



DR. ROY RICHARD RUBBOTOM JR., UA's newly appointed President.

RRR Appointed UA President

(Editor's Note: The following is the official news release from the External Affairs office.)

Mr. Jess N. Dalton, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of the Americas, announced the appointment of Dr. R. Richard Rubbotom, Jr., as the fourth President of the University of the Americas. Dr. Rubbotom will be entering the Presidency occupied by Dr. D. Ray Lindley for the past nine years.

Dr. Lindley will become the first Chancellor of the University of the Americas with offices in San Antonio, Texas and Mexico City with responsibilities for University planning, development, and relations with United States Foundations and Corporations.

Dr. Rubbotom obtained B.S. and M.A. degrees at Southern Methodist University and was granted the LL. D by Southwestern College in Kansas. Before World War II he occupied the post of Assistant Dean of Students of the University of Texas, and later held a wide range of diplomatic assignments in Latin America and Spain, as well as in Washington, D.C. He was officer in charge of Mexican affairs, Director of Middle American Affairs; Director of the United States Economic Mission to Spain; Assistant Secretary of State for InterAmerican Affairs and Ambassador to Argentina.

In 1964 Dr. Rubbotom returned to his Alma Mater, Southern Methodist University, where he has been Vice President for University Life, Administrative Vice President and finally Vice President for Planning. He also held the rank of Professor of Political Science.

Dr. Rubbotom was personally associated with Secretaries of State George Marshall, Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter, and Dean Rusk. He traveled widely in Latin America, having accompanied President Eisenhower to Acapulco in 1959, and to

South America in 1960.

For his service to the United States he received the Department of State Superior Service Award in 1952.

His published works include "The Goals of U.S. Policy in Latin America", *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July 1962; "The InterAmerican System: An Evaluation", *Naval War College REVIEW*, June 1964; "An Assessment of Current American Influence in Latin America", *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July 1966.

Dr. Rubbotom's background and his experience both in educational administration and Latin American affairs, will no doubt serve him in good stead for the responsibility which he is assuming. The University of the Americas being the unique institution it is, requires not only a leader with experience in world matters, but one who also understands the particular character of a University which houses students and faculty from 42 countries, is 92 bilingual and offers a curriculum which fulfills both the needs of industry and technology oriented students from Latin America and those of a large contingent of United States students oriented towards the humanities.

Among the advantages that balance the responsibility Dr. Rubbotom is assuming is a new campus, with all the facilities and space a university requires and also the beauty of the area, which though close to the fourth largest city in Mexico, is twenty minutes away from the problems of a big city.

The union of these conditions and a man of Dr. Rubbotom's capabilities seems to foretell a steady continuation of the progress the University of the Americas has been making since its foundation in 1940.

THE COLLEGTAN



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Visiting Prof to join UA

Dr. Edward F. Baldwin will be a visiting professor with the Department of Economics and Business Administration beginning in September for one year.

Dr. Baldwin is Associate Professor of Economics and coordination of the Latin American Business Program in the School of Business Administration at Pan American College in Texas.

A native of Texas, he studied several years in Venezuela and at the UNAM in Mexico City. The program in Business Administration he presently heads, is taught in English and Spanish.

Pan American College is located on the U.S. - Mexican border and is very much Latin America oriented, with a heavy emphasis on Business and Interamerican Studies.

Computer center opens at UA

UA can now make use of the facilities of its new computer Center which was inaugurated on July 12.

Dr. Carlos De Llano, professor of Chemistry of the Tecnologico was appointed director of this Center.

"The IBM 1130 is not exclusively for the use of the Tecnologico, but for the whole School", Dr. De Llano said. At the moment he is in the process of organizing computer courses to be offered in the future. These courses will be geared for different levels: business majors, advanced math students and

general courses. An integral part of the courses will be concerned with the running of the computer.

The computer enables professors to conduct research that before was impossible and gives the students the opportunity to use sophisticated equipment.

Presently, the Center is assisting the Administration and the Economics department in its research.

If a student wants to use the computer he should present a permission to the Chairman of his department from the professor for whom he is working.

Librarians meet at UA

Representatives from libraries of colleges and universities from almost all Latin American countries, the Caribbean, some European countries, Australia, Japan and from 20 states of the United States attended the XVI Seminar for the Acquisition of Bibliographic Materials for Latin America (SALALM) in Puebla.

The Seminar was held on June 18 at Meson del Angel. Hostesses for the participants were the Mexican Association of Librarians and UA's Library Resources Center, represented by Dr. Manuel de Ezcurdia and Miss Elsa Barberena.

Discussions were held on the findings of previous meetings and on the techniques and problems of bibliographic acquisitions and exchanges in each of the Latin American countries. Special attention was given to acquisition problems of Latin American libraries and the training of librarians.

Wuthenau expounds new theory

By Kim Harnack

UA's oldest faculty member, and one of its most active, has added fame to our anthropology department and to the science as such. Alexander von Wuthenau, German-born anthropologist, has aroused the flames of controversy among anthropologists all over the world and especially in the Americas, with his extraordinary theory that travellers had come to the Americas from the East before Columbus' time.

Von Wuthenau bases his theory on extensive discoveries of pre-Columbian sculptures all over South America, but especially in Mexico.

"Once you look at the sculptures, you cannot deny the fact that not all of the models are American Indians", asserts von Wuthenau.

Von Wuthenau's discoveries include sculptures portraying negroes that can actually be traced back to stemming from certain tribes in Africa. In addition, von Wuthenau discovered strong evidence that expeditions from Palestine and North Africa in general, reached the American continent long before Columbus.

"There can be no doubt that Columbus was not the first easterner to reach the Americas", says Dr. von Wuthenau. "The only problem is that anthropologists still cling to the idea that the only way migration took place was via Siberia. But luckily, this theory is being modified to include new evidence".

Von Wuthenau first published his discoveries in 1965 in a book

entitled "Ancient American Terracottas: The Human Image of the New World". It was published in Germany, and subsequently translated into French and English. "Unfortunately, the title chosen for the American edition was completely misleading", complains von Wuthenau. "The subtitle, (The Human Image in the New World) as important as the title itself, was left out, and the title was modified to 'The Art of Terracotta Pottery'."

Ever since 1965 von Wuthenau has been working on his new book which will bear the title "Semites and Negroes in Ancient America", and is to appear in the near future.

Von Wuthenau is not the only anthropologist to back such

a radical theory of pre-Columbian visitors. Well-known anthropologist Cyrus H. Gordon published a book in 1970 drawing heavily on the illustrations of von Wuthenau's first book.

Only a few months ago the University of Texas Press published a book entitled "Man across the Sea: Problems of Pre-columbian Contacts". This book is a symposium of twenty-nine scientists, backing von Wuthenau's theory.

Aside from his book, von Wuthenau wrote numerous articles and gave lectures at American universities. One of his recent lectures was given at Brandeis University, where Cyrus Gordon teaches. In a short time, the London newspaper "The Observer" will publish an article of his that will reach readers all over Europe.

One of von Wuthenau's most recent discoveries are the stele of Campeche, bearing a star of David as earring and an ancient semitic papyrus boat as hat, and a stele from Tapatlaxco, Veracruz, which is now in the museum in Mexico City, wearing a phylactery (see pictures).

The latter, according to von Wuthenau, is highly significant in that the phylactery is a semitic adornment used in Hebrew rituals. Originally, it was used in a ceremony celebrating a boy's 13th birthday, and was wrapped around the weakest forearm. On the Mayan sculpture it appears to be used as an ornament for the sacred ball

game. "Since it is wrapped around the right forearm, we can assume that the man was a left-hander", says von Wuthenau.

Other links between the old and new worlds in pre-Columbian times were found in Athen's Acropolis. The famous "plumed serpent" deity, or Quetzalcoatl, was also found in the Acropolis, which according to von Wuthenau represents another piece of overwhelming evidence.

The reason why such facts have been overlooked for so long, is, says von Wuthenau, "because people overlook the human element in the archeological findings. They are mainly interested in a God of Fire and a Goddess of Love, but don't pay enough attention to the evidence that can be drawn from replicas of normal human beings."



STELE BEARING STAR-of-David earring and papyrus boat as hat. Pattern partially covering star is thought to be water lines.



PHYLACTERY IS WORN by Mayan being readied for the sacred ball games. The phylactery is also used in Hebrew rituals, and always wound around the weaker forearm.

Dr. Lindley seeks congressional aid

(Editor's Note: The following article is an excerpt from Dr. D. Ray Lindley's report to the Board of Trustees on July 21.)

Since this will be my ninth annual and final report as President of the University of the Americas, I will forego the usual type of report. Some weeks ago the President of our board, Lic. Jess N. Dalton, the President of the Mary Street Foundation, Don Manuel Espinosa Yglesias, and I met in Washinton, D.C., with a number of the members of the House and Senate of the United States Congress in connection with our proposal for further financial assistance from Washington. I later made a second trip to Washington where I visited about twenty individual members of the four key committees whose support we must have in order to secure the grant. I then was invited to testify before the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Operations of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I believe I can best make my report to you by sharing with you the testimony which I gave before that Senate Committee. That testimony is as follows:

With the flourishing of proposals for a University of the Americas following the Second World War, there were some of us from both education and industry who came to hold the following convictions: (1) That there was a critical need of an institution of higher education which was dedicated to promoting better understanding of the United States on the part of Latin Americans and better understanding of Latin America on the part of citizens of the United States, (2) That such an institution should have its genesis from private rather than government sources, (3) That in order to get favourable reception from Latin America, the school be located on Latin American rather than United States soil, (4) That in addition to resting its case on intercultural education as a pathway to international understanding, it must justify its existence by contributing to the economic development of Latin America, (5) That while located in Latin America it must be committed to United States higher educational standards.

In Mexico City there was a school confronted with many serious problems, but possessing certain indispensable assets on which we were convinced such a school could be built. It was accredited with a United States regional accrediting association, the Southern Association of Colleges; its faculty was bilingual; and it had a Board of Trustees of fifteen business executives dedicated to its potential worth.

In January, 1963 its name was changed from Mexico City College to the University of the Americas, policies were approved to Mexicanize and internationalize the school, an ambitious long range program was adopted which involved the creation of a completely new campus, the addition of programs of study essential to the economic development of Latin America, and the forming of a Center of Interamerican Studies where research and studies could concentrate on the cultures of the Western Hemisphere.

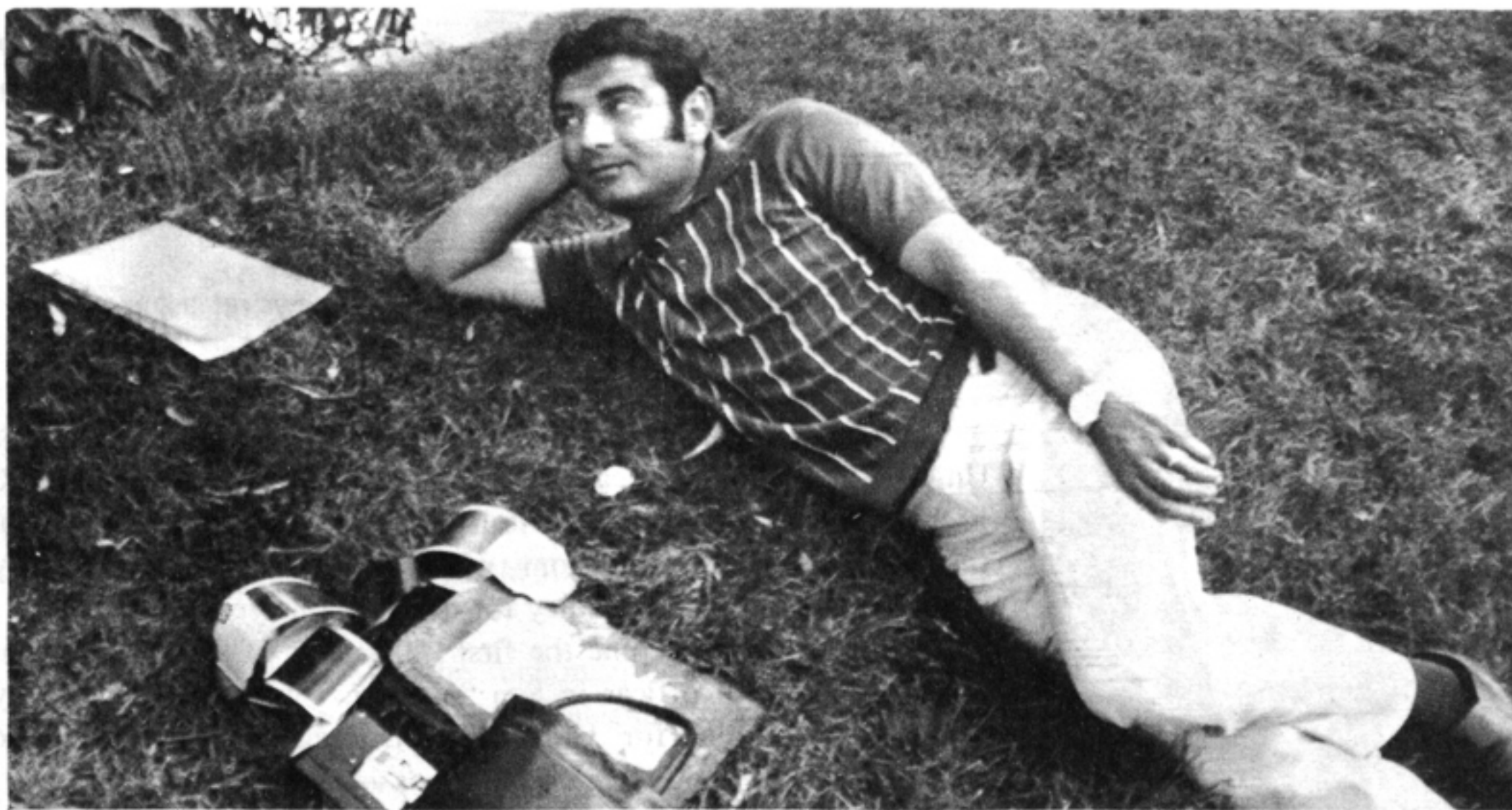
In the ensuing years the Board of Trustees has been expanded from 15 to 36, evenly divided between Mexican and North American businessmen, a Stateside charter has been granted and a Stateside Board of Trustees has been formed, and the Board of Associates expanded to 128 leading Mexican and North American businessmen. The enrollement has shown a 150% increase, with the student mix changing from 92% North Americans to 38% Latin American, with students enrolled altogether from 42 countries and 49 states of the United States. The faculty have earned their degrees in 24 countries, and although a young and as yet small school we have ex-students serving in 70 countries. There has been a 500% increase in the number of earned Doctorates in the faculty and a 250% increase in library holdings.

The school, the idea behind the school, the role and goal of the school have justified themselves in that the University of the Americas has engendered more indigenous support than any other American sponsored school abroad. Its net worth has increased from \$250,000 in 1962 to \$13,000,000 today. Other than student fees, 55% of its support has come from Mexico's largest private foundation, an additional 12% from other Mexican sources, 16% has come from foundations, corporations and individuals in the United States, and 17% from a two-million dollar grant through section 214 of the United States Foreign Assistance Act.

In 1965 the Agency for International Development approved a two million dollar grant for the construction of a new campus, subject to our getting it matched. We matched this grant four to one and constructed a new campus consisting of 26 buildings plus faculty housing located on 175 acres adjacent to Mexico's fourth largest city, the city of Puebla. A Technological Institute was created as an addition to the College of Arts and Sciences, the International Business Center and the Graduate School. The school became affiliated with the Mexican educational system and holds accreditation in both the United States and Mexico. Its bilingual graduates are in demand for jobs throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Technological Institute began with the minimum number of engineering programs. To fulfill its role, it is essential that additional technological programs be created. These include programs in food technology, marine biology, mineralogy, forestry and in urban environmental control. A new five year program has been created which requires ten million dollars in additional buildings and equipment, the other five million dollars for faculty salaries, scholarship aid and general support.

The Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, Mexico's largest, has agreed to provide the five million dollars for operating support subject to our getting the additional five million dollars for buildings and equipment from Washington. This provides an unprecedented



THE PROSECUTION RESTS...

opportunity for us to become an aura for influence throughout the Western Hemisphere which may not come again. We now have students enrolled from 17 Latin American countries, and for the school year beginning September 1971 we already have applications for the admission of 37 students from the country of Venezuela alone. As the president of one of the foundations in the United States stated in an address on our campus recently;

"We now have an educational facility in Latin America which we have not previously had. We should explore its potential to the fullest possible extent."

To this and we are dedicated, and gentlemen we invite you to join us as partners in this enterprise.

D. Ray Lindley,
President

Letters, we get letters

Editor;

I would like to ask if the relationship between North American and Mexican students is good.

The other day I was in the Snack Bar and one of my Poblano friends, Pepe, was telling us why he wouldn't invite an American girl to go with him to Alfredo's wedding. He said in a very despicable manner that the American girls could be all right to go out with once in a while, but never for anything serious. Once one of his friends took an American girl to a party and he went out for a while to buy ice, and when he came back she had left with another boy. Also he said that the American girls are only interested in someone who can pay their bills; and that one night he was at the "Animo" with some friends, three American girls asked them to buy a beer. They were drinking together and then when one of the boys wanted to kiss one of the girls they got very angry. "So what were they there for?" Pepe said.

He was studying for a year in the States and he said he saw many things he didn't like. "Well", I said, "if you think that they are really bad, why are you going out with them?" "Oh, because they are so beautiful", Pepe said. "Also you don't get any compromise with them. That is why I have many American friends."

I got very disgusted about that talk so I left. While I was leaving I met my friend Susan in the hall. She asked me to return to Puebla with her because she doesn't like to go by herself on the buses. Then Susan told me, "Mexican men are very bad. They are always bothering me and saying a lot of stupid things all the time. They think all the Americas girls are prostitutes. One day before I knew how damnable they are, I accepted a ride to come to school about 6 o'clock. But the man went the other way, and when I asked

him where we were going, he stopped the car and tried to make love. Can you believe that kind of stupidity?"

"Well, they are bad, but not all of them. I have seen your friend Liza with some wealthy Mexican boys sometimes".

"They are very stupid", Susi said. "Many of them do not speak English. They invited Liza to nice places and they tried to be as kind as they could and she was laughing at them all the time. She continued speaking English with her other friends and talked to him as if he were a fool and the other idiot just smiled. It is very funny", she concluded.

I really felt disappointed with both. Is this the kind of relationship that I have with my friends? I like American boys very much. And when I go out with them, even though we sometimes speak in English sometimes in Spanish, we try to understand each other. Sometimes they cannot accept my ideas. They think they are absurd and I do not agree with the way that they have fun. But, more or less, we are good friends, at least SINCERE. I Think that is the most important thing.

Rosalía Herrera

I have read in the Collegian and heard people talk about the apathy of students towards the school. At the same time I hear people complain that nothing gets done at the University.

One of the complaints I heard was that the Collegian appears too few times, has no news in Spanish and often publishes outdated news.

On the other hand, I have seen signs inviting people to write for their newspaper - with no results.

The Collegian appears few times because there are not enough people to write all the stories. Only two people are actually on the Collegian staff and they can't write the entire

paper. It is also the fault of the administration for having appointed too few people to run the paper.

So why don't we stop complaining and instead contribute actively to the Collegian...?

Hilda Yumiseva

As some of you might have heard, there was a rumor going around that tuition for the Fall quarter was going to be raised to US \$350.

SAUA checked up on this rumor, but was told by the President's office that no increase was planned.

But that still leaves the increase to deal with that came into effect this quarter. An increase is all right if there are some improvements going along with it. But as it was, we pay more for the same quality of services, with no improvements in sight.

In a few days, the Senate will circulate petition forms to request a tuition roll-back by the Administration.

I strongly urge you to sign; even if you will not be here to reap the benefits, we need your support to confront the Administration.

Jim Harnack
SAUA Senator

Dear Editor:

I have attended UA for two quarters and during that time I have noticed several distressing things.

Like the campus bathrooms. Though I know Mexico is not world-famous for its plumbing facilities, the situation here is critical. On an otherwise spotless campus, the bathrooms are an eyesore. Wet floors, unravelled toilet paper and (you guessed it!) unflushed johns, are common bathroom decor here. Gads, even the urinals are flooded. This school is starting to look like a bus station.

Dirty bathrooms also create health hazards. A veteran of Vietnam, I noticed that a good ten per cent of our company was in sick bay with intestinal or liver ailments - most of which could have been avoided if the

latrines had been kept clean. — UA has had a goodly number of students with hepatitis, jaundice and intestinal ailments this first year in Cholula (God knows what the bathrooms looked like in Mexico). Though many blamed the cafeteria food, I suggest looking in the bathroom stalls for the guilty party!

I hope the Collegian will print this letter as a public service. If these conditions continue to get worse (and they aren't getting any better), it won't be long before all bathroom facilities are totally unusable and students (caught in a pinch) will be forced to run into the fields. And so it goes.

Name withheld by request

Editor;

I feel it is about time that something is done about the poor quality of the Health Services. For a school with an enrollment of up to 1,200 students, a Doc who shows up for one hour a day (if he is punctual), just isn't the right thing to have.

So I am told there is a nurse on 24-hour duty. Well, my personal experience tells me otherwise. A couple of days ago my girlfriend developed a bladder infection at 10:30 p.m. So we trod over to the boys' dorm and knock on room 32, where the nurse is living. She, of course, has already been in bed and is none too happy about being awakened; and has to be convinced that this is really an emergency. Finally we make it down to the medicine room in the clinic, only to find out that there are no pills at all that can be used for bladder infections.

The pills that my girlfriend needed could have been bought in Cholula without any trouble, but the farmacies are closed at that hour. I am told by the nurse that there is a farmacy near Comercial Mexicana in Puebla that is open until this time of the night - so what do you do if you don't have a car?

I think it is very irresponsible on the part of the Administration and the Clinic, to run such a set-up. I don't expect the Administration will do anything to change the situation, but luckily I won't be around much longer. I learned my lesson, I'm keeping my own stock of medicine now.

Name withheld on request

All of us the University wish to express our sympathy to Gonzalo and Lidia Ruiz over the decease of their daughter Katia, which occurred on August 10th. Sorrow has a powerful affect on the human being, but it is an integral part of life. We hope they will be able to accept this tragedy without bitterness and that their present sorrow may slowly be replaced by new hope.

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Discotheque Opens up

On Saturday, July 17, Tiffany's Discotheque opened its doors to the public.

Located right across from the university gate, Tiffany's is a convenient place to have a wild evening. The place is luxuriously equipped and once you enter it, it is hard to believe that you are still in Cholula.

There is a cover charge of \$12.50 M.N., but drinks are cheaper than in comparable places in Puebla.

Tiffany's features four speakers arranged in a semi-circle above the dance floor to provide coverage for the whole room. They are hooked up to coloured lights, and in addition a strobe light can be switched on.

Tables too are arranged in a semi-circle around the dance floor and the walls serve as backs for booths, each able to seat two or three couples.

On the inauguration day, Tiffany's boasted a full house, with patrons from both Puebla and UA attending.

Sr. Joaquín Díaz, manager of the discotheque, explained that they expect to cater to Mexicans as well as students.

"Although Tiffany's is

located right across from the University, we did not put it there primarily for students. We expect people to come from Puebla as well as from Mexico City once the publicity has spread", said Díaz.

As far as publicity is concerned, Díaz will keep the guests in the dark.

"One Saturday you will come here, and Sergio Méndez will be playing. We will have famous groups playing here, but we will never announce the exact date. We are in the final stages of getting a contract with Santana, and some time after that Sergio Méndez will come here", added Mr. Díaz.

Prices will always be the same, independent of who is performing at Tiffany's.

"We don't do it to make money in the short run, but mainly for publicity purposes. People will start asking about Tiffany's soon", Díaz said.

All in all, Tiffany's is something that has been lacking in Cholula. Combining a pleasant atmosphere with reasonable prices, one does not have to go to Puebla anymore to find good entertainment.



GEORGE P. ELLIOTT, modern novelist, relaxes after an hour-long reading of his works.

Bureaucracy -- UA's best organized activity

By Kim Harnack

On June 28, the Collegian requested a simple metal cabinet with several levels for storage purposes. The same day memoes were sent to Capitán Aguilera, Dr. La Fontaine, and Mr. Jacobes requesting such a cabinet. Two days later Mr. Jacobes assured the Collegian that there would be no problem in receiving such a cabinet, and to contact Capitán Aguilera.

Capitán Aguilera at the time was in Mexico City so we had to wait till he returned. About a week later, we were told to contact Mr. Esquivel who according to Mr. Jacobes, had received instructions to issue a metal cabinet. A call to Mr. Esquivel revealed that he knew nothing of such instructions, and he told us he would contact Mr. Jacobes again.

Days went by, and around the 9th of July we got a call from Dr. La Fontaine's office informing us that a purchase requisition had to be made out. I signed the form the same day.

Three days later another call informed us that the first requisition had been made out wrong and to please sign another form. The new form was signed the same day, July 12. Today, August 5, the metal cabinet has arrived -- unassembled. A call to maintenance reveals that no workers are available today to assemble the cabinet, maybe tomorrow.

From the day we requested the cabinet until its delivery it took almost 1 month and 1 week.

My questions are: why wasn't I told in the first place that a requisition form was necessary? Why did it take so long to discover that the first requisition form was made out wrong? Why did it take so long to have the unassembled cabinet come from Puebla? Why...? Why...?



Mr. Jack Bloom Kubisch, Minister Counselor of the U.S. Embassy in México, on his left Dr. James Hamon, Chairman of the History and International Relations Department, during a luncheon offered to him by UA a few minutes before he gave a lecture on US-Latin American relations to a gathering of students. Mr. Kubisch has spent a great deal of time working in Latin America for the US government, and so has perhaps a better picture of the real situation than the average person. The conference, given by someone who was personally involved in recent crises faced by the US, was of special interest to students who do not have the opportunity of observing all the ramifications of a crisis in person.

Literary moralist drops in at UA

George P. Elliott, novelist, playwright, poet, essayist, and critic, visited UA from July 19 to 24. While he was here, he participated in various discussions with students and members of the faculty.

The topic of the Forum on Monday, July 19th, was photography. The discussion revolved around such questions as "Is photography art?" "Which is the superior art form, photography or painting?" "Why should one be superior to the other?" "Why is photography not art?" and, of course, the perennial faithful, chewed-up question, "What is art?"

Mr. Elliott spoke as a photography critic and as an artist in his own right, and told of some of the people he knows intimately who were professional photographers.

Dr. Wachter, with his usual flair, managed to stir up controversy whenever the discussion came to an impasse. Swesey contrived to raise eyebrows, also as usual, and was very amusing. Reilley, of course, carried the art-philosophy end of all arguments.

Silence is an excellent thing to maintain during a reading, but Mr. Elliott must have been rather surprised, when, on Tuesday night, after reading from his works for close to an hour, no one had a comment to make. The reading was first a short story as related by a child, about events such as getting a little brother and tagging along on his aunt's date.

The story was funny, the character of the child charming, and was told with sensitivity. Then he read from a very long poem from the collection of "Fever and Chills", which was less exciting. The subject was infidelity in modern marriage, and the poem missed the point in trying to express the anguish, love, and boredom of two people, and simply gave a rather sad, grey account of a stultifyingly common situation.

The last few short poems were colourful and witty, with varied content.

After the reading his audience, plus quite a few previously unseen members of the faculty and the student body, repaired to the Faculty Lounge for a cocktail. Unfortunately, few of them knew what the occasion was, and even fewer of them knew who Elliott was. It is too bad, as has been said many times before, that there is little positive interest in anything by hard-core UAers, since much can be learned from men such as George P. Elliott and others who "drop in".

Action filled art prof's past

Who's the tall guy teaching photography in the Art Department? Bob Trostle. Who's Bob Trostle?

Well he was born in Cleveland but didn't stay there long. After receiving a B.A. and M.A. in History from the University of California he went on to receive his "Docteur d'histoire" from the Sorbonne. Then he went back to U. of C. to teach and was the founder and first editor of the *Journal of Social History*. The groves of academe grew quite old and cold so he decided to leave and seek his fortune.

His first assignment was as stringer for the Chicago American in Paris, then NBC in Damascus, then the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company in Cairo, then Blackstar Agency in Beirut. He finally took a permanent assignment with Keystone Press in Damascus to cover the Middle East. He was first in line during the May War in Lebanon; was literally, not figuratively, bombed in Cairo; and spent fourteen days under a table in Aman during a civil war.

He asked for a quieter assignment.

He got Cholula, points south and the Caribbean.

A lot of places around the neighbourhood need "remodeling", but the local school in San Andres is in bad need of help. So... a bunch of people from UA, who happen to think that kids are important, decided to get involved and give a little time.

But... we need a lot of hands to paint and do assorted clean-up jobs. The kids, when we started, sat three to a desk, had no lights in the classrooms. Now they have light, but the place still has to be painted. Come and help. Bob Houston has details.

SAUA back on scene

The SAUA government has come back onto UA's scene to concern itself with student affairs until new elections in the fall.

At its organizational meeting, SAUA president Leslie Johnson, together with the Senate, drew up the summer budget and set forth plans for the remaining weeks.

Among those plans figure one



Exec. Council Johnson

or more beer busts (the first to be held at the school's new site) the regular discotheque; and the purchase of books for the library.

The Summer government, under the leadership of President Johnson, consists of the Senate and the Court. Ken del Valle is president of the Senate, with Eugenio Pérez Rivero acting as president *pro tempore*. An-



Del Valle Harnack

other member of the senate is Giorgio Cevasco.

Justices of the Student Court are John Gimoets, Jack Feldman, Preston Higgins, and Michael Sher.

President Johnson also appointed several members of his cabinet. Daphne Pierre is



Cevasco Ashwell

acting Minister of Finance, Ani Ashwell is Minister of Information, and Kim Harnack is member of the Financial Investigation Committee.



Pérez Rivero Gemoets

UA alumni "do well" as executives

Recently a representative of the Personnel Department of Procter & Gamble de Mexico visited the office of Assistant Dean of Students, Gonzalo Ruiz, to discuss the placement of UA students with his company. Sr. Alfredo A. Arango told Ruiz that Procter & Gamble is interested in students with all types of educational backgrounds, not just business majors. They are interested in undergraduates as well as graduates.

Applications and reading material can be obtained from the Dean of Student's office in the Administration building. "We encourage students to come and fill out applications so that at a later date a representative of the company can come to the campus to give further information and personal interviews". "This job placement is not exclusively for México", Ruiz added, "because the interviews can be sent to local representatives in the States."

According to Sr. Arango, Procter & Gamble is particularly interested in the UA student because he has proved to do singularly well in business and because he should be, in theory, bilingual.

Living vs. Learning, week cut

Through a decision by the University Council, UA is this quarter trying out a four-day week in all classes from Monday through Thursday. This gives the students a chance to travel through Mexico and to see practically the evidence of what they are being taught.

The nine week summer session is also an innovation. In previous years the summer quarter has been divided into two five-week sessions which were very intensive, having two hour class sessions. The continuous nine week session will also allow the student more time to assimilate what he is learning.

Both universities and commercial companies are experimenting in the U.S. with the four and even three day week. At UA if positive results are seen in classroom performance, attendance and grades, the four-day week will be instituted for the regular scholastic year.

Intercultural group meets

The Human Relations Institute in Mexican Culture, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, initiated a course at UA on July 28, to last until August 19. The purpose of the Institute is to provide an opportunity for residents of the US and Mexico to participate in a unique international educational experience. Participants will get to know people representing various backgrounds, learn about Mexico, exchange ideas and face up to problems of intergroup relations which confront Mexico and the US. Mrs. Helia Box is director of the Institute.

New methods to investigate skeletal remains

An investigation on the skeletal remains from the archaeological site of Tlatelolco in Mexico City, is being carried out by a research team under the direction of Alejandro Estrada, visiting lecturer for the summer at UA, and professor of Anthropology at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Canada. The members of the research team are: Raymond and Barbara Cox, anthropology graduates from St. Mary's University; José A. Pompa, former anthropology student at UA; María Elena Salas and Josefina Mansilla, who are currently enrolled in the M.A. program in physical anthropology at ENAH in Mexico City, and Helmut Publ, M.A. candidate in Anthropology at UA.

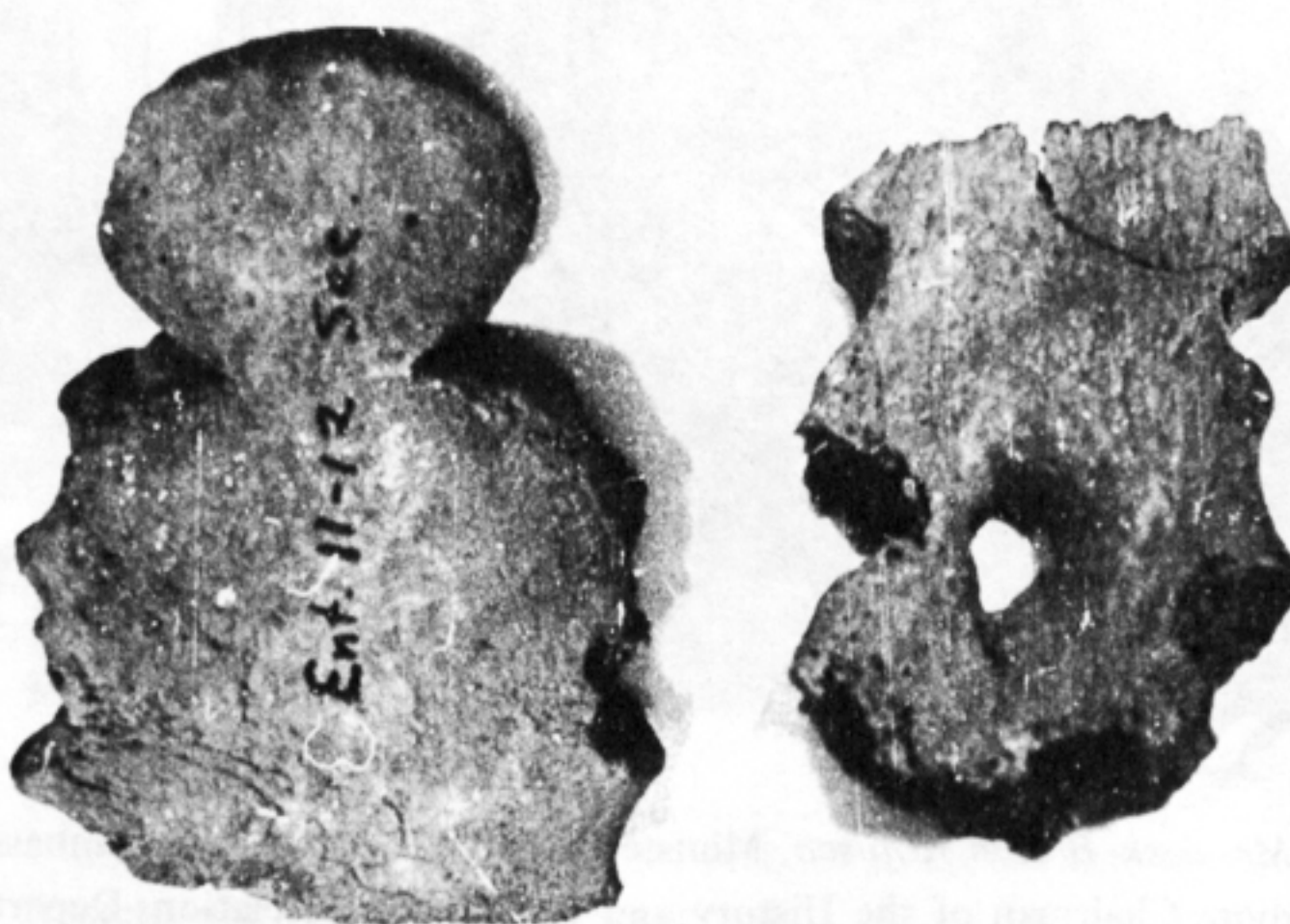
The investigation is being supported by a research grant provided by St. Mary's University. The laboratory of physical anthropology at the Museum of Anthropology, under the direction of professor Arturo Romano, has provided the necessary facilities and equipment to accomplish the objectives of the research. UA's anthropology department is also contributing with its facilities.

The material (200 burials) was from excavations at different times by archaeologists P. Rul, V. Segovia, and E. Contreras in the early 60's and is dated to Post-classic times.

The reason for choosing this skeletal collection is due, first, to the importance of the archaeological site in pre-conquest times and second, that very little is known about the biological make-up of this group. Only two studies have been carried out on this collection. One by Dr. E. Davalos, which dealt with the types of skull deformation, and the other, a more recent one, done by two physical anthropologists from the Museum, deals with statures.

Our research is the third study done on this collection, and the first in which a functional approach to the study of bones will be applied, by considering them as structures whose development and function are intimately linked to the internal (genetic) and external (physical and cultural) environments. The importance of a study of this nature is vital because ancient skeletal material provides our only real biological link with individuals and populations, therefore, skeletal analysis is necessary not only for understanding past-present evolution, but also for societal reconstruction, which is incomplete without an examination of the physique and health of the group. Furthermore, bone is sensitive to such growth regulators as mechanical stress, nutritional intake, climate and disease. That is, to physical, biological, and cultural influence. For these reasons, its classification and analysis is of great importance for the study of both biological and cultural evolution.

In view of the ideas expressed above and to time limitation, the objective of the research is to concentrate not on the analysis of the whole skeleton, but only on part of it. The bones under



STERNUM WITH sused Xiphoid process due to old age.

LOWER PART OF Sternum (breast-bone) with a perforation.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Arturo Romano, director of the Museum of Anthropology; Barbara and Raymond Cox and Alejandro Estrada from St. Mary's University, examining skull from Tlatelolco.

consideration, when they are articulated in the living, are known as the Upper Girdle, and they are the Scapula, Clavicle, and Sternum. These bones are being measured and examined for the following purposes:

To find out the morphological characteristics of this population; to see if there are any morphological and metrical differences in the bones of both sexes; to determine a new method for sexing on basis of the metrical and morphological data; to find out what pathologies affected these bones; to find out which functional, physical and or cultural factors could be involved in the size and shape of the scapula, clavicle, and sternum, individually, and of the upper girdle as a whole; i.e. differences could be due to the genetic constitution of the population, to a high altitude environment (Tlatelolco is situated at 7,000 ft. above sea level), or to the different kinds of occupations the people were involved in (division of labor by sex and social status require different degrees of muscular effort); to see, through comparison, how these populations are similar or dissimilar morphologically and/or metrically, to other groups in other parts of the world (comparative material exists from Europe, North America and Australia); to provide new standards of morphological and metrical classification and analysis for present and future Mesoamerican skeletal material and from elsewhere; furthermore, in order to provide a comparative group sample from Mesoamerica, another group of burials (at least 50 skeletons) from either Tlatilco or Cholula will be examined.

Due to the state of preservation of the material, only adult skeletons are being used. The age of the skeletons is being determined by examining the degree of ossification of the bones and from the analysis of the dentition of the skulls.

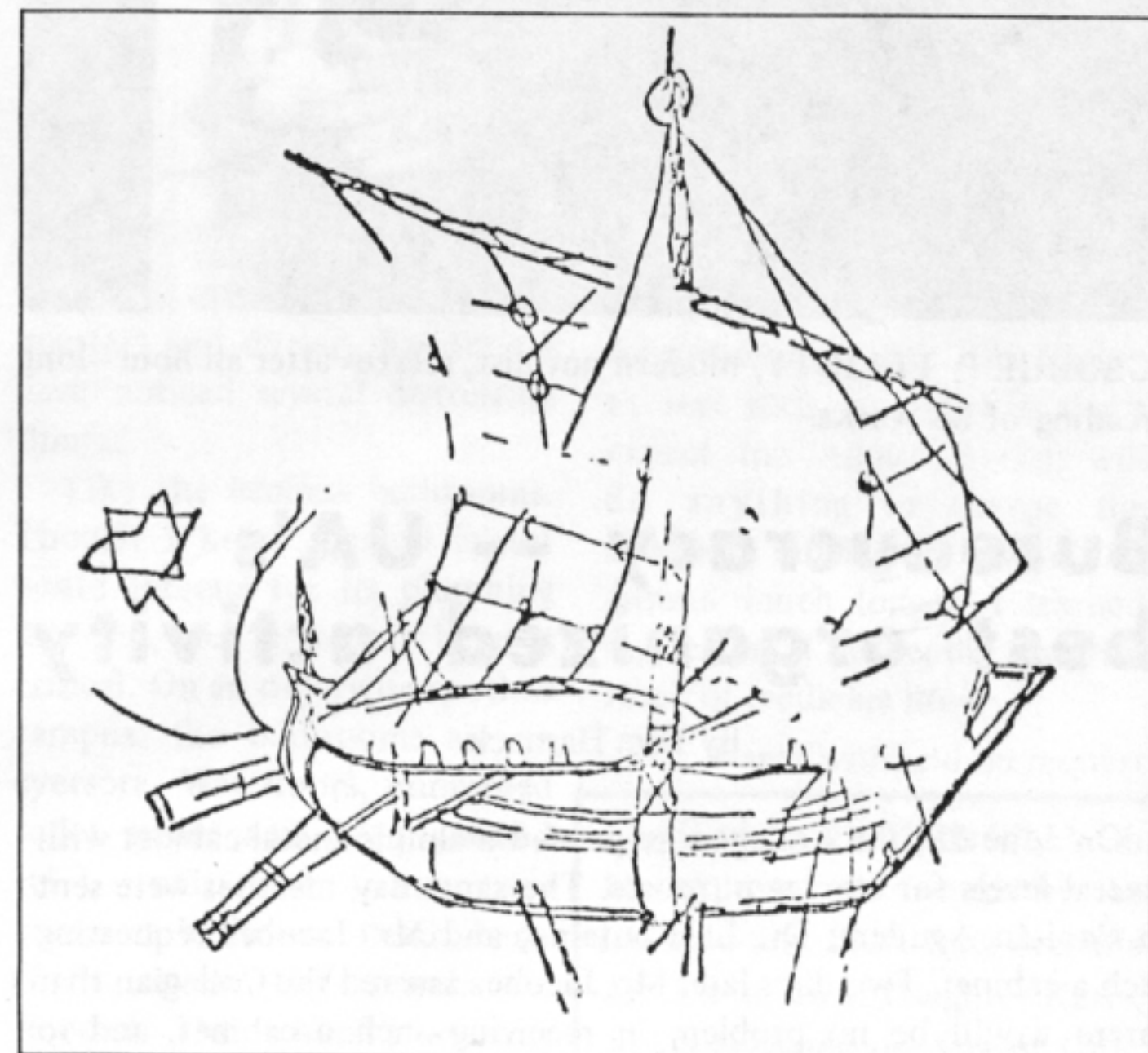
The sex of the skeletons will be obtained using morphological criteria and sophisticated mathematical models. According to prior studies on this group, by T. Jaen and S. López, (unpublished), the stature of the people from Tlatelolco for males is 161.7 cm., and for females 148.0 cm.

The laboratory work will be finished by the end of August, then the data will be taken to Canada by professor Estrada to be processed and interpreted with the aid of the computer equipment at St. Mary's University. A preliminary report will be published by UA (anthropological magazine) and by the National Institute of Anthropology in Mexico City. The results of the research will be published in scientific journals in Canada, France and the US, and they will be presented at the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, to be held in April of 1972 at the University of Kansas.

Pictures back Wuthenau's theory



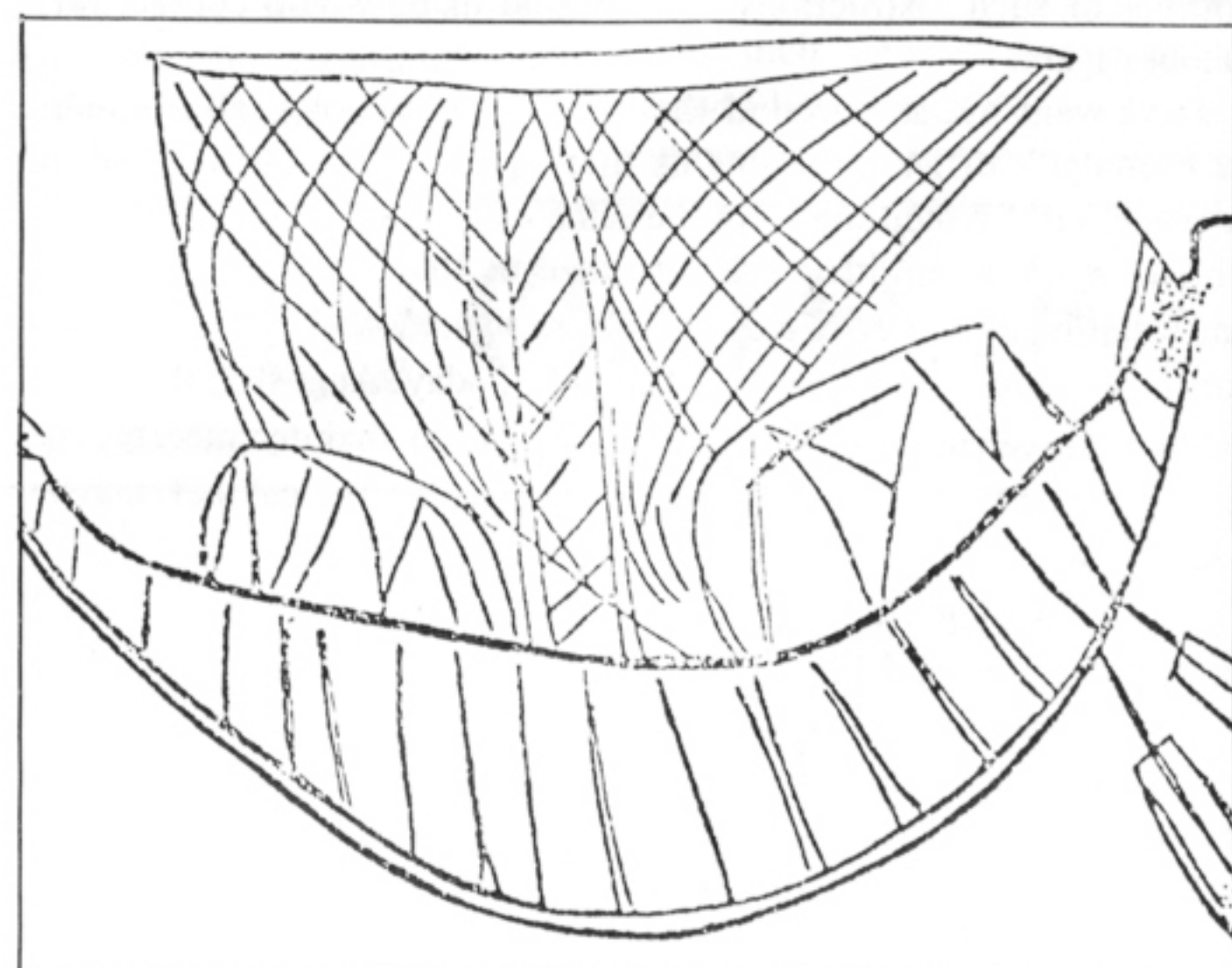
Detail showing the feathers on the Bearded Human Headed Serpents (from a pediment of an archaic temple on the Athenian Acropolis). Illustration from *BEFORE COLUMBUS: Links Between the Old World and Ancient America* by Cyrus H. Gordon. Crown Publishers, Inc.



Merchantman from Beit-Shecarim. 2nd-3rd century A.D. (after Patai).



Merchantman from Beit-Shecarim. 2nd-3rd century A.D. (after Bowen).



THE BAT CREEK stone bearing Canaanite inscription and excavated in Tennessee. Illustration from *Before Columbus: Links between the old World and Ancient America*, by Cyrus H. Gordon. Crown Publishers, Inc.