



## Thirty Two On B.A. List

At the end of the second summer session there will be thirty-two graduating seniors.

Six are from the Spanish department. They are Hilary Cuchin Hurst, Mexico City; Lorraine May Petrilla, Mineola, New York; James Richard Sykes, LaPorte, Indiana; Doris Earline Schreiner, Mexico City; Randolph Stow Symon, Pontiac, Illinois; Stephanie DeStefano, Palm Springs, California.

From the English department are Frances Karen Bouldin, Richmond, Virginia; David Ellwood Douglass, Lebanon, New Jersey; and Kathleen King, Mexico City.

Five students are from the business administration department — Ernesto-Adolfo Helmut Heuer Brasch, Rafael Legaria M., and Ramon Antonio Rionda, from Mexico City; Lee Derwyn Griffiths, Clark's Green, Pennsylvania; and Mark Dudley Wilbur, Binghamton, New York.

Andrew William Hartsook, Zanesville, Ohio; Lois Ann Martin, Louisville, Kentucky; Rafael Legaria Marti, Mexico City; Georgene Buist Richaud, New Orleans, Louisiana; and Anne Crawford Warren, Beverly Hills, California are majoring in international relations.

Candidates in anthropology are Geraldine Louise Chidester, Sikeston, Missouri; Edward Taylor Long, Mexico City; and Ellen Catherine O'Hara, Flushing, New York. Sallie Rita Choate, Lake Jackson, Texas; and Dennis John Plunkett, Clarkston, Washington are in Latin American history.

Candidates from the education department are Nydia Rosa Garcia Cantu, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, majoring in elementary education, and John Podesowa Jr., Iselin, New Jersey, in education and social studies.

The art department has three BFA candidates. They are Suzanne Thivierge de Diorio, Meunier, Montreal; Kathryn Jane Marshall, and Suzanne Martha Smith, both from Mexico City.

The remaining candidates are Sandra Hubert de Gil, Mexico City, in psychology; Pamela Johnson, Kingston, New York, in Latin American studies, and Carlos Enrique Torres Uribe, Mexico City, in economics.

## Greenleaf Continues Scholarly Publications

Two scholarly articles by Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, academic vice president and chairman of the department of history, have appeared this summer. "Viceroyal Power and the Obrajes of the Cortés Estate 1595-1708" was published in the August issue of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

This study in the history of colonial Mexican labor institutions investigates the struggle between colonial viceroys and the administrators of the Cortés estates in Oaxaca and Central Mexico over use of Indian labor in textile mills, and it shows the conflict between mercantile theories of labor economics and nascent capitalism in seventeenth century Mexico.



PROMOTE INTER-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING—Ladislao Lopez Negrete, Harry Steele and William B. Richardson, left to right, will be presented with the Fraternitas Award by the University of the Americas tonight at a dinner to be held at the University Club.

## Conference Of Christians And Jews Studies Mexican Culture

The Human Relations Institute in Mexican Culture is being held this summer at the University of the Americas under the co-direction of Mrs. Helia Arujo de Box, of the University of the Americas, and Dr. J. Oscar Lee, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Their purpose is to provide an opportunity for residents of the United States and participants from Mexico to enjoy a unique educational experience — getting to know people representing various backgrounds, sharing problems, exchanging ideas and facing up to problems of international relations which confront Latin America and the United States.

Twenty-one participants are from the United States and are teachers, social workers and community leaders chosen by their respective area offices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Eleven participants are from Mexico and were chosen by church-affiliated groups in Mexico. Most of the students are housed in two or three large Mexican homes where they have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with Mexican family life.

The program consists of daily classes in the dynamics of Mexican culture, an area class in either anthropology, art, sociology, Spanish, international relations, or education; and guided

field trips as well as special lectures and discussion periods.

Lecturers include: Dr. Rogelio Diaz Guerrero, former chairman of the UA psychology department; Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, chairman of the UA economics department; Dr. J. Oscar Lee; Concepción Angulo, of the UA Spanish department; Gaspar Zamora, of the Asesores de Pensiones; Morris Rothenberg, of the American Embassy; Dr. Hector Acuña, of the UA Science department; Russell Box, of the UA economics department; Rev. Frank Wood, minister of the Union Church; W. Zev Bairey, of the UA economics department; Dorothea Davis, dean of women and director of the workshop in Mexican culture; José Raul Hillmer, of the music department of the Universidad Ibero-Americana; Arturo Souto, of the UA Spanish department; Marcela

Slezak, of the UA art department; and Dr. Otto Nielsen, executive vice president of UA.

Scheduled lectures deal with differences in value systems in Mexico and the United States, the geography of Mexico, the social problems of Spanish groups in the United States, the housing and family life in Mexico, the social security system in Mexico, human rights in the United States, Mexican-American diplomatic relations, urbanization and migration of the people in Mexico, the urban crisis in the United States, the Mexican educational system, religious values in Mexican life, economics and employment in Mexico, Mexican culture and traditions, the origins of Mexican music, contemporary Mexican literary trends, contemporary Mexican art, and reciprocity relations between the United States and Latin America.

## Lenkersdorf, Xirau Write On Philosophy

Dr. Karl Lenkersdorf, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Ramon Xirau, head of the philosophy department, have recently published works on different aspects of philosophy.

Lenkersdorf's contribution is in a book entitled "The Church, the Development, and Revolution." It is one part of the series, "Latin America Today", published by Nuestro Tiempo. The book is a collection of essays by Latin Americans on religion and revolution. The content of Lenkersdorf's essay deals with the problems of revolution and violence. It questions whether there is a possibility of revolution without violence and deals with its relationship to religion.

The study points out that on the one hand there is religion opposing violence and defending the establishment, while on the other hand there is religion favoring revolution (e.g. Thomas Aquinas) so that the problem of violence as a constituent of history arises. Lenkersdorf presents the question: "Is there a possibility of the transformation of society in the interest of man as a human being overcoming violence?"

Xirau's book is in Spanish and is titled "Genio y Figura de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz" published by Eudeba in Buenos Aires.

The subject matter concerns a 17th century Mexican poetess, thinker, and playwright. Xirau gives an analysis of her thought through her poems of the baroque period. Another book by Xirau recently published by U.N.A.M. in Mexico is "Introducción a la Historia de la Filosofía". This is the second revised edition of this book. Improved sections refer to medieval philosophy and 18th and 19th century philosophers such as Fichte, Schelling, and Schopenhauer. The chapters on contemporary philosophical trends have been completely rewritten.

## Explains Policy On Used Books

According to UA business manager Horacio Cooper, new or used books which were originally purchased in the UA bookstore will be re-purchased by the University at half purchase price during the last three days of the quarter.

However, only those books that will be used in subsequent quarters will be bought. A list of such books is now available in the bookstore. The bookstore does not buy back any paperback books.

## Fraternitas Awards Presented Tonight

Ladislao Lopez Negrete, banker; William B. Richardson, banker; and Harry Steele, businessman, will be given the Fraternitas Award tonight at the University Club. All three men are members of the board of trustees of UA.

Initiated in 1959, this is the highest non-academic honor given by the University and is awarded to those persons who in the judgment of the administration and faculty of the University have done the most to promote inter-American understanding and good relations between the United States and Mexico.

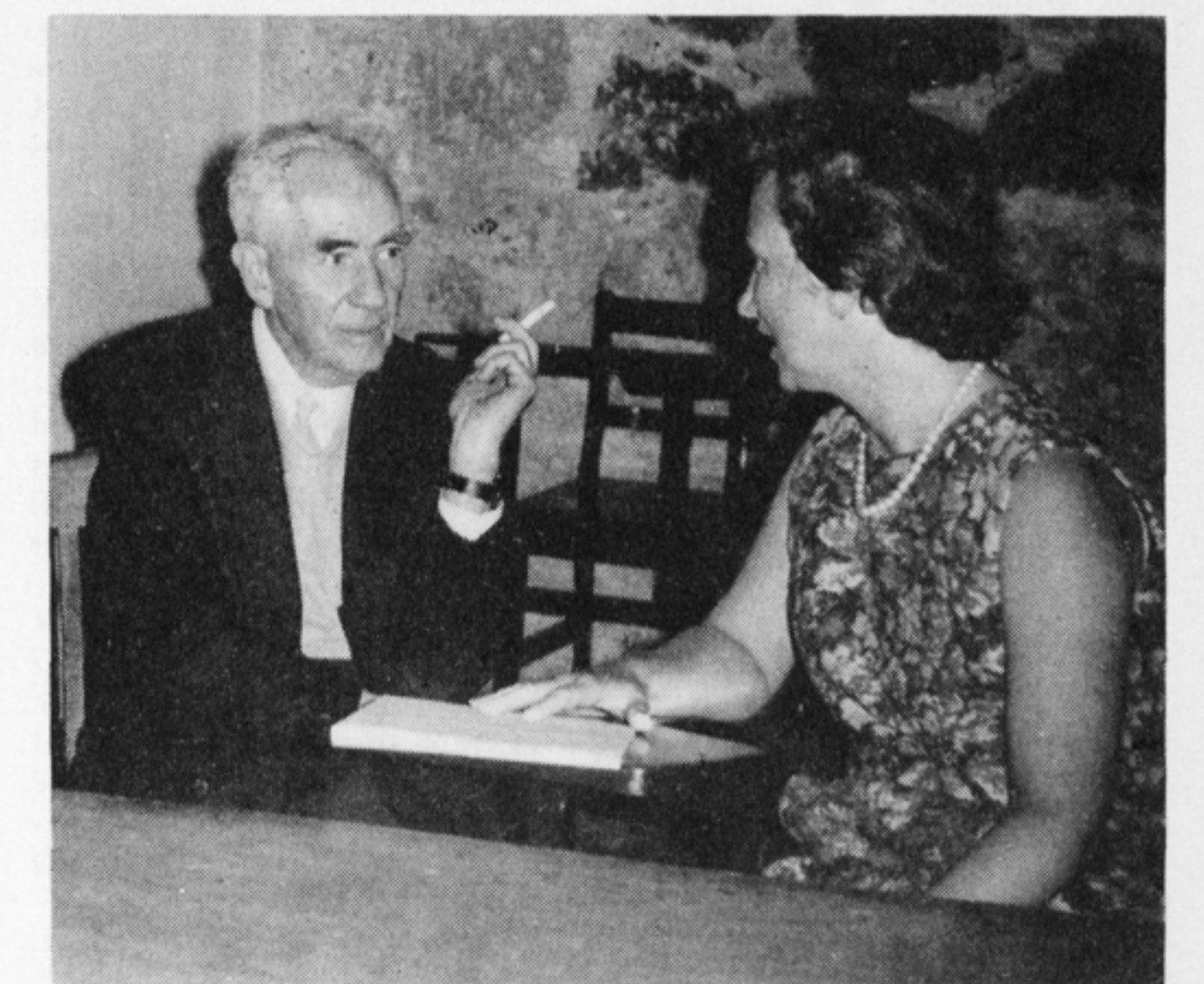
Ladislao Lopez Negrete is a Mexican who studied both in Mexico and in the United States. At the age of 22 he began working for the Banco Nacional de Mexico, of which he is now General Director. His 34 years in the bank have included posts in the Mexican provinces and a seven-year term as the bank's New York representative. Lopez Negrete is active in cultural and commercial institutions.

An energetic member of the American community is William B. Richardson. Retired now, he worked with what is now the

## Authors Visit Writing Center

Kirk Polking, editor of *Writer's Digest*, was a recent visitor to the University of the Americas, at the invitation of Edmund Robins, chairman of the Creative Writing Center. Miss Polking attended a combined meeting of Coley Taylor's poetry class and Robins' manuscript workshop class.

Other well-known writers who visited different creative writing classes during the past month include Harriet Kamm Nye, a novelist who specializes in novels for young adults, and Lee Richard Hayman, who has published poetry in *Educational Forum*, *Envoi*, *Canadian Poetry Magazine* and *The Mexico Quarterly Review*. These writers, both of whom earned their master's degree in creative writing at UA, answered questions, offering their experience and advice to the students in the different classes visited.



FINE POINTS OF WRITING—Edmund Robins, chairman of the UA creative writing center, at left, discusses problems of editing and writing with Kirk Polking, editor of *Writer's Digest*.

First National City Bank for 41 years. During his years in Mexico, Richardson has loyally served the community. He has been president of the American Chamber of Commerce, the University Club, the Rotary Club, and the Churubusco Country Club. Presently he is the representative in Mexico of the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, and serves on the board of directors of various companies and cultural organizations.

Harry Steele is an American businessman who has introduced to Mexico some U.S. industrial practices which have earned him an outstanding reputation. Steele's connections with Mexico began over forty years ago. Then he was the first American wholesaler to send salesmen to Mexico. Eventually Steele brought his business south of the border. In Monterrey and later in the D.F. Steele was making watches, clocks, jewelry, and writing instruments. Now H. Steele & Cia. produces these and steel office furniture, pressure cookers, electrical appliances, flatware, etc. During all these years, although the responsibilities of such a big company are great, he has found time to be an active member of various clubs and organizations.

In their work, these three men have made significant contributions to Mexican-American relations. It is with the fruit of their labor in mind that the University decided to give them the Fraternitas Award.

Recipients of this honor in the past have been former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Robert C. Hill; S. Bolling Wright, active member of the American community; Dr. Pablo Martinez del Rio, renowned scholar and educator; Dr. Henry L. Cain, co-founder of Mexico City College, now the University of the Americas; the late president of the United States, John F. Kennedy; and the former president of Mexico, Lic. Adolfo López Mateos. Russell F. Moody, one-time president of the board of trustees, was given the honor in 1964, as well as George Kohn, former trustee; and, most recently, Mexican secretary of tourism Lic. Agustin Salvat.

# How Much Power Should College Students Have?

Recent rebellion on American university campuses across the nation is an unfamiliar and frightening phenomenon. Though an accepted part of the French, Spanish and Italian educational traditions, America is terribly concerned about the disorder in its universities and views this development as a trend towards degeneration of American society.

The siege and temporary seizure of Columbia University by dissident leftist students was, as one commentator put it, a "national disgrace." Columbia University President Grayson Kirk and members of the administration were forced to flee the Columbia University campus as the slovenly anarchists of the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) occupied and pillaged their offices.

When, after much procrastination, Kirk called in the police to bring order to the riot-torn campus, the student rebels became furious. They demanded the immediate resignation of Kirk, raised more havoc and violently clashed with police. The rebellion was finally quelled, yet only after much blood was spilt and extensive damage done.

The subsequent problems facing all administrators, faculty and students on every college campus are: how much student power should be built into university administration and how should it be done? A university is not an army and not an industrial plant. It is an educational community, and, as such, also a political community, with powers, privileges, duties and rights. This has long been true, but it is time to spell out how a university can best function, without the incessant turmoil which is interfering with teaching and learning.

The fact is that the students won't learn much, or learn productively, unless they can get over their self-image of being perpetually angry rebels whose enemies are the Establishments in Washington and on their own campus. It is terribly hard for them to influence Washington's Vietnamese war policy, as they have been discovering; so they turn to their vendetta against the college authorities.

As suggested by Professor Max Lerner of Brandeis University, a tripartite setup — administration, faculty, students — would certainly be an effective device for dealing with matters directly affecting the student: dormitory and visiting rules, disciplinary action, curriculum revisions, even the planning of future construction and expansion.

The questions of finance and budgeting are not for the student, although even here he should be consulted on tuition increases and student-loan policies. One area he should stay out of is that of faculty appointments and tenure decisions. The independence of the teacher cannot be compromised by a popularity contest among students.

As for the weight of the student representatives in decisions, Professor Lerner sees a 7-5-3 ratio of administration, faculty and students, which could be varied with the problem. It would give the administration a sense of security except on issues where it was pretty clearly in the wrong.

The way to undercut the extremists among the students is to give the students as a whole the feeling that what they think is not mocked but can become action and, therefore, part of the future they claim.

J.H.

# Mexico's Extra Courtesy Found In Traffic Police

Editor's Note: The following article was written by a student in the Cultural Workshop directed by Dorothea Davis.

By Mary Butterworth

Among the memories of Mexico that I shall cherish is my first trip to the Teatro Ferrocarrilero (Calz. Nonoalco No. 206) in Colonia Guerrero. My roommates and I decided to see the ballet and two of us were duly appointed to trek to the theater for tickets.

Our primary difficulty stemmed from our inability to speak enough Spanish for easy communication, but that is getting ahead of the story. When we started out Tuesday morning, we had a list of errands beginning with the bank and ending with the Museum of Modern Art—sandwiched in the middle was a quick trip to the theater to pick up tickets for the evening performance of the ballet.

At the British Bookstore I asked — in my best Spanish (which leaves something to be desired) — what bus to take to the theater. The young man politely said he didn't understand, but he asked a British man to help us. My roommate explained, and the gentleman told us to take a number 44 bus on Insurgentes.

We went to the bus stop and waited. Seven buses came and went. Still we waited. Finally fearing we'd take root on the spot, we decided that any bus going down Insurgentes would take us in the general direction of the theater.

When we got off the bus we were only ten blocks out of our way! "If in doubt, ask a policeman" has always been a guideline for me — so we bravely walked across the street to a waiting

policeman and dusted off our Spanish. The first policeman we met was a charming, truly sympathetic man whose only English was "I don't speak English." To help us, he stopped two businessmen and asked them to explain the intricacies of the Mexican transit system to us. Soon the five of us were standing in the middle of a street, thoroughly confused.

Eventually, it was decided that we could catch a bus on the opposite side, and over we marched. From his original vantage point across the street, the policeman watched us. After a few minutes of fruitless waiting, he came trotting across the street and led us around the corner to a bus stop where he stayed protecting us as though we were children entrusted to his care. Again we waited. Finally the policeman asked if we wouldn't rather take a taxi. We consulted and agreed. Off he scurried! Several seconds passed, and so did several taxis.

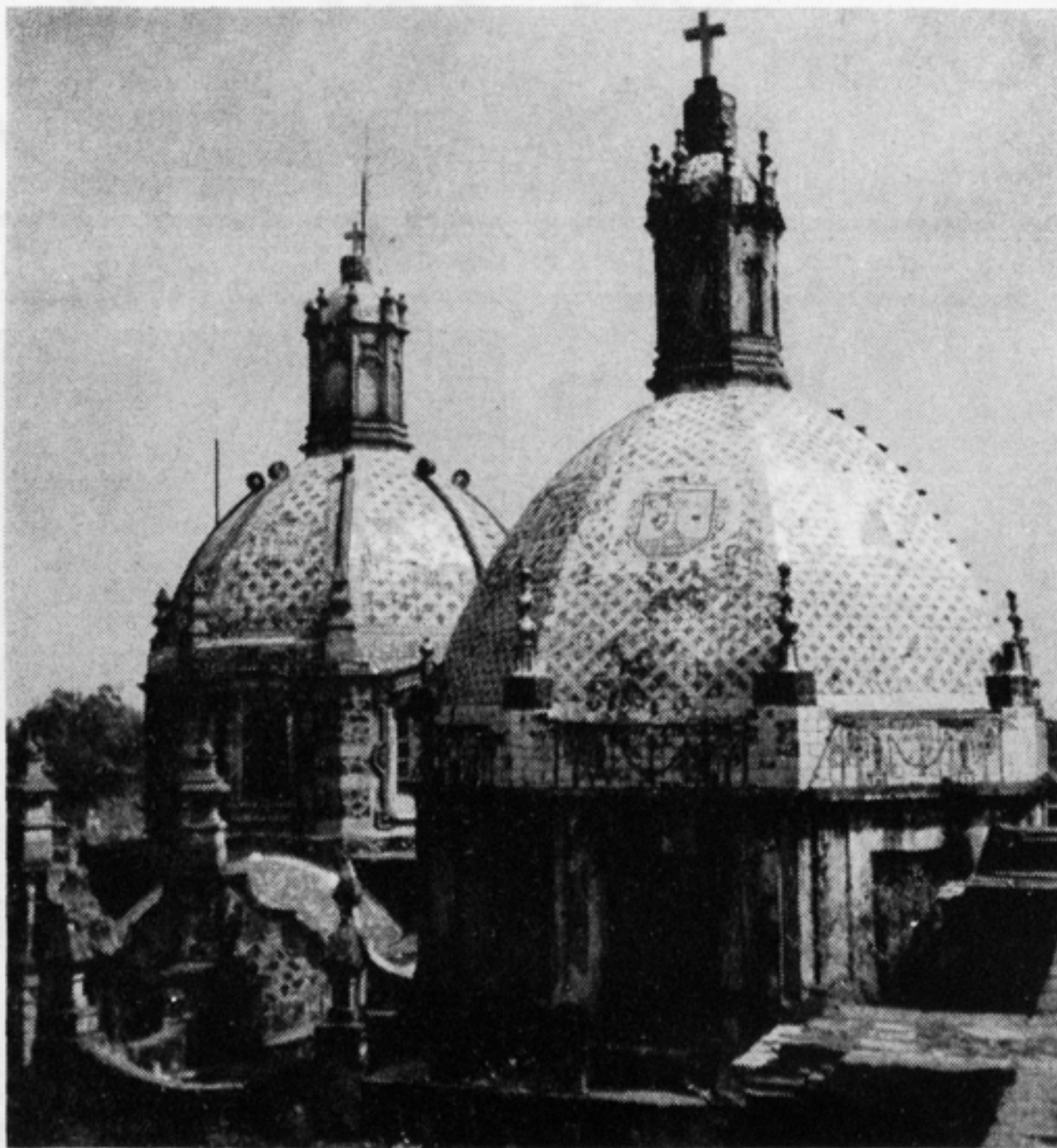
Just as we were about to give up and forget the ballet, up came a VW with our friend the policeman at the wheel. He explained carefully that he would take us to the theater because we had had many delays and now might not get tickets.

The trip across town to the theater was hilarious, and by this time my friend and I had gotten over our transportation frustration. At each intersection, traffic stopped for us and we were carried like queens right up to the theater ticket office.

When the policeman let us off, he wished us good luck and a good time. Although the entire trip from the bookstore to the theater took only forty-five minutes, it had seemed like a lifetime!

# PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



CHURCH AND CONVENT OF NUESTRA SEÑORA DE GUADALUPE

Many centuries ago, before the arrival of the Spaniards, there was a small village named Chimalistac — White Shield in Aztec — on the foothills toward the south of ancient Tenochtitlan. This village was later renamed San Angel, and it is now known as Villa Obregón, a suburb of Mexico City, with crooked, cobblestoned streets and large gardens shaded by immense trees.

It is there one can visit the Church and Convent of Our Lady del Carmen, one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in the city.

Baroque in style, this Carmelita church was built by Fray Andrés de San Miguel, originally from Segura, Spain. As seen today, it is no longer as splendid as it was, and the convent and gardens have been greatly reduced. But the cupolas faced with brilliant

yellow and blue tile which surmount the church, the graceful belfry, and the examples of Spanish art and carved altars in the small chapels, make of this church something unique even in Mexico.

Part of the convent, what was left of it, has been turned into a state-owned museum, and it is filled with many relics of the Carmelite order. In a subterranean chamber are some well preserved mummies of members of the religious order, as well as some of the church.

It is said that, during the revolution, some vandals broke into this subterranean chamber in search of buried treasure. What they found were these mummies, which so frightened them that they never again went near the church and its convent.

# Instituto Oaxaqueño Loses Board Member

John Paddock, director of the Instituto de Estudios Oaxaqueños, announces the death of Dr. Frank H. Boos, a long-time member of the Instituto's board of trustees. Dr. Boos died in Detroit, Michigan, July 13.

After practicing law for many years, Dr. Boos began a second career — investigating the ancient Oaxacan cultures. Although for reasons of health Dr. Boos never saw Oaxaca, nevertheless he became one of the most renowned scholars on ancient Oaxacan cultures and was recognized as such throughout the world.

Dr. Boos not only contributed to the many studies on Oaxaca

and its people, but gave grants to the Frissell Museum of Zapotecan Art to help further its investigations. The Frissell Museum is a subsidiary of the Instituto de Estudios Oaxaqueños.

"Although we no longer have his advice, the memory of his kindness in the service of Oaxaca will be a constant guide, and this museum will always count him among its valued helpers," said Paddock.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



Collegian

Vol. 21, No 14

Wednesday, August 21, 1968

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



Co-Editors ..... Robert Allen  
Brownwyn Davis  
Photographer ..... John Matteson  
Faculty Advisor ... Brita Bowen

Reporters .....  
Ela Arad  
Dale Atkins  
Steve Bull  
Richard Eldridge  
Carlene Kern  
Bruce Mullinix  
Dennis Norton  
John Vater

Impreso en México, IMPRENTA MADERO, S. A.

# A Professor Comments

# Communication Problem Ends In Silent Weeping

By James E. Jordan  
Asst. Professor of English

After I had delivered myself of a rather rousing lecture on the problems of communication in the existential situation, a student whom I shall call Mr. X (that seems far too impersonal, I'll call him Marvin) approached me and said, "Like, man, you don't know where it's at." Feeling a natural empathy for the young, I replied in kind, "Where what's at?" "Like, you know, man," he replied. "Like, I do?" I said. "Like, man, you're putting me on." "Oh, no," I said, "I'm not putting you on; I'm putting you off." "Oh," he said. We stared at each other quizzically for some minutes. Marvin began to shift uncomfortably and I took pity on him. "What is it, Marvin? What did you wish to discuss?" "Oh, man," he said, "that jazz about problems of communication. That ain't right." "It ain't?" I said. "No, man, there ain't no problem of communication if you're hip." "But, Marvin, I don't feel too hip, more like an elbow, frankly." "Oh, man," he said, "are you a down?" "I'm tired of playing guessing games," I said. "Am I a down?" "Like, man, I just told you." "I know," I said, "but what did you just tell me?" "Oh, man, you know." "I do?" I asked.

We both shifted uncomfortably. "Tell me, Marvin," I said, "do you feel that the problem of communication is epistemological or phenomenological?" "Yeah, man," he replied. "Yeah, what?" I asked. "Which do you think it is?" "That's not my bag, man." "What's not?" I asked. "My bag." "What is your bag, Marvin? Or, better still, what is a bag?" "Oh, man, you know. Your bag is your thing." "What?" I said indignantly, "you mean that my bag is my thing?" "Not your bag, man, my bag," he said. "You mean that your bag is my thing. Why can't I have a bag of my own?" "Like, man," Marvin said, "that's your bag." "What about my thing?" I asked, pressing my advantage. "Man, that is your thing." (May I assure the reader at this point that I was only pressing my advantage and not my thing.) "I'd rather not discuss it," I said. "Like, that's your bag, man," said Marvin. "It is not," I said vehemently, "it's my advantage." "Oh, man," he said, "like this is a horror show." "What's a horror show?" I asked. "Like, man, you know." "I do?" Marvin looked at me plaintively. "You know," he said. As we wept silently on each other's shoulder I muttered in consolation, "Yeah, like, Marvin, man, I know."

# Latest 'Quarterly Review' Praised For Excellence

By Richard E. Greenleaf

The first number of Volume Three of the *Mexico Quarterly Review* appeared this summer, the second issue under the joint editorship of Coley Taylor and Edmund J. Robins. The editors uphold a high criterion of excellence established when they assumed responsibility for the magazine early this year. This particular group of scholarly articles and creative endeavors appeals to readers with catholic tastes. A judicious mixture of poetry, short stories and the essay blends with articles on ethnohistory, literary criticism and social commentary. The result is an entertaining and informative couple of hours of good reading for the thinking man.

Ignacio Bernal's "The Olmec Presence in Oaxaca" concisely and persuasively argues the genesis of Oaxacan pre-history as part of the wider horizons of the "mother culture" of ancient Mesoamerica. César Lizardi Ramos contributes a highly percept-

ive review of *Aztec Ritual Games* by Alfredo López Austin as a complement to the Olmec article.

Rodolfo Usigli, Mexico's most famous playwright and currently ambassador to Denmark, describes the visit of Martin Luther King to Norway in 1964, and deplores the void left in American life by King's assassination in his "Lament for Martin Luther King."

A charming and provocative vignette of the military revolution is provided by Ramón Beteta in "La Cucaracha", the marching song of the Villa Army. "Edward Albee and the Nowhere Generation" by Professor Thomas F. Marshall is an unsettling commentary on "a meaningless, emasculated and narcissistic society."

Two beautiful short pieces by Edmund Robins entitled "Nice Knowing You" and Robert Childers' "Cherub's Garden" show the faculty and the student of the University of the Americas in their dimensions as creative writers.

Librarian Elsa Barberena assesses the role of the Biblioteca Nacional in culture and in scholarship in her "One Hundred Years of the National Library in Mexico." Her own status as a librarian and friend of scholars is attested to by Roberto Gordillo's review of *Libraries of Mexico City* in the book review section.

Dr. César Bustos-Videla's "Ecuador and the Vatican During the Age of Gabriel García Moreno" is an interestingly written account of one of the most unique concordats between Church and State in Latin America. An exacting criterion for poetry has been established by the editors in rendering works by Robert Abell, Roger McPherson, Salvador Novo, Elizabeth Beteta and Lee Richard Hayman. The book review section adds sparkle to an already fine Volume Three. Number One issue of the *Mexico Quarterly Review*.

# Tehachapi Teacher Studying Art Here

By Dale Atkins

"I'm in jail, too, except I go home at night," says James Casey, silk-screening instructor at the California Correctional Institute, a progressive, minimum-security prison in Tehachapi, California. Casey is spending the summer studying at the UA art department.

Under the direction of G. Perry Lloyd, the rehabilitation institute practices a prescription procedure of administering a series of examinations and interviews with each of the 13,000 inmates to determine the occupation for which he is best suited. For eight hours a day, five days, each week, every inmate attends either academic classes, under the direction of Lyle Clayton, elementary level through high school, or a vocational training class. Some inmates have half day academic classes and half day vocational classes.

A thirty-day trial period is allowed for the inmate to discover whether he will be satisfied in his chosen vocation. After that trial time, he may change classes for another thirty days. Vocational courses vary in subject matter from repairing sewing machines, shoes, small appliances and air conditioners, to welding, drafting upholstery, dry cleaning, cabinet making, culinary arts, silk-screening and automobile shop. A special program in Volkswagen repair is taught and all the men who successfully complete the course are guaranteed a position with the Volkswagen of America Corporation.

The silk-screening course, which is the only one of its kind in California, emphasizes the imaginative and artistic qualities of the inmates. This course has been so successful that other institutions have asked Casey how to begin similar programs. The men who successfully finish Casey's course are so well prepared that often, within six months, the former inmate is foreman of a shop. Because the demand for silkscreeners is great, Casey will not allow any of his men to accept any position starting for less than \$3.00 per hour.

As well as his silk-screening course, Casey teaches a personal achievement class two nights each week. Here, the main emphasis is put on having the men realize the importance of accepting certain responsibilities as the main way to achieve a better way of life.

Within the prison there is a class society with a completely

different language and group of symbols and manner of behavior than exists in society. There is a well-defined and structured upper, middle and lower class.

Physically, the prison resembles a campus with classroom buildings, dormitories, and athletic fields. Each man has access to the television room and he has his own radio set with earphones over his bed. No rigid hours are adhered to at the prison, except for meals and recall, and the inmates are relatively free to attend their classes and then partake in any leisure activity during the evenings or weekends.

During his free time, the inmate can see visitors, engage in sports, work for the prison newspaper or magazine, or enjoy his hobby. He is able to display and sell his work through the prison store and the profits are deposited in his savings account.

The prison officials do not find any difficulty in finding employment for the men when they have finished their terms in the prison because, as Casey feels, the American employer wants to help the underdog and often visits the prison in search of good workers who are exceptionally responsible and qualified.

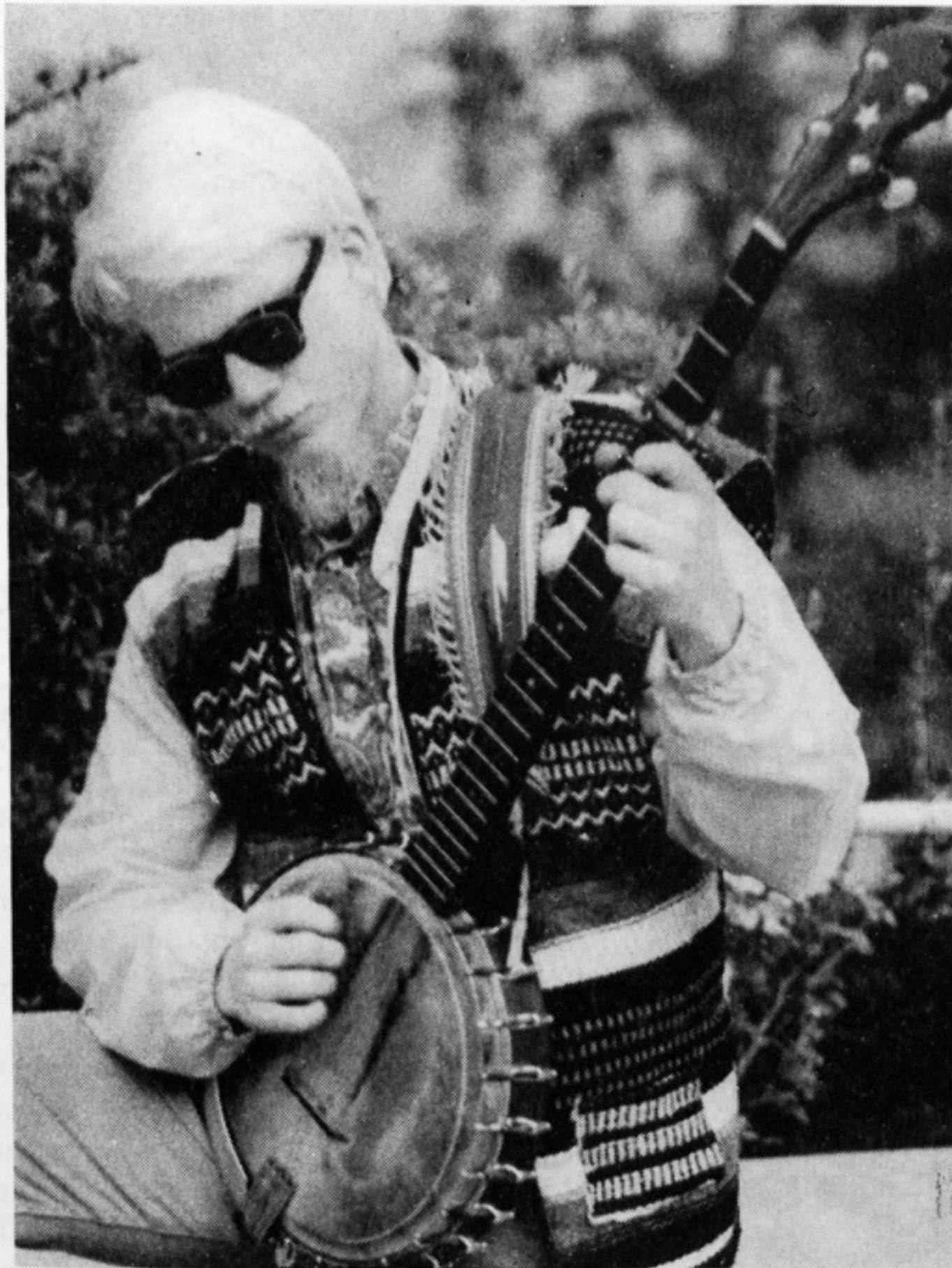
In order to help the prisoner become readjusted to family life, during the last month of his term he can have a cottage on the prison grounds where he may live with his wife and family for one week.

## Instituto Gets New Grants

Financial aid was granted to the Instituto de Estudios Oaxaqueños, an affiliate of the University of the Americas, in the form of a \$25,000 dollar gift from Mr. and Mrs. John M. Musser of Saint Paul. Another \$1,000 dollars was given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Steven of Chicago.

The Instituto is headed by John Paddock, research professor in anthropology at UA, and is responsible for the most important archeological field work being undertaken in the Valley of Oaxaca. Professor Paddock is also director of the Frissell Museum of Zapotecan Art, located in Mitla, Oaxaca.

According to Paddock the gifts will assure the Instituto's operation on a pilot project, at least on a reduced scale, through 1969.



**BANJO PLUCKER**—Chip Curry, UA summer student, has worked his way through the United States and Latin America as a folksinger and social worker.

## Mariachis Cheer Folksinger Curry

By Steve Bull

"It was one of the most exciting experiences that I have ever had in my life," commented Chip Curry, a professional folksinger who almost started a riot at Garibaldi Square last Sunday night where he played his banjo at the request of a small group of mariachi singers. Studying in the Workshop of Mexican Culture this summer at UA, Chip carries his banjo with him wherever he goes.

Although Garibaldi Square is the gathering place for mariachis, in half an hour Chip was performing on top of a truck to a crowd of five hundred people. Most of his songs were American

folk and British beetle. But when he played "El Rancho Grande," the only Mexican song he knew, his entire Mexican audience sang along with him.

After an hour of singing Chip wanted to take a break, but the audience would not let him. When he tried to leave, the crowd hoisted him on their shoulders and started to carry him away. One girl tried to grab a lock of his white hair. The crowd was beginning to get out of hand and Chip did not see any police or any way to escape. Finally, a group of mariachis rescued him and managed to hustle him through a small doorway, while a few of them remained outside to keep the crowd from following.

After fifteen minutes the crowd was still outside blocking traffic, and Chip left secretly through a side door. Some one managed to get a taxi to take him home.

Upon completing his courses at UA this summer, Chip will receive his degree in sociology from St. Louis University where he has been studying this last year. He is undecided about his future, but knows that his folksinging can provide him with sufficient funds for his living expenses. One summer he was counselor to a group of high school students from St. Paul doing social work with the Chippewa Indian tribe in Minnesota. He has traveled through the American Southwest, and one night earned \$35 singing at a Mexican fiesta in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Two years ago he was in Maracay, Venezuela doing social work for a Catholic parish.

At the parish he ran a talent show, started a track team, and organized a choir for the church which sang modern mass music. He also wrote some songs for a Venezuelan modern mass. While there he learned to speak Spanish. He has also traveled to Europe aboard the Eagle, U.S. Coast Guard clipper. On all these journeys he has taken his banjo although he also plays the guitar and autoharp.

He always enjoys meeting people, and even if a language barrier exists he believes that music can transcend that obstacle.

## Econ Honorary Group To Meet

Today at 1:30 p.m. Omicron Delta Epsilon, the only economics honor society on campus, will have an initiation luncheon. The objectives of this organization include the recognition of scholastic attainments, establishment of closer ties between students of economics, between students and faculty, and between similar organizations interested in the studies of economics resulting in or leading to the constructive interchange of ideas. The organization also plans to stimulate a mutual interest between areas of study for a better understanding of the process of economics development.

Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, faculty advisor to the society, stated that Dr. Ray Lindley and Dr. Richard Greenleaf will be given honorary membership in the society. Other honorary members include Demetrios Bolaños, Ravindra Parashar, James Hamon, Victor Urquidy and Romero Kolbeck.

Economics graduate students who have completed nine quarter hours in graduate level economics courses and have a scholastic overall average of 3.0 and 3.2 in economics are eligible for membership. An undergraduate may also be eligible.

# Pine Presented With Juris Doctor Award

By Jon Schmucker

Professor Melvin Pine of the International Business Center was recently awarded the Juris Doctor (Doctor of Law) cum laude by the Brooklyn Law School where he studied 1935-1937.

The J. D. was awarded by the school under the authority granted by the New York State Board of Regents and, as such, replaces the L.L.B. originally granted Dr. Pine in 1935.

Dr. Pine, associate professor in the International Business Center, has had a long history in world trade. Back in 1930, in the depths of the world depression, he established one of the first combination export management firms in New York. The need to assist American business to enter world markets and carry the cost of export distribution was the motivating factor in this undertaking.

A veteran of World War I, he also actively participated in the Second World War effort. Among his accomplishments was the establishment of the first British tank production in the U.S. before Pearl Harbor, and after the entry of the U.S. into the war he actively carried on crash procurement production for the Signal Corps and Air Corps.

In 1952, he was chosen to join the first U.S. trade development team set up by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the United States Department of Commerce, and travelled throughout England and Europe, addressing trade associations on the subject of doing business with the U.S.

Besides his background experience in international trade, Professor Pine holds a B.A. degree from Columbia, 1922, and did advanced studies in engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

## Joysmith Has Exhibition

Toby Joysmith, instructor at the UA Art Center, is having a painting exhibit at the Mirachi Gallery, Genova 20. The show will continue until the middle of September.

Approximately 30 acrylic paintings in the exhibit, ranging from 10 inches to 2 1/2 meters in size, represent three of the last stages in Joysmith's work. Subjects include landscape structure, a combination of homage to Velasco and cubism and themes on the Mexican pyramid.

A few of the paintings were previously shown at a two-month show at Bellas Artes, one of the cultural Olympic events in which Joysmith was chosen to be the representative from Great Britain.

Included in the present exhibition are a number of new works Joysmith has created during the last three months. These are based again on the Mexican pyramid, but instead of the movement being vertical or horizontal, the pyramid itself expands.

As Joysmith explained, "The pyramid has a continuum nucleus and expands beyond the picture frame. The expansion is accomplished by graduating warm colors to cool colors, achieving a third dimensional sensation.

"My newest phase in painting is still structurally stable in the classical sense, but my choice, use and placement of color creates a kinetic movement. Therefore, the works are a balance of color movement and structure.

"Also," continued Joysmith, in my choice of color, I not only want to create movement, but a sense of mystery and extract an emotional response from the viewer."

He travelled throughout the Republic of Mexico for many years, and was identified with the growth of industrial production here. He finally came to live in Mexico in 1958 at the invitation of a Mexican firm to set up a production plant.

"My wife, who had travelled with me to many parts of the world, and had lived in European countries, always wanted to live in Mexico. So this was the opportunity to get me to agree," Dr. Pine said. He has set up operations here in the fields of commercial refrigeration and electronics during the past ten years, and assisted the automotive and radio industries with product design engineering.

"One of the most satisfying accomplishments here goes back to 1948 when we set up the first self-service super market operations for Sumesa," Dr. Pine said. "This was a completely new idea then and there were many skeptics who felt that the Mexican public was not ready for it. The success of this chain and the widespread growth of the industry proves how wrong they were."

Dr. Pine joined the faculty in October of 1966 and began teaching export and import practice, international trade and finance, American business law and statistics. He recently designed a new course in mathematics for business and revised the international business law course.

Professor Pine, who has a great appreciation for the younger generation's desire to know, said that "because so many U.S. students have been attracted by Mexican culture and art, the temptations that exist here sometimes interfere with their application to their studies, and demand on their time is rather great." But, he added, students come here to get education and are seriously interested in their academic careers. "I look to the move to Puebla to provide more opportunities and facilities for the faculty to work with the students to a greater extent. Also, I am very interested in cooperating in the establishment of an industrial engineering program which has been proposed by the International Business Center since 1962."

## Win Library Grants

Susan B. Thompson, from Boston, and Frederick M. Milstein, from Sacramento, are the winner of the UA library scholarship for the first and second summer sessions, respectively.

Mrs. Thompson holds a master's degree in library science from Simmons College where she worked as a graduate assistant in the library.

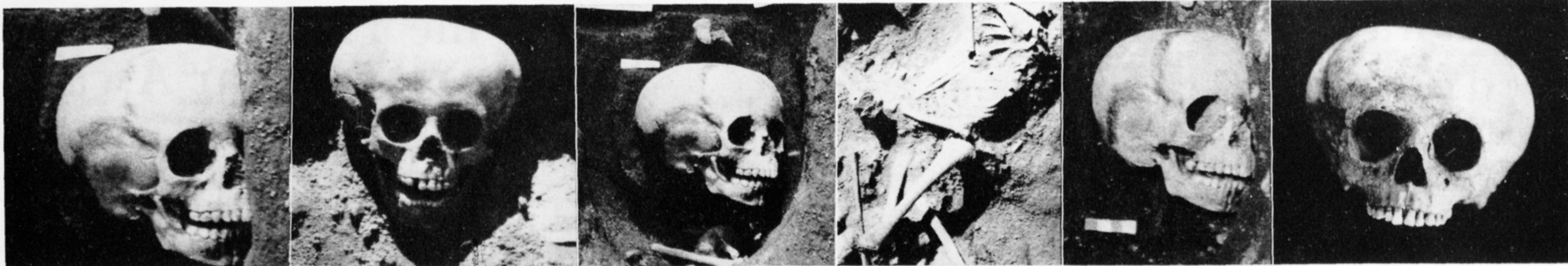
Milstein holds a master's degree in library science from the University of Denver and has worked in the library of Sacramento City College for the last three years.

Mrs. Thompson worked on compiling a list of all periodicals and serials in the UA library which will be ready by the beginning of the fall quarter and will be available to all faculty members and students who are interested. Milstein is teaching a course in the use of the library; he is also working on cataloging.

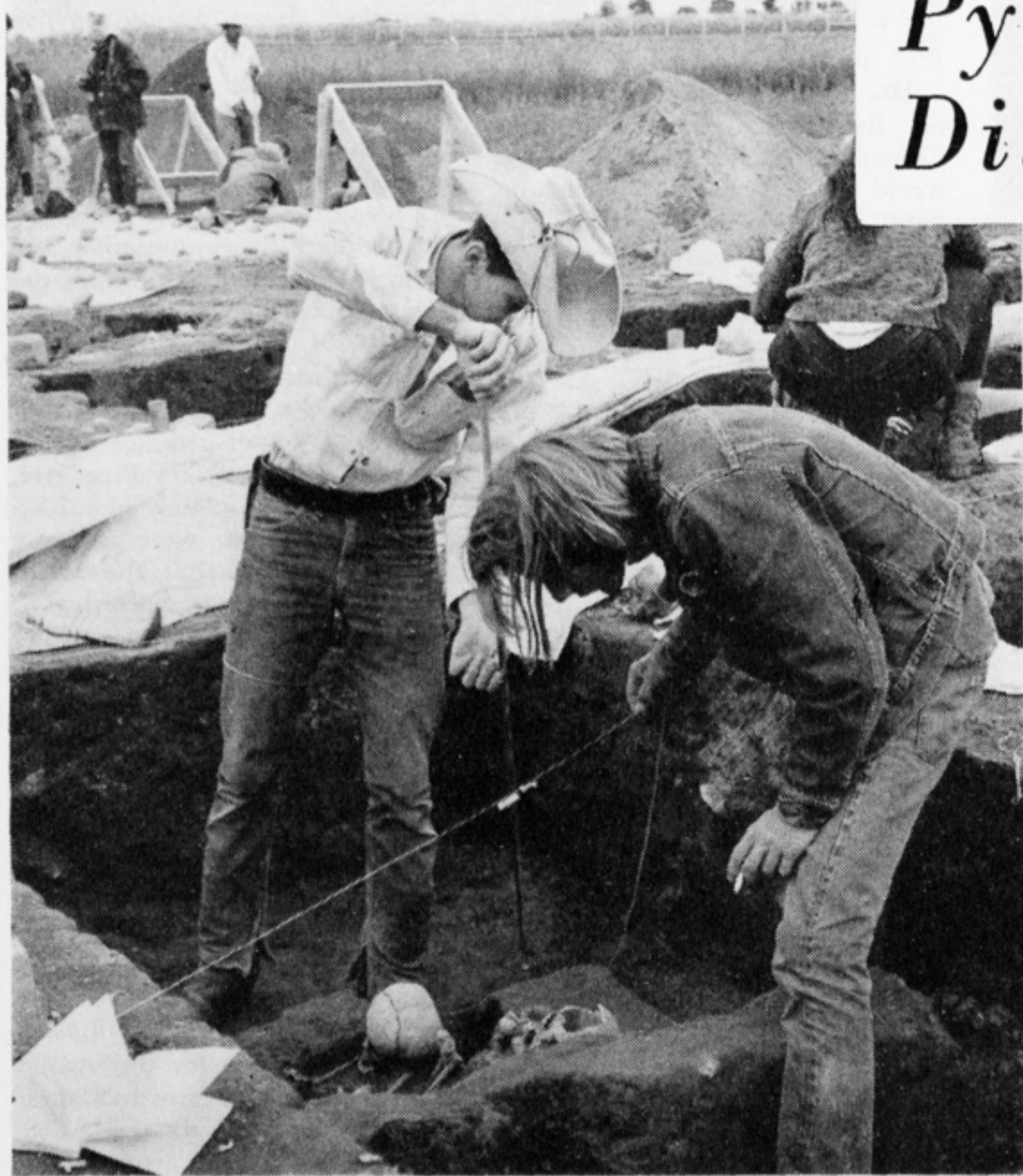
Every year, the UA library offers two full scholarships for the summer, one for the first session and the other for the second. The scholarships are offered to graduate librarians in the U.S.



**WORKS IN JAIL**—James Casey, UA art student here for the summer, spends most of his time in Tehachapi, a minimum-security prison, teaching prisoners the techniques of silk-screening.



## Pyramid And Multiple Burials Discovered At Excavations



Cleaning the dirt away from a skeleton is ticklish business. One slip of the trowel or brush and it all could turn to dust. Ned Madonia, at the left, and Bob Brumbaugh, are taking precise measurements of a child's remains.

By now the student anthropologists who worked at Cholula have gotten the dirt cleaned from beneath their fingernails. Some of them may be still sniffing and remembering the drizzly days as they sort and catalogue potsherds in room 221 at UA. Hopefully they are now archeologists, thoroughly trained in the field.

For four weeks, the aspiring anthropologists jumped in and out of their test pits and with camel's hair brushes smoothed away the dirt and pushed back the centuries. Their strokes revealed a pot, a bit of bone, a piece of broken jar and suggestions of how a silent civilization once carried on.

At least twelve complete burials were dug up with the bodies buried in the fetal position, sitting upright. They faced all points of the compass except south. All the skulls showed some deformation, probably caused by two pieces of wood, one placed at the front and the other at the rear of the cranium and tied in place with strips of cotton cloth. In one instance it seems that dental mutilation was practiced. One incisor appears to have been filed.

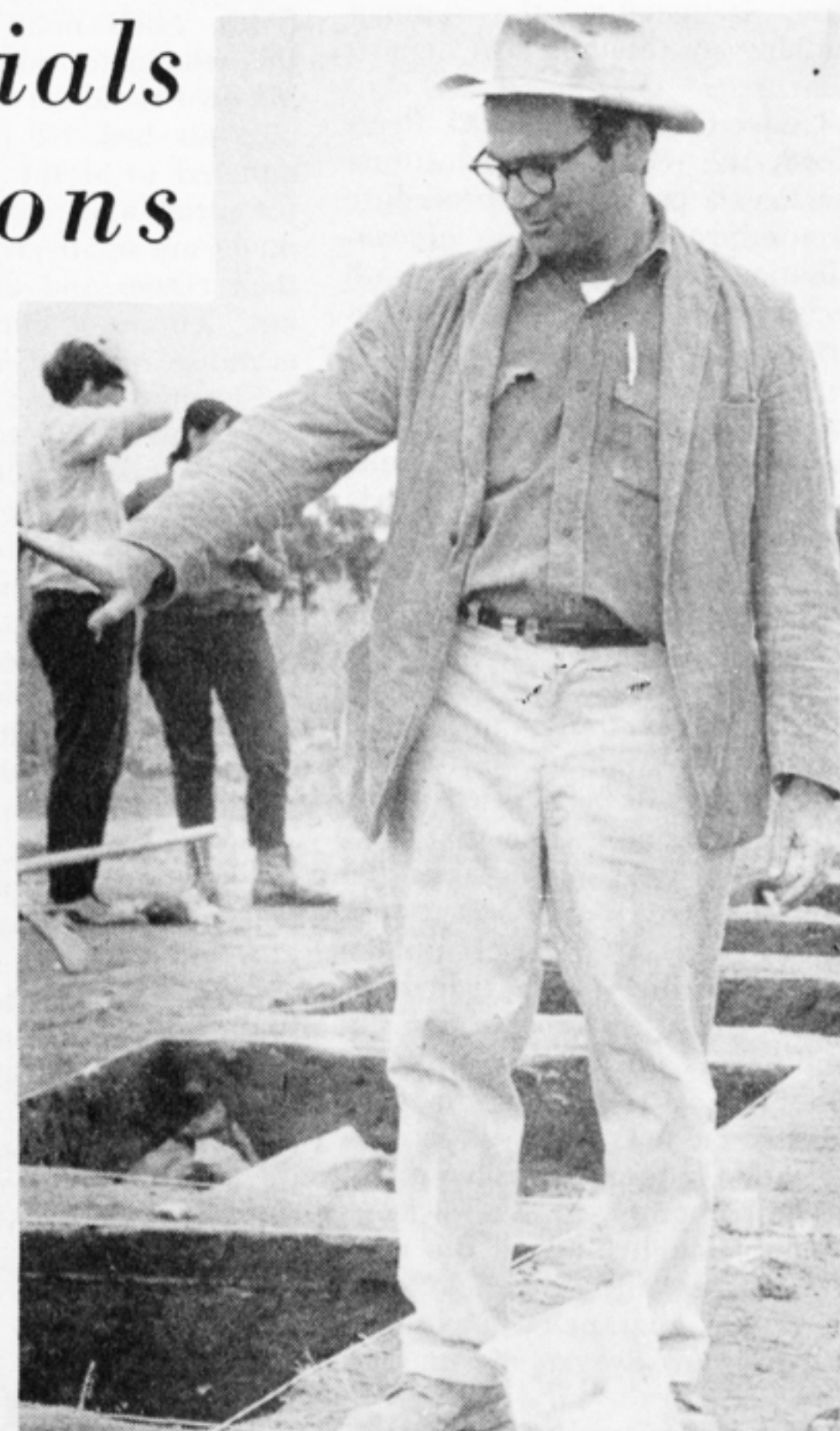
Nearly all the skeleton remains were those of children buried in multiple graves. It is difficult to say why they were mostly children. Perhaps there was an epi-

demic. It is known that children were frequently sacrificed to the rain god, Tlaloc, by the pre-Columbian Cholultecans.

The area excavated by UA was primarily a living compound of the somewhat lower than upper class. In design the compound is not much different than those encountered among the Cholulan peasants today. Both the modern and the pre-Columbian structures housed extended family groups consisting of a head family and various related families.

In the last decades before the Spanish sword fell on Mesoamerica, Cholulan pottery was in demand. Pieces have been encountered as far away as Central America.

It was the polychrome pot that made Cholula famous. It took years to make a potter and days to make the pot. Taking clay, the craftsman molded the vessel and allowed it to dry. He then applied slip and painted the pot in a variety of colors. After the paint had set, he took a stone and rubbed hour after hour. Using nothing but the stone and his determination he achieved a mirror-like finish. The vessel was then fired. So successful was the Cholula technique that pieces done over 400 years ago still maintain almost unblemished color.



Prof. Daniel Wolfman, of the anthropology department, directs students working in the test pits. All excavating must be done with care and under close supervision.

Text and Layout  
 by  
 Bob Allen

Photos  
 by  
 John Matteson  
 Roy Grimse  
 Ned Madonia



"Throw in another shovelful," says Rick Beach as he sifts for potsherds. Every ounce of dirt excavated on a dig must be closely scrutinized for evidences of civilization.

The volcano Popocatepetl and the church-crowned pyramid, in the photograph below, loom over the site of the new campus of the University of the Americas. This is close to the area excavated by the UA students near Cholula, Puebla, this summer.

Hard work paid off for the students. Not only did they find the usual potsherds but they discovered a ceremonial pyramid and several wells. One pre-Columbian well was in such good condition that, when partially excavated, it began to flow and filled with water. The other wells didn't produce water. Instead they were filled with hundreds of broken pots.



People think archeology is conducted entirely in the field. Actually ninety per cent of the work is done in the laboratory, cataloging potsherds, and writing reports. Marianne Wolfman is shown gluing a pot.

