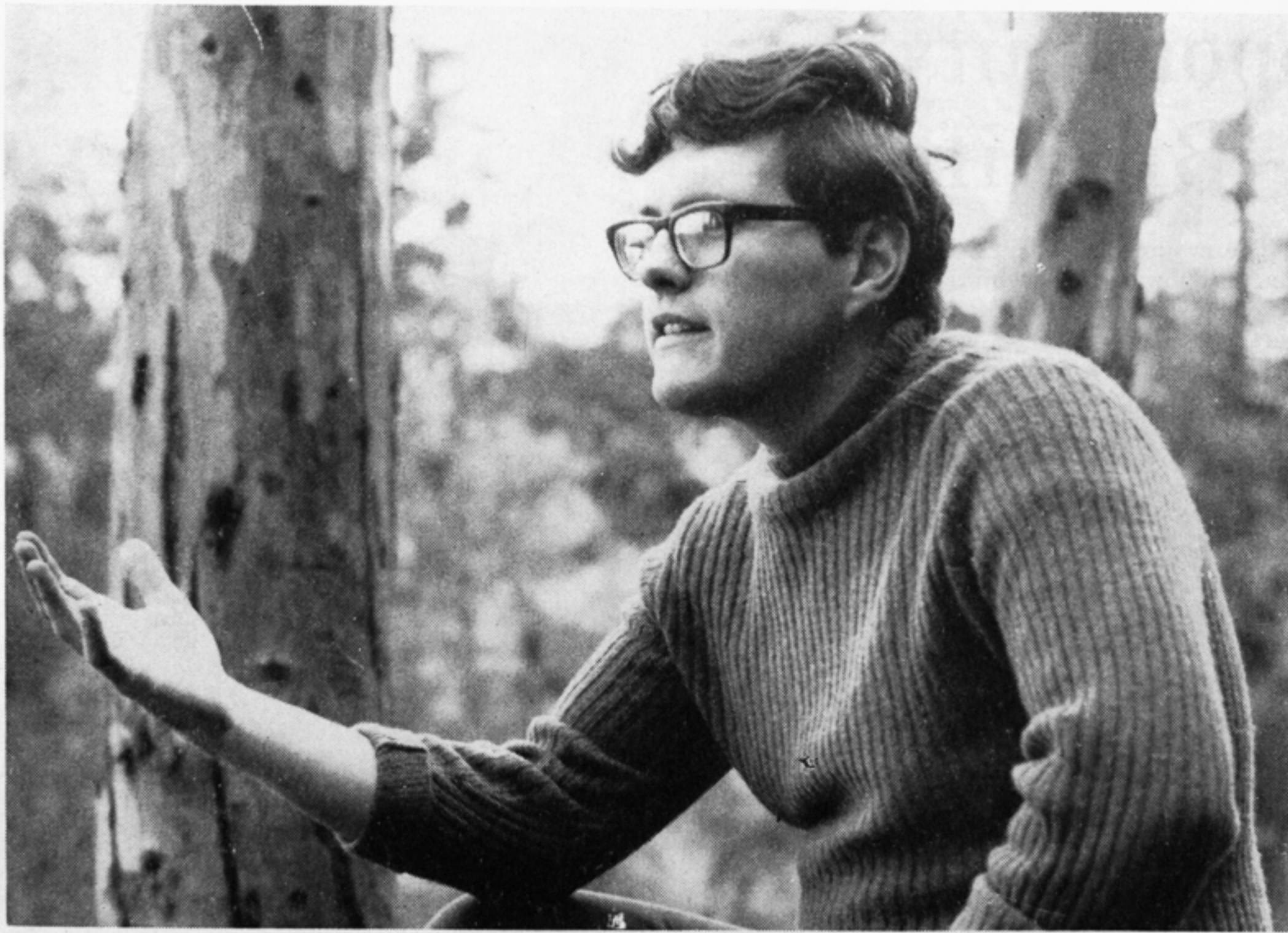
Fourteen students are candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts to be awarded at the end of the first summer session, according to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Three are from the department of international relations. They are Anita Carol Crocus, Gary, Indiana; José Sotelo Marbán, Mexico, D. F.; and Kiska Williams, Hollandale, Mississippi.

Three candidates are Spanish majors — Lyle Leonard Haugsvan, Brewster, Washington; Ann Noon, Sunnyvale, California; and Rob Roy Rodgers, Corning, California.

From the history department are Michele Segal Dobbins, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Joanna Frix Lokey, Mercedes, Texas. Mary Virginia Free, Phoenix, Arizona, and David Robert Turner, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, are English majors.

James H. Southern, Caruthersville, Missouri, is a candidate in business administration. From the field of Latin American studies comes Carmen Sara Miravalles, San Rafael, California. Lorraine de la Riva Kayser, Mexico, D.F., is majoring in elementary education; while Lawrence Timothy Blair, also from Mexico City, is a candidate in philosophy.



TAKE A TRIP—Hitchhiking perfectionist Bob Allen, who has traveled many miles on thumb power, is shown retelling some of the adventures he has had in Latin America and Europe. A one-time reporter and now a UA student, Bob recommends the road as a graduate school as good as any.

Secret Religious Ceremony Seen By Wandering Reporter

By Jacob Roberts

"Try traveling when you are not financially flush and you should learn something, especially about tolerance. If you're astute you will realize that there's a lot to respect, much intelligence and much kindness in an earth-grubbing, illiterate peasant," says Robert Allen, UA junior, who estimates he's hitchhiked over 60,000 miles on two continents.

"I like traveling by my thumb; it's uncertain. Who is going to give you the next ride? When 'who' finally stops his car, you have an opportunity to reach another person. If you let him talk he'll teach you new things, irregardless of his I.Q.," commented Bob.

Bob's first experience in traveling came when he went to Spain to attend the University of Madrid. "All the classes were in Spanish and my knowledge of the language was really lacking. It was frustrating, but after a couple of months I started catching the signals. Then the usual occurred — I ran out of money. I started giving private English classes to pay the bills."

At the end of the school year Bob returned to the United States in search of a job. Though he couldn't type, he landed a job on the *Troy Record* in Troy, New York, where the city editor put him to work writing obituaries. Bob eventually graduated from that assignment to reporting the social and political news for the surrounding Troy suburbs.

The urge to travel separated Bob from the newspaper. He stuck his thumb into the breeze and kept it there for six months, while he explored the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Guatemala.

Bob reconstructed part of the trip. "There haven't been many times in my life when I have felt satisfied. One of those occasions was in Guatemala. I was spending a night in the mountain village of Chichicastanango. It was high and cold there and I was feeling all by myself. A village priest in robes passed by but then doubled back. He asked if I would like to take coffee with him in the rectory. We spent the night talking about the village and the Indians. The priest spoke about the church school and clinic, and about misery and death. He was trying to do something about the death. He had found a Presbyterian American

doctor to run the clinic for a month, but the priest didn't have an interpreter. So I did the translating and spent the most satisfying four weeks of my life," said Bob.

"Since most of the Indians spoke only Mayan-Quiche, we had to find a Spanish-speaking Indian, who would ask the nature of a patient's difficulty in Mayan, pass it to me in Spanish and I would forward it in English to the doctor, who would make his diagnosis. The process was reversed and back went the remedy to the patient."

While the doctor picked up Spanish, he ran Bob through a ten-day medical school. He taught him to give injections and to diagnose tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, malaria, and dysentery, the principal killers. At the end of the course the priest packed Bob off with Indian guides to out-of-the-way villages, accessible only by horse or foot, to treat the people.

In search of the unusual during his trip, Bob spent a night on a mountain top near Chichicastanango to witness a Christian-pagan Indian ceremony. "I wanted to stay on the mountain and at the same time I wanted to leave. For a long time there was nothing but the pine trees. The sun went down. Long after dark a person appeared like a whisper, and later others. They built a fire, burned incense and drank. A flute and a skin drum sounded through the night. Once they sacrificed a chicken to a stone idol. They filtered away slowly before dawn, never once seeming to realize I was there," related Bob.

After leaving Guatemala, Bob hitchhiked back to Mexico and then to Seattle, to visit the World's Fair.

The next year he was drafted and spent two years with the Army in Hawaii as a lifeguard and swimming instructor. There he acquired a tan and his wife, Paddi. He also acquired two daughters.

Upon discharge from the Army, Bob and his family came to the University of the Americas in the winter of 1966. It took only one quarter to finish off their pocket book. They returned to the States, where they worked for nearly two years, Bob on construction and Paddi in a type-writer factory. They came back to UA last winter. "Traveling with two children presents some

problems but they are not insurmountable. I plan to stay here till I get a B.A. Then we hope to get to know the rest of the world or I may go to graduate school," Bob concluded.

Parchem, Cuevas Have Painting Show At Cultural Institute

An exhibit of paintings by two UA students, Johanna Parchem and Victor Cuevas de la Mora, is now being shown at the Nuevos Valores Gallery of the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115. The exhibit will be open to the public until the end of the month.

All the paintings in the show deal with the human form and are painted in mixed media or in acrylics, although the artists' styles and approach to painting are completely different.

"My paintings are based on contour drawings which are made from life figures," says Miss Parchem. "All my works in the show are in grays — an effect I achieved by adding black pigment to all the colors used. The combination sounds somber, but in reality, the colors tend to vibrate."

"I have painted the forms flat and with a hard edge. I wanted the human body to function with

UA Cataloger Goes To Puebla

Robert L. Abell, UA library cataloger, will be reorganizing the library of the Universidad Autónoma de Puebla this coming year. Abell is director of libraries there.

While the Universidad de Puebla has a collection of almost 120,000 volumes, an overwhelming majority is of little use for support of a modern educational program, according to authorities on libraries. Therefore, it is the desire of the Administrative Board to build up an up-to-date collection, train personnel to provide better services, and to house the collection in adequate quarters. Abell hopes to get this program under way during the present year.

During his absence Rosa María Fernández de Zamora will be filling Abell's post.

Frosh Engineering Program for Puebla

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of the University of the Americas, along with John Dobson, director general of the American School of Puebla, announced at a recent news conference in Puebla that the first stage of UA's resettlement in that city is expected to take place in October of this year. Dr. Lindley indicated that there is a strong possibility that UA will offer freshman engineering in Puebla during the next academic year.

"The purpose of this project is to secure qualified students from the Puebla area interested in an engineering career and give them a thorough first year college education in engineering," according to Dr. Lindley.

Classes will be held at the American School in Puebla, where classrooms have been provided with the most advanced pre-engineering equipment. Teaching these classes will be Fulbright scholars under the direction of UA.

Classes to be offered are physics, inorganic chemistry, English, field engineering, Spanish, and calculus.

It is hoped that at least 50 engineering students will enroll the first year. So far 230 applications have been received and 45 students have been interviewed.

The news conference was called immediately after UA received official permission from the State

of Puebla to operate there. Now that official recognition has been granted, Dr. Lindley indicated that UA would move full speed ahead with construction and organizational plans. A target date of January 7, 1970 has been set for completion of phase one of the new campus.

Accompanying Dr. Lindley and Dobson were William Swezey, UA's assistant dean of the college of Arts and Sciences, Roy Grimes, UA's director of public information, and John Ross, assistant director of the American School of Puebla. Over 60 businessmen, educators and clergymen as well as local newsmen were present at the conference.

Businessmen were particularly interested in the plans for the new school of engineering, and showed their interest by offering to make available a limited number of scholarships for this fall's enrollment.

The establishment of the UA technological institute as a first step toward the ultimate move to Puebla of the University is in keeping with the current general trend by institutions of higher education in the United States to move away from big city complexes toward suburban settings, making the school a more self-sufficient community. This tendency is expected to consolidate academic goals as well as to promote a sense of community solidarity.

the design — I'm a constructionist in a way. I seem to analyze the human form as a working machine.

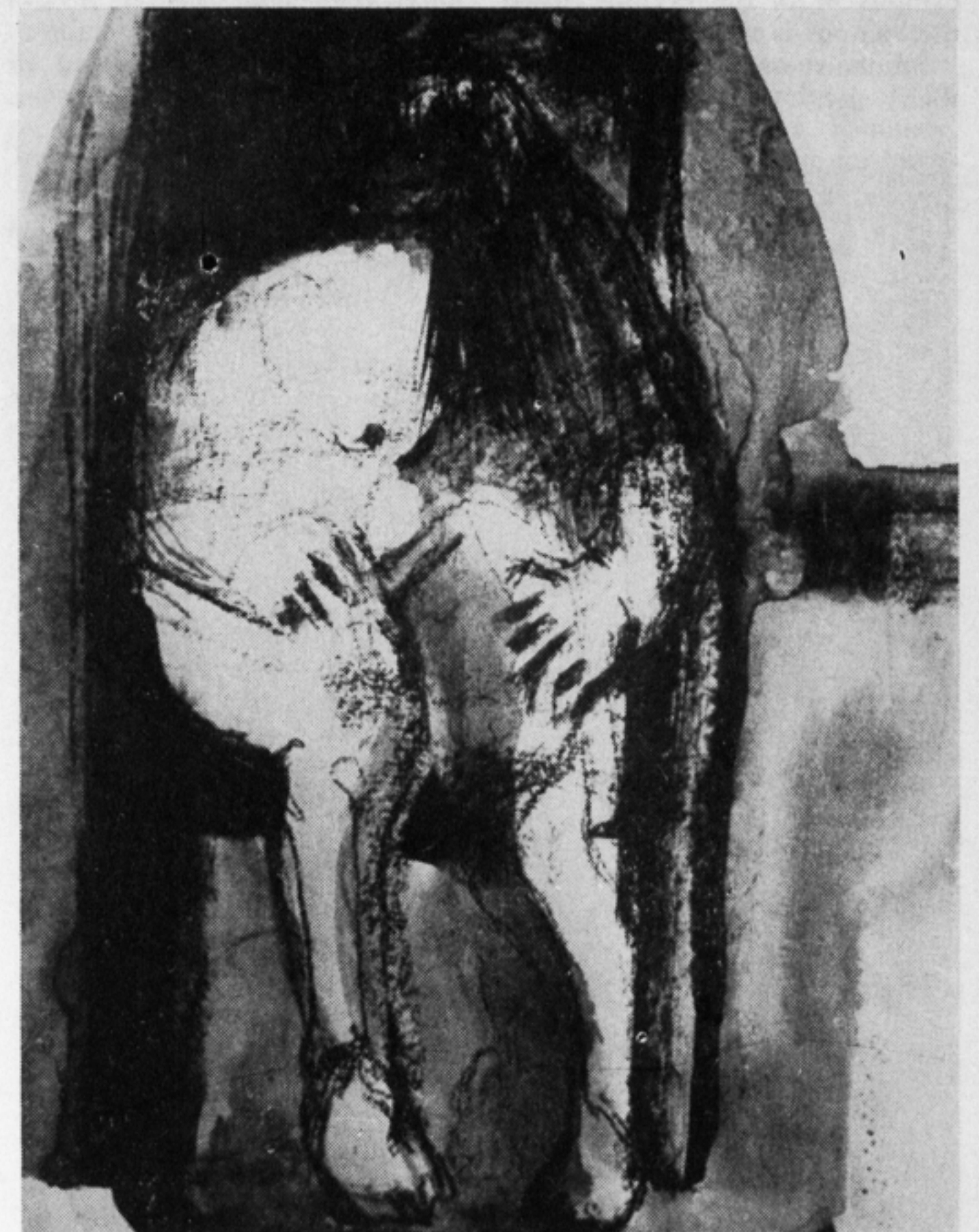
"On the other hand, Cuevas has approached the theme from a more emotional-psychological point of view. One tends to search for meanings in his paintings. That is why it is interesting to see our work hung together."

Miss Parchem has studied at the Art Institute of San Francis-

co and at the University of California at Berkeley. She just received her B.F.A. from UA and will begin working for her M.F.A. here in the fall.

Cuevas studied at the Carmel Institute of Art and La Esmeralda in Mexico City, and will be completing his B.F.A. at UA.

At the present time, Cuevas is on an advanced painting scholarship from the Banff School of Arts in Canada.



THOUGHT PROVOKING—This mixed-media painting by Victor Cuevas de la Mora, titled "La Sombra del Hombre"—the shadow of man—is one of the emotional-psychological works presented in a show by UA students being held at the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute.

Campus Provides Opportunity To Observe Mexican Birdlife

By John Vater

Mexico with its greatly varied terrain and climate is famous for its rich flora and fauna. The birds are particularly varied and abundant. Almost a thousand species representing eight-nine families have been found within the boundaries of Mexico. Subspecies swell the list to some two thousand named forms, making its fauna the richest of any country in the temperate zones.

Students on the UA campus have a rich opportunity to observe many different species that are characteristic of the Central Plateau region of Mexico. It is not only fascinating, but also relaxing after a grueling class, to find a comfortable patch of grass or wall to sit on and attempt to see how many different birds you can identify.

Many of the birds are similar to their northern cousins which the student is familiar with, but others are unlike any that he has ever seen.

Probably most conspicuous of all the UA birds are the brilliant hummingbirds daily extracting their diet from the flowers lining the UA sidewalks and gardens. There are over a hundred variations of hummingbirds in Mexico and five or six of them are common to this campus.

One of the largest and most beautiful hummingbirds is the garnet-throated hummingbird with his brilliant blue breast, reddish stomach and chestnut wings. He is easily mistaken for the common berylline hummingbird of similar description but somewhat smaller size. The broad-billed hummingbird with his forked tail, bronze-green back and bluish throat, and the white-eared hummingbird recognized by the conspicuous white streak behind his eye are also regular University tenants.

Not so colorful nor common is the rivoli hummingbird which is nearly black except for touches of iridescent blue and a long white tipped tail which make him easily recognizable. He is extremely shy and is more likely to be observed along the ravine behind the campus or in the evening when the campus is nearly deserted.

Students arriving early for their eight o'clock classes will

notice many birds which are most active in the cool of the morning. The most conspicuous is the mockingbird that welcomes students to the campus with his wide array of songs. Also abundant in the mornings are the easily recognized blue birds with their russet or buff colored underparts and blue back and wings, as they search the UA gardens for their breakfasts.

Less beautiful, but amusing to watch, are the large, blackish-purple boat-tailed grackles with their long, wedge-shaped tails, creased down the middle when spread.

Many UA birds are much more likely to be heard than seen. Either they are dull colored and unnoticeable or shy and seclusive, keeping to the bushes and higher tree branches. Among these are the olive warbler with black eyes and pale yellow underparts that seldom comes down out of the highest branches of the UA pines where he lives out his life largely unnoticed. Another shy bird is the little red-eyed, olive-grey vireo that occupies a lower level of the branches, but is quiet and inconspicuous as he flits about in the ivy. The blue-grey gnat catcher occupies the lowest branches and is often heard, but his voriferous voice hardly matches his minute, inconspicuous body which so resembles the leaves in which it lives.

Also seldom seen are the mottled, bark-colored wood-creepers and the grey and white nut hatches with the black crowns, as they seem to defy gravity by hopping along the underside of branches with assurance and descending tree trunks headfirst in their search for the little grubs which reside in the bark.

Probably the most abundant of the UA birds are the little fawn and grey colored ground sparrows with their characteristic black and white striped heads. While not so colorful as many of the other species, their trilling cries and busy activities make them welcome guests.

The student who takes a rest from his classes long enough to walk down the path along the forested ravine behind the UA lower road will discover several species that avoid the campus. Probably the most beautiful of these is the red-headed tanager.

The evening grosbeak, a large, dingy, yellowish finch with a notably thick, pale bill and white patterned wings may be seen by the patient bird-watcher, as he picks the seeds from pine cones with his powerful beak. And a person who sits quietly might be rewarded by the sight of the rose-throated becard, or the seclusive black phoebe, the sulphur-bellied flycatcher or any one of several species of jays. More likely to be heard than seen is the golden-voiced nightingale thrush, distinguishable as the only olive-backed forest bird with a black cap and grey chest band. This individual is seclusive and has dull plumage so it will take patience to match the bird with the song.

Students taking field trips or weekend jaunts should also keep their eyes open for new and unusual birds which inhabit the lowlands and tropical areas. A flock of brilliant green parrots or the sight of a colorful toucan may reward the observant student. Students that are too busy to notice the beauties of nature around them are only getting half the enjoyment out of Mexico that their observant classmates are finding. In the States you have to visit zoos or aviaries to see what is all around you in Mexico.

Nuñez Book Off Presses

The Application of the MMPI in Psychopathology by Dr. Rafael Nuñez, chairman of the psychology department at the University of the Americas, came off the presses yesterday. This is a study of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory which deals with the history, administration, and interpretation of the test.

The MMPI is a personality questionnaire that was designed by psychologist Starke Hathaway, professor of psychology and head of the clinical division at the University of Minnesota, and psychiatrist J.C. McKinley to help with the diagnosis of clinical patients.

Since the test was first published, it has been used a great deal outside of the clinic — in schools, in universities, and in industry. The test consists of 566 questions, which probe objectively into the most intimate areas of the personality, disclosing both serious abnormalities and those that are likely to develop.

"Dr. Nuñez is perfectly qualified to write a guide to the MMPI," says Starke Hathaway in his introduction to the book. "He began his studies of the MMPI with a good knowledge of projective tests, especially the Rorschach."

He has studied the MMPI in seminars at the National University of Mexico, has worked directly with patients in relation to the MMPI at the hospital of the University of Minnesota, has attended many conferences in which discussions of patients routinely include an analysis of their performance on the MMPI, and has worked with many psychologists and psychiatrists at the University of Minnesota in their studies and conferences concerning the MMPI. He has also done studies of the publications which deal with the MMPI, among them the *Handbook* and the *Atlas*.

Hathaway calls Dr. Nuñez's work an "excellent and concise manual that includes the most essential factors concerning the MMPI."



IMPRESSIVE CARYATIDS—Tomorrow 150 Workshop students will visit Tula where they will see the famous giant Toltec stone carvings. A visit to the 16th century church at Tepotzotlan is also on tomorrow's agenda. Experts on various aspects of Mexican life, art and culture, including UA teachers and staff members, many of them renowned in their fields, bring the true Mexico into focus for the visiting scholars.

Workshop Students Visit Sites At Tula, Tepotzotlan

One hundred and fifty students, a 50 percent increase over last summer's enrollment in the Workshop on Mexican Culture, will visit two more sites tomorrow.

The students will travel to Tula, ancient center of the Toltec civilization, and Tepotzotlan, where there is a 16th century church about a forty minute drive from Mexico City.

Tula was founded in approximately 987 A.D. by a chief whose son is credited with beginning the blood cult that the Aztecs later adopted. The most conspicuous features of Tula are the large stone carvings called cary-

atids which are thought to have served as pillars for the roof of one of the religious temples.

Tepotzotlan is a restored 16th century church which is now a national museum. The church is one of the most beautiful in Mexico and an excellent example of churrigueresque architecture.

The Workshop is designed for students and educators to get a first-hand look at Mexican culture. Two types of field trips are scheduled. Some are supervised groups and others are taken individually by the students.

This summer session the Workshop visited Mexico City's

cultural zone, the United States Embassy, the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Teotihuacan, the Shrine of Guadalupe, a Federal housing project, and the Juarez School.

Lectures corresponding to the tours were given by Dean Dorthea Davis, director of the Workshop; Dr. Robert Young, head of the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute; Dr. Hector Acuña, of the UA science department; Dr. Frederick Peterson from West Virginia Wesleyan University; Coley Taylor of the UA creative writing center; Diego O'Bolger, bullfighter; Father Ricardo Steinmetz, who spoke on contemporary Mexican social problems; Dr. Richard Greenleaf, UA academic vice-president and dean of the graduate school; Nancy Gurrrola, who spoke on the Colonial period; Laurens Perry of the UA history department; Mrs. Roslyn Beimer, director of curriculum of the American School Foundation; Ramon Xirau of the UA philosophy department; Merle Wachter, head of the UA Art Center; and Patricia Villegas, who discussed Mexican music.

This core program with topics ranging through anthropology, history, economics, social problems, education, art, theatre, the dance, music, and crafts, all with orientation to contemporary Mexico, gives students an overall view of Mexico.

UAer Awarded Scholarship

Maria Elena Guerrero, a sophomore majoring in Spanish at UA, has been awarded a graduate assistantship to Winthrop College at Rock Hill, S.C., for the coming academic year.

Winthrop College, recognized as one of the top ten women's teachers colleges in the United States, will pay Miss Guerrero's round trip plane fare, her tuition, room and board and a thousand dollar stipend. Miss Guerrero will work fifteen hours a week in Winthrop's Spanish department, either teaching introductory Spanish courses or working in the language laboratory.

No stranger to teaching, Miss Guerrero spent three years as an instructor at the American School in Puebla. She is a graduate of the Colegio Esparaza, a normal school in her native Puebla.

Skeletal Fetus Found On Cholula Anthro Dig

By Robert Allen

The University of the Americas archeological field school, the only one digging in Mesoamerica, pushed off in the middle of a rain storm early in the term for Cholula, Puebla, site of the world's largest pyramid.

Working at the dig are twenty-two students, two graduate assistants, ten native laborers and a cooking staff, all under the experienced guidance of archeologist Daniel Wolfman of the department of anthropology.

Excavating under the shadow of the great pyramid, now capped by a colonial church, students have been finding myriads of potsherds, mostly post-classic. However, the most exciting discoveries to date have been a jar containing a skeleton of a fetus and a test pit which revealed the presence of an adobe structure.

Such sites as Teotihuacan, Yagul and Mitla, as well as other archeological zones in Mexico, have all felt the bite of a pick directed by students from the University of the Americas. Several volumes in the school's library attest to the amount and importance of the work accomplished on these journeys to reconstruct past history.

Much information will be added by the end of this summer to what is known about Cholula, but something of its past is already known. Its history is ancient, dating back to pre-classic times, around 500 B.C. It was apparently important during the



ANYONE SEEN A MOTMOT?—The patient observer of Mexican birdlife may be rewarded by the sight of such unusual birds as this turquoise-browed motmot.