

# MEXICO CITY *Collegian*

Vol. 15, Nº 7

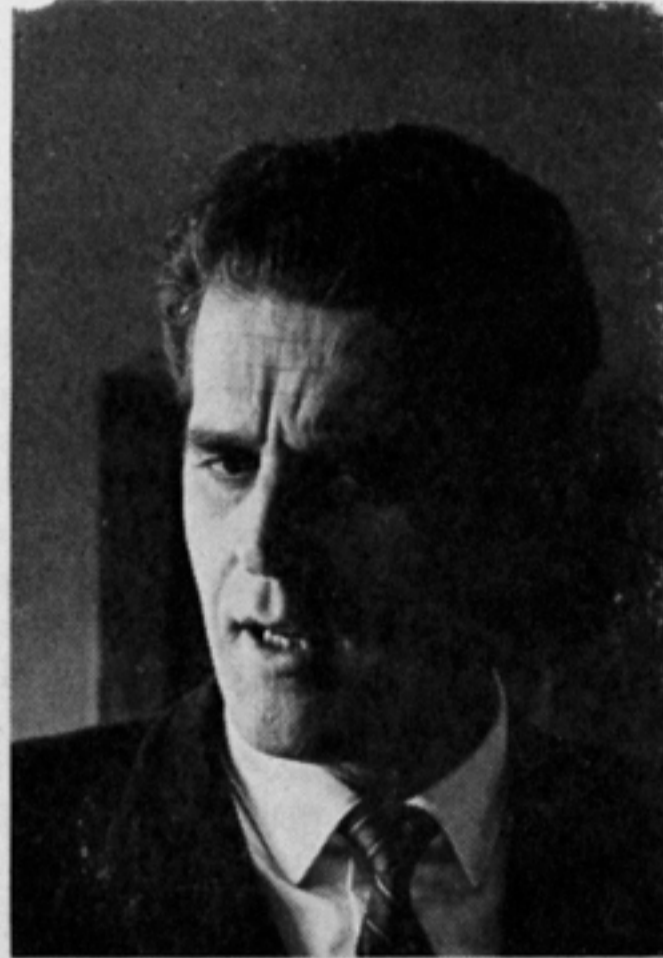
Km. 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Thursday, February 22, 1962

## First Faculty Group Receives Baird Grants



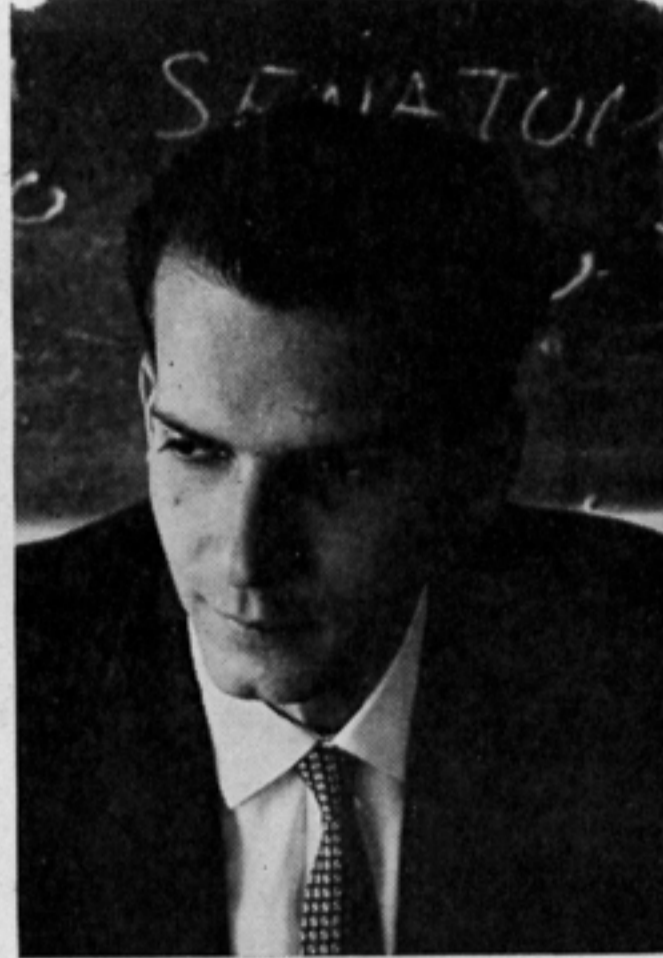
Srta. M. Elena Alemán



Sr. H. López Suárez



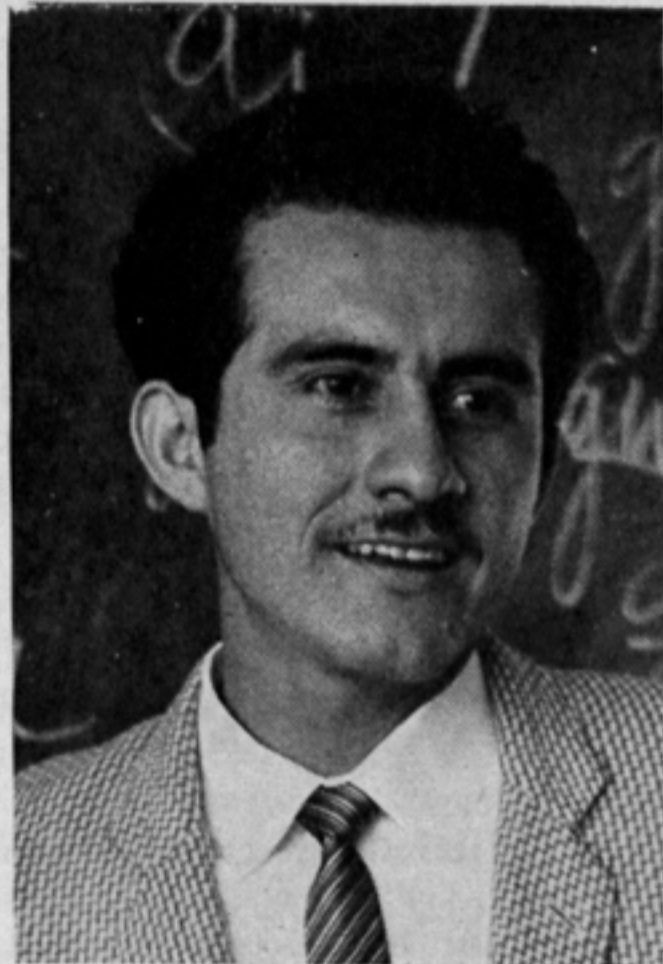
Srta. C. Guzmán



Sr. A. Souto A.



Sra. C. M. de Angulo



Sr. E. S. Reyes V.



Sra. M. Solá de S.



Sra. J. Mariscal

Eight members of the MCC Spanish Department have received two year grants-in-aid from the newly established Frank B. Baird, Jr. Foundation to continue advanced studies at institutions of higher learning in Mexico City and to engage in research.

### Grant Donor Compliments Spanish Dept

Frank B. Baird, Jr., founder and sole trustee of the foundation of the same name which recently established a \$75,000 dollar grants-in-aid fund for Mexico City College, considers MCC to be the best place for students of Spanish to study.

Baird came to the college last fall to improve his Spanish and will stay until the end of this quarter. He hopes to return to the MCC campus this summer to continue his Spanish studies.

Now retired, the Baird Foundation trustee was born in 1902 in Marquette, Michigan. He entered Harvard University in 1921, graduating four years later.

The Baird Foundation was originally a family foundation. Baird's brothers had different ideas about how to invest the money, so it was agreed to form three separate foundations. The Frank B. Baird, Jr. Foundation is presently worth a little more than \$2,000,000 dollars.

been approved by the foundation and have accepted the grants are: Srta. María Elena Alemán, Srta. Concepción M. de Angulo, Srta. Carmen Guzmán, Sr. Horacio López Suárez, Srta. Josefina Mariscal, Sr. E. Saúl Reyes Velázquez, Srta. María Solá de Sellarés, and Sr. Arturo Souto Alabarce.

The recipients of the grants form part of one group eligible for aid under the aegis of the Baird Foundation. In all, five groups of professors will receive grants. The purpose of aid for the first group, to which the above professors belong, is to assist instructors in the department of Spanish in broadening their cultural and intellectual horizons by continuing advanced studies at an institution of higher learning in Mexico City and/or engaging in research in their specialized fields. These instructors will continue teaching assignments at MCC.

The purpose of grants to the second group, whose members are yet to be named, is to permit individual instructors in the department of Spanish to study in foreign universities for a stipulated period of time with a primary objective of completing studies for an advanced degree, engaging in research in their specialized fields, or studying new instructional methods and techniques for the teaching of Spanish.

Three other categories of teachers at MCC are also eligible for aid under terms of the Baird grant: Visiting professors of

(Continued On Page 3)

## Annual Art Contest Set

The art department announces that plans are underway for the 13th Annual MCC Art Exhibition which will take place next quarter. The yearly competition is open to all students regardless of their department major.

The shows are given in the Mexican-American Cultural Institute in Mexico City, and are open to the public. The works that are entered will be judged by a professional jury and prizes will be awarded in the following categories: painting, oil, plastics, watercolor, gouache, encaustic, collage, etc.; prints, etching, linoleum, woodcut, photography, silk screen and other techniques; and drawing, pencil, pen and ink, conté, silver paint, charcoal, pastel, etc.

The jury also selects one work, not necessarily an award winner, for purchase and retention in the college's permanent collection.

### Psychiatrist Speaks

Dr. S. Parres, psychiatrist and well-known author of books in his field, will present a talk entitled "Are You Considering Psychoanalysis?" on Friday, February 23, at 8:15 p. m. in the college theater. The lecture is presented under the sponsorship of the MCC Psychology Club.

### Delta Sigma Holds Car Rally Feb 24

The Delta Sigma Pi Fraternity is holding a car rally on February 24.

The rally will be co-ed with the girls as co-pilots. There must be at least one registered MCC student in each car.

When the cars reach their destination, there will be a picnic where trophies will be awarded for first, second, and third places, depending on the cars that come closest to the set time limit.

## Patrick And Stowell To Fight Bulls

On March 3 at 4:00 p. m., the Student Council and students of Mexico City College in conjunction with Politécnico will sponsor a bullfight and fiesta.

The festival will take place at the Rancho del Charro located at Ejército Nacional and Schiller in Polanco. The first event will be a parade of queens from the both schools. The queens will enter the plaza in convertibles and will be dressed in typical Mexican and Spanish costumes. It is estimated that at least sixteen automobiles will take part in the parade. A committee has been appointed and selection of queens is underway.

After the queens have been seated, a representative from MCC will start the *paseo* on horseback. He will receive the symbolic keys from the authorities. The main parade of the matadors and their *cuadrillas* will follow.

The bullfight itself has been carefully planned. John Patrick (Jacobos), a graduate international relations student and former professional *torero*, and Alan Stowell, a junior psychology major and aspiring professional matador, have volunteered their services and will represent the students of MCC. The competition from Politécnico will be Juan Navarro, a junior business administration major and José Luis Labastida, a mechanical engineering junior. Both Navarro and Labastida have had considerable experience in festivals.

*Novillos* from a well known ranch that raises only fighting bulls have been purchased and will be available to be viewed by

the public on Thursday, March 1. The animals will be pure bred fighting animals.

The invitation to participate in the bullfight and fiesta was extended to the Student Council of MCC by the Student Council of Politécnico. The invitation was carefully considered before final acceptance was made. The president of the MCC Student

Council appointed a committee to study the matter from a financial point of view as well as from the standpoint of its advisability. After due consideration, the committee reported its recommendations to the Student Council. A vote was taken and passed in favor of participation.

The students of MCC have been given the opportunity of

participating in an event that is an integral part of the Mexican culture.

"The goodwill that can be established and the possibilities of other exchanges between MCC students and other organizations in Mexico will depend to a large extent on the manner in which the MCC students conduct themselves," says the Student Council.



**OLE! OLE!** — Alan Ward Stowell demonstrates the proper way to execute the *derechazo*, a basic pass with the *muleta*, while Juan Navarro of Politécnico simulates the bull while running horns. John Patrick (left rear), and José Luis Labastida (right rear) look on. All four matadors will appear in the bull fight festival in the Rancho del Charro on March 3 at 4:00 p. m.

### FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE, WINTER QUARTER, 1962

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th	
8:00 classes	8:00-10:00
11:00 classes	10:30-12:30
14:00 classes	13:00-15:00
Conflicts	15:30-17:30
THURSDAY, MARCH 15th	
9:00 classes	8:00-10:00
12:00 classes	10:30-12:30
15:00 classes	13:00-15:00
Conflicts	15:30-17:30
FRIDAY, MARCH 16th	
10:00 classes	8:00-10:00
13:00 classes	10:30-12:30
16:00 classes	13:00-15:00
Conflicts	15:30-17:30

# Mexico City Has New Literary Experiments

Energy, or vital expression is a re-current activity of man. Like the seasons, particular holidays, man also rises to an occasion. One might wait until he is completely ready to enfold a lifetime of experience and contemplation; another may burst forth sporadically, endowed with the need to act each time his reactions are positive equations. This energy, especially literary vitality, is always imminent and unpredictable. It can be the beginning of a journey: the making of a renaissance or an exhausting attempt to induce life into previous failures.

Mexico City and MCC have recently become involved in two experiments that are indicative of a vital necessity, man's literary needs. The first issues of two independent publications are now circulating throughout Mexico City and on campus. They are the *Mexico Quarterly Review* and the *Plumed Horn*.

**Poetry**, short stories, criticism, art reproductions, and photography are in the makeup of these two reviews, which have English and Spanish texts. In contrast, each publication is radically different from the other. Aesthetically, one reveals the mind of an editor that is select and orderly, where the other is primarily concerned with bulk, forcing comments out of a narrow literary fashion, and ending up with more confusion than explicit statements.

The *Mexico Quarterly* is reviewed on these pages by Mr. Coley Taylor. As welcomed as the *Quarterly*, the *Plumed Horn* has indirectly made its bid for a private audience. Its scope is narrow. There is the heavy hangover from *Beat* concepts throughout its pages. Mainly concerned with glorifying the Ketchums, Ginsbergs, and Henry Millers, the magazine negates its purpose of becoming a literary review by maintaining its position with a dying theme. The theme is random, withered, and uneven for the sake of saying something, instead of being geared towards literary effort, where one poem is as different and revealing as another, one story penetrates as much varied experience as another, and each photograph strengthens the overall composition of the review: not included for the sake of a fad, pinups of authors to be revered by their literary followers. It appears that the *Plumed Horn* has the ample space for bulk. It is hoped that more care in selectivity, towards a variety of literary efforts is sought for later issues.

Both publications are without a doubt important events. As there are talented individuals in the community, there is also that necessary potential of readers. As there is room for many new literary publications, there is also the responsibility that each magazine has to the overall literary tradition so vital and often ignored, within the western community.

R. J. S.

## PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



CARNIVAL IN TEPOZTLAN

The four days of Carnival, which take place just before Lent, can be enjoyed in various parts of Mexico.

Teopoztlán, the small village a half hour's ride from Cuernavaca, is where the *Chinelos* dance. Wearing colorful costumes, huge head-dresses and strange masks with beards, and carrying large standards, they approach the main square from various sections of the village in groups, each with its own musicians.

Once inside the square they dance, sometimes one group alone, sometimes various groups at the same time. The dancing and parading start around four o'clock every day from Saturday to Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, and go on until late at night. After dark fireworks add to the gaiety of the occasion. *Without cutting classes* the dances can be watched either Saturday or Sunday.

### Magazine Review

## Mexico Quarterly Material Rated 'First Quality'

To evaluate a new review on its first issue is a rather difficult assignment ordinarily, since the material in a first number may reveal more in the way of good intentions than in performance. In this respect, *The Mexico Quarterly Review* is an exception: the material presented is of first quality, except for the reproduction of photographs, which are printed on the text paper rather than on coated stock. The photographs, by Marilú Pease, are interesting shots of the ball-oon-sellers' pilgrimage at the Basilica of Guadalupe, one of the most "exotic" sights of the year in the Federal District, and, although they are poorly reproduced, one can see that they are expertly taken.

Two articles on some contemporary painters in Mexico, the "New Humanists" as Selden Rodman names them, or the "Interioristas" as they were called here at their first group exhibit in July, 1961, present interesting comment on this latest art movement, Rodman discussing these "Insiders" from an outsider position (that is, New York), and Arnold Belkin from the "inside" as a member of the group. Rodman's article is not in any real sense a critical evaluation; it is correctly titled "Homage to Mexico's New Humanists"—in other words more in the nature of a gallery blurb, and its final line: "The spirit may yet burn brightly enough to save Western art in its darkest hour" would seem to be a slight exaggeration of the condition of Western art. Belkin's article, "Brief History of Painting Movement" is interesting and informative. One hopes that in further numbers of the *Review* there will be other discussions of Mexican art, a very helpful feature of a review which is to be instrumental in cultural *intercambio*.

The poetry in this first number of the *Review* is of a very high

order, with Octavio Paz, Tomás Segovia, and Marco Antonio Montes de Oca contributing. The translations are superb, certainly an unusual value. The poems of these Mexican authors are subtle and metaphysical and offer an unusual challenge to a translator. Both Spanish and English versions are given for comparison. Ramón Xirau's essay on the poetry of Octavio Paz is illuminating and one hopes that it may be reprinted in Stateside journals so that the great work of Mexico's leading contemporary poet may receive wider attention north of the Border.

### Alumni Notes

Gene P. Bardwell who was awarded his B. A. from MCC in 1960, is enrolled in the graduate program of education and training in social work in the School of Social Welfare at Florida State University. He has been granted a study stipend from the Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare to further his studies.

Frank Allan Kettles, who received his B. A. from MCC in 1957, has recently received his M. A. from the University of Rochester.

George K. Yamada, who received his B. A. from MCC in 1953, is currently managing the editorial section of *The News*. He is also operating an editorial enterprise (publishing and printing) in the Colonia Industrial of Mexico City.

Mary H. Poole, who attended the 1961 summer session at MCC, was married recently to Edward Molina in Golden, Colorado.

### Inquiring Reporter

## What Sight Would You Import Home?

By Risé Cameron

When an American visits Mexico, he finds himself comparing the two countries almost all the time. The most common reaction is to wish upon Mexico many of the conveniences of the United States and to forget that the United States might profit equally well from some Mexican institutions. In a quest to find the things about Mexico that Americans like well enough to take home, MCC students were asked, "What is one thing you have seen in Mexico that you would like to see in the United States?"

"Tequila!" immediately replied Kent Ahrens, a grad student from Dartmouth College.

Three Ohio State juniors all commented on the low Mexican prices. Two-cent telephone calls were a favorite of Pat Boggs, and Nancy McKinstry says she finds the bargains at the Toluca market delightful.

Dick Erbaugh summed things up when he said, "I suppose my first reaction would be that I'd like to see the cheap liquor in the States. Actually, I think most things down here are priced according to their value instead of at three times their worth as you often see at home."

Sylvia Corey, a sophomore from Kent State University, likes the Mexican climate. "Right now everyone is tramping around in snow at Kent," she said, "I could

really enjoy sunny weather every winter."

Rodney Ferguson, a full-time MCC student said, "Architecture. The Mexicans employ new ideas in architecture that the United States takes years to adopt."

Commenting on Mexican art, Todd Lundy, a senior from the University of Oregon, stated, "There is a freedom of design just all over the place. Here on the buildings at MCC, on the sidewalks downtown—art work that you would never see in the United States. The Mexicans have real courage in their designs."

A sophomore from the University of Washington, Sue Perry, said she also liked the art, "particularly the fountains."

"The Mexican people's adeptness at living. Their love of conversation—their love of life," was cited by Marcie Foltz, Kent State University junior, as a quality Americans might adopt. Lynn Hardee, an Ohio State University junior, would like to see American men develop the good manners of Mexican men.

An MCC senior from Texas, Lester Meyers, made the final inclusive statement, "I think the United States has everything you can see in Mexico—except all the interesting Mexicans."



Tod Lundy



Nancy McKinstry



Marcie Foltz

## Two Letters To The Editor

"WQIM has come of age." This statement seems to have caused some controversy. Exactly what is WQIM? Is it a clearing house for intentions? Is it an organization set up to administer psychological tests to determine who will use his stay in Mexico for what? Is it an organization which should pass judgement on who should or who shouldn't spend a Winter Quarter in Mexico? Or is it rather an opportunity, and nothing else?

Has there been a census taking at the so called "daily sundeck ritual"? I am constantly being reminded that there are only 175 WQIMers at MCC while there are 652 regular students. I wish I possessed the ability to distinguish between a WQIM thigh and a regular student's thigh. I also wish I could detect mental awareness by one's position in relation to the sun.

"The world needs the knowledge that the WQIMers could acquire in Mexico." Where does a WQIMer, or for that matter any visitor to Mexico, acquire this knowledge? In a classroom which could be duplicated anywhere in the United States? Or rather in his relations with the Mexican people? No one can "find" Mexico at MCC. Mexico is beyond the limit of the MCC gates. It's beyond those gates that WQIMers should be observed. And beyond those gates is where a distinction should be made, and I don't believe there is any between a WQIMer and any other student at MCC.

Until MCC institutes some test of maturity for students before they come to Mexico, there are certainly going to be immature students here. Immaturity is a part of the personality, not a part of WQIM.

Ron Casteel

In the previous issue of the *Collegian*, a letter was printed expressing a typical attitude of the regular students here at Mexico City College. Mr. Hardin, the author of the letter, wrote that he has "not been impressed by the maturity of the WQIMers." I wonder how many of us he has taken the trouble to get to know.

It is true that many WQIM students are not here to experience and gain a deeper awareness of Latin American society and people. On the other hand, I think it should be pointed out that all "regulars" at MCC are not mature, scholarly students of Mexican culture.

I, an immature and unintelligent WQIMer, have not been impressed by the maturity of the "regulars" here. To use Mr. Hardin's words, I have, on the contrary, not only been disappointed but also disturbed by their lack of maturity. But perhaps Mr. Hardin and the other "regulars" have never realized that people cannot be labeled and put into groups. Every human being is an individual from which something can be learned. *With rare and unlimited opportunities for learning before them*, many "regulars" act as if the most valuable thing they can gain from a Winter Quarter student is a target for laughter and sneering remarks.

Of course, I realize that unintelligent and unfeeling as we WQIM students are, we cannot hope to reach the high level of maturity that the MCC "regular" has attained. Nevertheless, I hardly think it a mature campus upon which the most popular occupation is sneering at another group of people.

I suggest we all try again and this time meet each other half way. Does that meet with your approval Mr. Hardin?...

Nancy Stone

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# New Device Saves Presentation Time

MCC's calculus, physics and dynamics classes are partly conducted in a darkened classroom. The reason: A new timesaving technique introduced by Science and Engineering Department Head Enrique Chicurel.

Instead of having students write out their homework problems on the blackboard to be reviewed by the instructor for the class—a lengthy business which formerly consumed 40 per cent of class time—the homework papers are projected simply and directly onto a screen.

The machine used is a new Beseler Vu-Lyte, described by Chicurel as "an opaque projector capable of projecting a piece of paper 10 by 10 inches and amplifying it to 11 by 11 feet at a distance from the screen of about 15 feet. Greater amplifications are possible," he added, "but not practical for small classrooms."

The Vu-Lyte is equipped with a device, which can be manipulated by the operator, that projects an arrow on the screen wherever needed.

Inside, a 1,000 watt bulb is focused on a highly polished metal mirror. The light is reflected from the mirror vertically to the specimen at the bottom of the machine, back to the mirror and horizontally through the lens to the screen.

The light from the projector is so intense that total darkness is

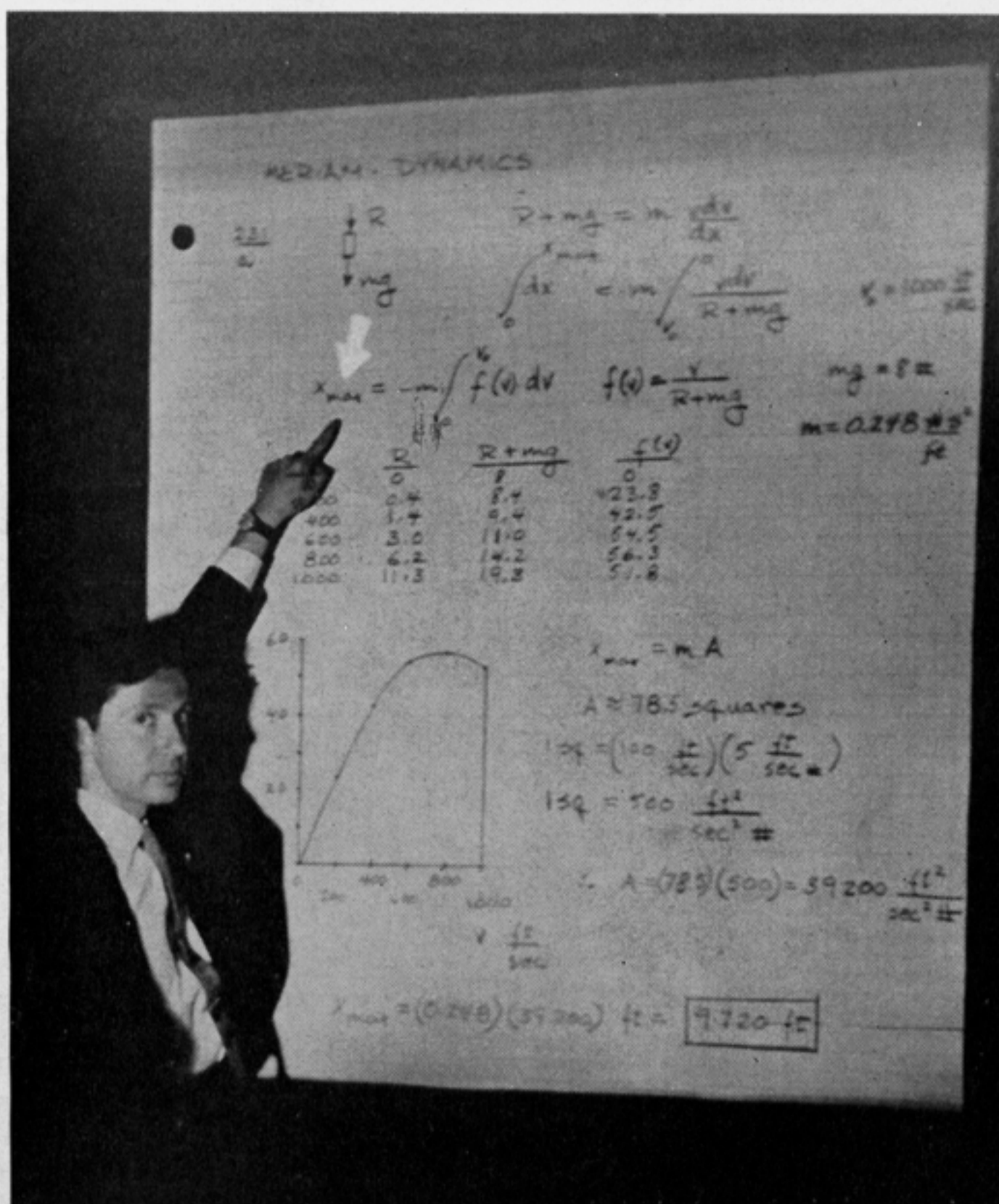
not required for a good image. Thus there is enough natural light available to use the blackboard simultaneously for making a correction or expanding the implications of a problem.

A screen measuring 5 by 5 feet is being used until an 11 by 11 feet "wall" screen can be installed.

"The main advantage in using the projector," Chicurel explained, "is the drastic cut in the time it takes to present a problem to the class. The time saved can be used for discussion and the presentation of additional material. Another advantage," he added, "is the neater appearance of the work. Diagrams are often required and are more accurately executed on paper than on the blackboard. The preparation of special slides is unnecessary; neither does paper have to be of a special quality or size."

The applications of the opaque projection principle are manifold. The technique has been used to project art work from printed material, and a Princeton research chemist, Dr. Alyea, uses it to project small scale chemical and mechanical experimental arrangements actually set up within the projector, Chicurel related.

Science Instructor Dr. Mercedes Meza de Rivers has already used a slide projector to amplify biological specimens mounted between glass slides for more detailed group study.



Tom Brough Photo

**A GOOD POINT** — Enrique Chicurel, head of the engineering department, is standing in front of the screen on which students' homework is projected.

# Customs And Culture Discussed By Linguist

Dr. Eugene Nida, internationally famous linguist and translator of the Bible, presented a talk Thursday at Mexico City College on "Customs and Cultures," which is the title of one of the many books authored by the distinguished minister. The lecture was sponsored by the College Christian Fellowship in Mexico as the first in a series of activities and programs organized by CCFM.

Dr. Nida, whose home is in Greenwich, Connecticut, spends much of his time travelling around the world in connection with his work with the American Bible Society of New York. He is currently in Mexico to assist in the preparation of a new Spanish translation of the Bible. He has done similar work in over 130 languages in 60 different countries.

# Top Students Given Honor

Twenty-three students have been named to the Dean's List, according to Dr. Frank B. Savage, dean of undergraduate studies.

Achieving the honor for the sixth time is Sandra Dorsey Giovannelli. Kathleen Newsome Winnett is on the list for the fourth time.

Isaura Matilde Cobo Frade, Boris Cohen, Sally Brownell Huskey, Linda Rae Lambert, Rafael Antonio Olivieri, William Mauldin Smith, and Victoria Verrinder are listed for the third time.

Second time honorees are Douglas Carlos Baz, Kenneth Lionel Grey, Linda Sweet Hawley, Conrad Alan Kent, Benson Lee Lanford, Marcella Caroline Slezak, Thomas Ralph Smith, and Otto Stanley Wulff.

Designated for the first time as honor students are James Francis Doyle, Hayden Hearne Filip, Stanley Robert Keller, Lewis Jan Seigel, Dain Livingston Smith, and Judith Alene Stern.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the honor at the

# Anzures Accepts Summer Position

Licenciado Enrique Anzures, associate professor of Spanish language and literature at Mexico City College, has accepted a summer teaching position at Ohio State University for the seven week Summer Language Institute for secondary school teachers of French and Spanish.

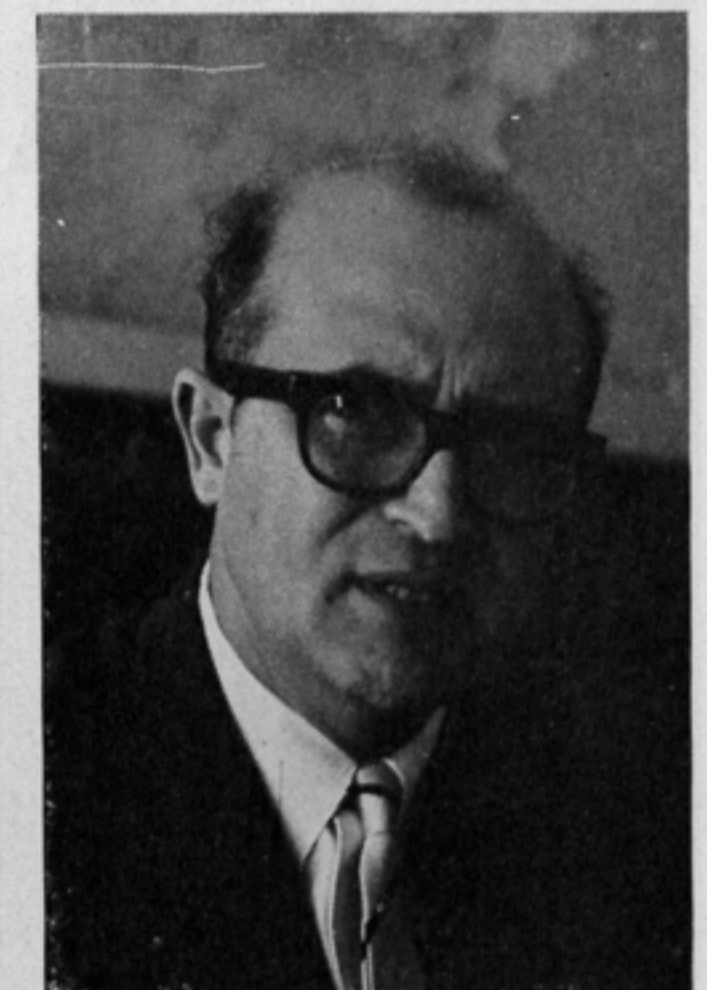
This program is in cooperation with the language development program of the United States office of education under the National Defense Education Act. The objectives of the Institute, which is offered to junior and senior high school teachers in the United States, are to develop skills in French or Spanish through means of the audiolingual approach, listening comprehension and speaking, and studying from the point of view of a language analyst. In addition to offering courses in the language skill, the Institute includes seminars in culture from an anthropological, sociological, literary, and aesthetic point of view.

Besides teaching Spanish, Dr. Anzures will conduct seminars concerning the culture of Latin America and especially Mexico, stressing economics, sociology, and law. Licenciado Anzures states, "I will attempt to discuss Latin America and Mexico truthfully—the good along with the bad—and to provide objective views on Latin American feeling towards the United States. There are many important things that Americans need to know that are not in books and can best be discussed from experience."

## Grad Record Exam

The Graduate Record Exam will take place Thursday, March 1 at 1:30 in room 212.

Having lived in the United States for seven years when he was a child, Licenciado Anzures adds, "I'm very happy to be making a visit to a great country where I had some of the happiest years of my life. I feel that much of what I know I owe to my students; there is nothing like teaching to learn, and I'm looking forward to learning much during my stay in the United States."



John Patrick Photo

**LICENCIADO ENRIQUE ANZURES** — Leaving this summer for Ohio State University.

## First Faculty Group...

(Continued From Page 1)

Spanish from a foreign university who replace teachers absent from Mexico City College while enjoying grants-in-aid; instructors in departments other than that of Spanish who want to begin or continue studies toward the doctorate in any university in Mexico City; and instructors in anthropology, history and Spanish, with studies already in progress in foreign universities, who wish to complete doctoral studies.

Those who are receiving aid under group one of the Baird Foundation grants will utilize the financial assistance for the following purposes:

Srita. Alemán plans to study Spanish language and literature at Mexico City College.

Sra. Angulo will spend her two years studying at the University of Mexico to obtain her doctorate in Spanish language and literature.

Srita. Guzmán is interested in writing a thesis on teaching the English language in order to acquire the degree of Master of Modern Languages and Literature from the National University.

After obtaining her degree, Srita. Guzmán hopes to study at the University of Michigan to widen her studies concerning the teaching of Spanish and English.

Sr. López Suárez will complete his Master's thesis on Spanish language and literature at the UNAM, following which he will undertake research for his doctorate.

Sra. Mariscal will spend two years learning Italian at the Sociedad Dante Alighieri in Mexico City.

Sr. Reyes Velázquez, who is a degree candidate at the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales of the UNAM, will use his grant to finish his course work, prepare his thesis, and perfect his English and French.

Sra. Solá de Sellarés plans to write a book about contemporary world history during the course of the next two years.

Sr. Souto will complete his doctorate degree at the National University and conduct research concerning Mexican authors. He will also compile a bibliography of the history of Spanish literature.

# Twenty-Two Students Are Candidates For Degrees

Twenty-two students are candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts and one student is a candidate for the degree of bachelor of fine arts to be conferred in March.

The B. A. candidates are: Miguel Bermúdez (business administration), Philip Alain Block (business administration), Larry Bruce Close (history), Robert

Albert Denbow (anthropology), Jeremy Murphy Dodd (history), Earl Elling Ellingson (international relations), Donald Charles Fortier (history), John Philip Grace (business administration), and Fred W. Graves III (Latin American studies—social science).

Also candidates are: Richard Wayne Halbert (business administration), Albert Joseph Haney (business administration), Marietta Kassouf (history), Stanley Robert Edward Keller (history), Rudolph Octavio Manzo (business administration), Alfredo Milán J. (international relations), Robin Gay Pickering (Spanish), Roy Alexander Reeves (social studies), Thomas Ralph Smith (business administration), James Earle Underhill (mathematics—physics), Victoria Verrinder (Latin American studies—humanities), and Otto Stanley Wulff (applied art).

The candidate for the degree of bachelor of fine arts is Louis De Vaney Mitchell.

Seven of the twenty-three candidates chose business administration as their major field, compared to seven out of 31 in December. Five will receive B. A.'s in history, two each in international relations and Latin American studies, and one each in Spanish, anthropology, math and physics, applied art and social studies.

In December the departments of philosophy, Spanish and English literature claimed three candidates for B. A. degrees apiece, history two, and anthropology, psychology, humanities, economics, math and physics, international relations and Latin American studies one each.

None of the 23 candidates completed all his undergraduate work at MCC, but several have earned recognition for their contribution to college affairs. Bermúdez, Grace and Verrinder were nominated to appear in the 1961-62 edition of *Who's Who Among Students In American Universities And Colleges*. Honor students include Halbert, Kassouf, Smith, Verrinder and Wulff.



Carl Garko Photo

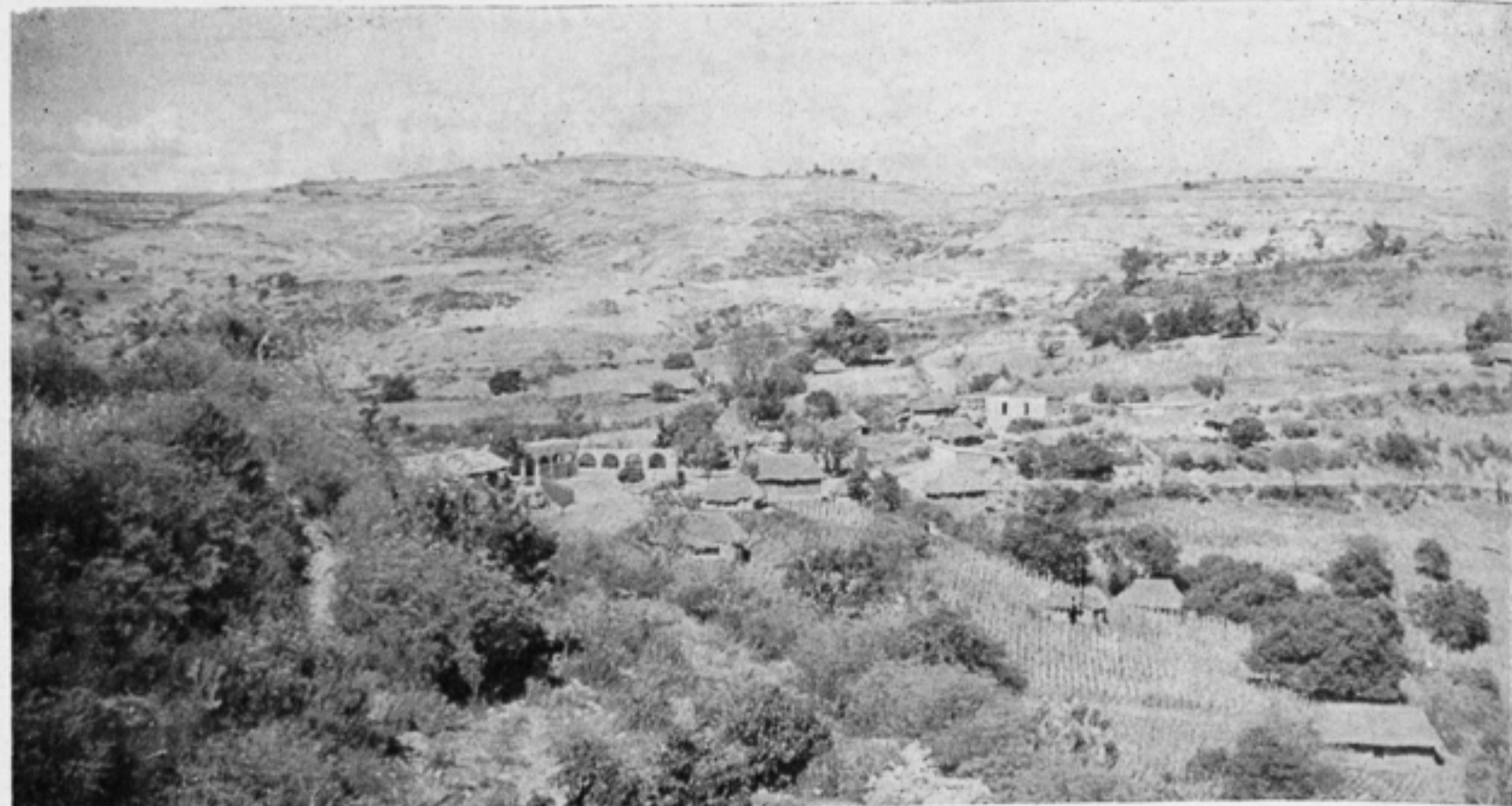
**'62 CLASS RINGS** — Pictured are the traditional class rings for all 1962 MCC graduates. The front view shows the college seal. The side of the 14-Karat gold ring depicts the Mexican and the American eagles. The price of the ring is 250 pesos. Those people interested in securing rings should see either Wilma Peterson or Bill Hardin.



Carl Garko Photo

**DEAN'S LIST** — Pictured holding the many books that helped them win their honors MCC's outstanding students are, left to right: Isaura Frade, Douglas Baz, Linda Lambert, Sandra Giovannelli, and Conrad Kent.

The ruins of Monte Negro in the center of Tilantongo have been radio-carbon dated as probably 7th century B. C., contemporaneous with or preceding Monte Albán I. The picture was taken from what was probably the main thoroughfare of this impressive pre-Columbian site.



View of the cabecera (administrative center) of Tilantongo, Oaxaca. The ranches which compose the municipio of Tilantongo extend in all directions as far as the eye can see. The adobe houses in the cabecera are in contrast with the oak-timber houses of the ranches.

Text An

Ph

## Tilantongo: A Mixtec Community

About a thousand years ago the community of Tilantongo, Oaxaca, was the center of a large empire. Located high in the Mixteca Alta west of the Pan American Highway, Tilantongo was the seat of four dynasties which dominated much of the territory of the Mixteca Alta for five hundred years.

The writer, accompanied by another MCC graduate anthropology student, David Sánchez, and ex-resident of Tilantongo Aldelmo Reyes, recently spent two weeks in Tilantongo studying the modern descendants of the pre-Columbian lords and vassals of the once powerful and prosperous empire. The visit constituted part of the research undertaken by the writer in preparation of an M.A. thesis under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health (U. S. Public Health Service).

Today the one-time royal capital is a desolate, isolated Indian village. Virtually cut off from contemporary Mexico because of lack of roads, electricity, and any form of communication, Tilantongo is in great need of state and federal help if it is to progress.

The seat of the municipality of Tilantongo is surrounded by a number of ranchos or rancherías, large tracts of contiguous land occupied by numerous families. Within a compound of two to four huts built around a dirt patio live a married couple and their offspring, sometimes the grandparents, the brothers of the male parent, and the wives of the brothers. The sisters of the men live with the families of their husbands.

Property is inherited by the sons, though daughters occasionally inherit land and animals. All brothers ideally inherit equal amounts of land. Thus the family organization may be described as extended, patrilineal, and patrilocal.

Land fragmentation and overpopulation of the land are relieved principally by migration to urban centers. There is a constant stream of Indians leaving Tilantongo for Mexico City, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca. Tilantongo remains a stable community since citizens who desire change leave the village rather than become local innovators. However, the pendulum is certain to swing from stability to stagnancy if the present trend continues.

While emigration helps to solve the land fragmentation problem, it creates at the same time another problem for the future of Tilantongo. Most of those who emigrate are in the 18-35 age group, which means that there is a continual drain on the most productive and energetic part of the population. The people are not reproducing themselves because of the migration to urban centers of the most fertile age group. The depletion in population foretells that the former dynastic capital may eventually become a ghost town.

Illiteracy is widespread in Tilantongo. The municipal school goes up through the primaria (6th grade), but the overwhelming majority of children do not

attend school for three reasons. In the first place, the children are needed in the home or in the fields. Secondly, the lack of roads in the municipality (which includes all the ranches), creates a great transportation problem. Many children living in isolated ranches would be required to travel four to six hours by foot or burro over treacherous terrain to arrive at school. Finally, as a consequence of the first two reasons combined with a deeply instilled feeling of hopelessness among the people, there is little incentive to attend school.

Ninety-seven percent of the Indians of Tilantongo speak a local dialect of the ancient Mixtec tongue, although many people are bilingual in Spanish and Mixtec.

There is not a single doctor to serve the almost 4,000 people. An ill person either gets well by himself, consults a curandero, or dies.

Maize is the mainstay of Tilantongo's economy. This ancient crop is supplemented by European wheat. Goats, pigs, and sheep are the principal livestock bred.

Many Indians still plant their milpas with the ancient digging stick, the coa, but those who can afford it plow the earth with a team of oxen hitched to a quaint wooden plow. The arable land of Tilantongo composes little more than 5% of the total terrain. The rest of the land is an almost uninterrupted mass of limestone, unexploited because of lack of roads and transportation.

The homes of the Mixtec Indians are probably much like those built in the 10th century

A. D. by the subjects of Ocoñaña, culture hero and last ruler of the First Dynasty of Tilantongo. Small oak trunks, held together by daub or rope, are placed upright together in a line to form a palisade. Four windowless walls are made in this way, with space left for a door on one side. In the center of town the houses are made of adobe brick with thatched roofs.

Within the dirt-floored house are one or two low wooden stools or a bench, petates rolled up in a corner, and cooking utensils in the "kitchen" half of the room. The cooking implements include several ollas of different sizes, a wooden spoon, a melete and mano, and a comal. A small charcoal fire smolders in the corner, accompanied throughout the early morning and during the day by the rhythmic pat-pat-pat of tortillas being made.

Breakfast is eaten after daybreak. The morning meal consists of tortillas and salt, sometimes chile sauce as well. No beverage is drunk unless there is some pulque left over from the night before. Water is scarce and many families have to walk several hours to find water. The noon meal also consists of tortillas and salt or sauce, as does the evening meal. Supper, eaten before sundown, includes beans once or twice a week.

Pulque is frequently served with the evening repast. The better off Indians eat jerked meat (smoked and dried goat) once a week, chicken in a caldo less frequently. No plates or cutlery are

used in eating. Everything is eaten with the fingers, which seldom get dirty because of the expert use of the tortilla.

On special occasions, barbacoas are held, at which times a goat, or less often, a pig, is roasted in a subterranean pit. These barbecues are rare, but offer an occasional break from the monotonous daily existence which is otherwise relieved only by the fiestas.

Fiestas are a big part of the life of the Indians. Four major celebrations are held annually: Christmas, Easter, Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe, and the 25th of July, day of the community's patron saint, Santiago.

Each of the fiestas is sponsored by a mayordomo, who arranges and pays for all the entertainment, such as fireworks, bands, cock fights, games, and dances. The mayordomo also pays for the food and drink. Expenses incurred for a fiesta often exceed 3,000 pesos. A man can seldom afford to sponsor two fiestas in his lifetime.

The fiestas are accompanied by tremendous consumption of alcoholic beverages: pulque, aguardiente, mezcal, beer, and tepache (pulque mixed with cakes of panela, an unrefined brown sugar).

Tilantongueños who have migrated to urban areas look upon the life of their village as a "hard" life, stifled by poverty, ignorance, and lack of opportunity. Yet every native of Tilantongo who now lives in the city holds in his heart a pride and a nostalgia for his paisanos, his pueblo, his tierra.



The church bell weighing several tons was placed in its thatched bellhouse adjacent to the church in much the same way as all construction was done in pre-Hispanic times; that is, without the use of wheel or pulley.



On the trail from one rancho to another in Tilantongo one wonders if the airstrip will precede the road in this remote area.



Morning of the Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe in the agencia of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Tilantongo, traditional seat of the 12th of December fiesta. The imported Pepsi-Cola (lower right) will be consumed by the women and children. The men will drink imported beer, mezcal, pulque, aguardiente, and tepache. The white straw hats, woven from palm leaves in Tilantongo, are worn by all males from about nine years of age upwards. Note the complete absence of gestures in each of the three conversational groups.

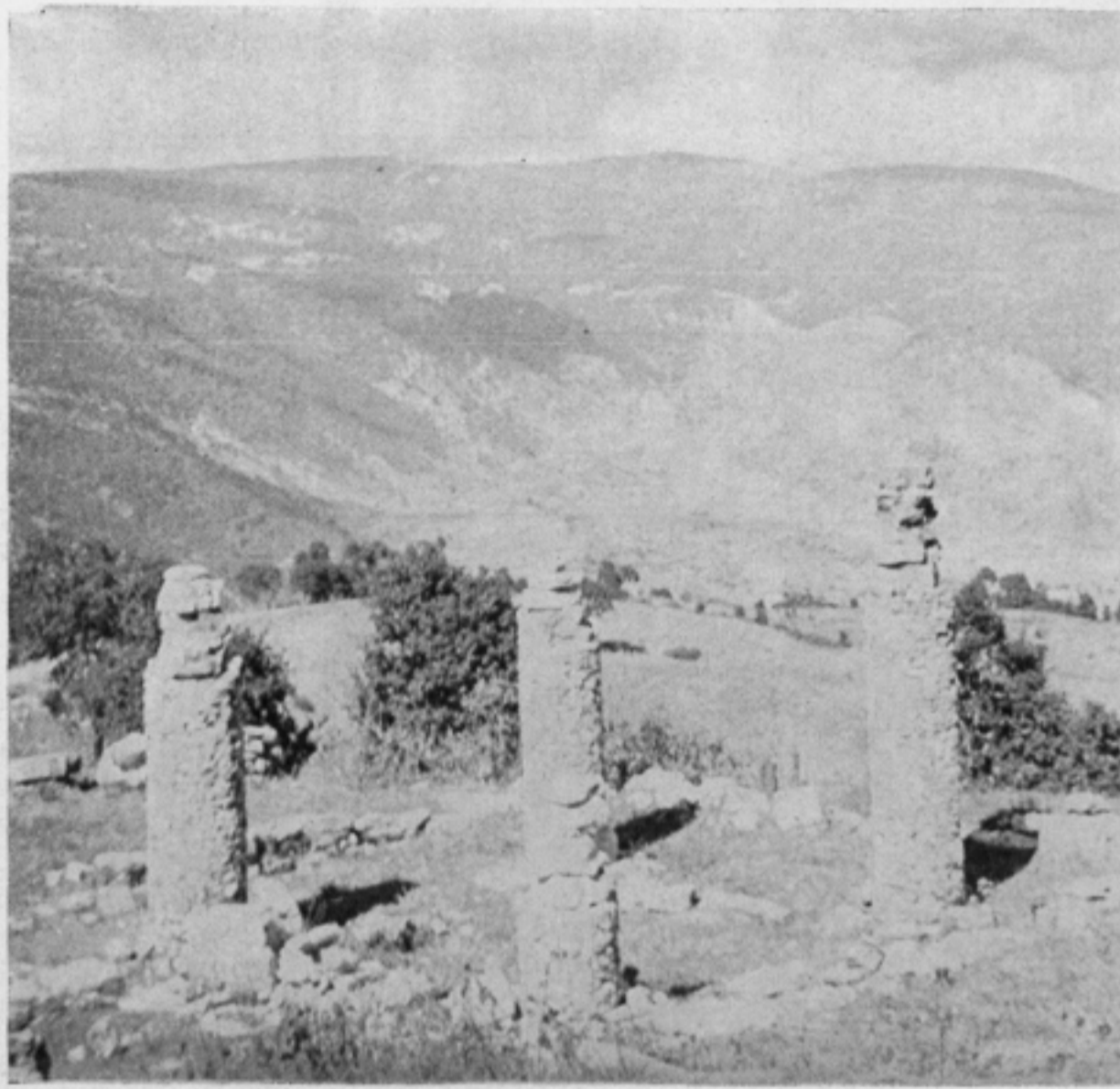
Masses of limestone make travel difficult. Masses of starkly eroded mountainsides. Worn, pictured above, are often a day's journey on saddles and rope bridles of the horses on the left dressed in white is a resident background spectator, Moisés León Monte Tilantongo but now lives in the city of Oaxaca Aldelmo Reyes and his daughters. Sr. Reyes Tilantongueño now living in Mexico City. in the right foreground.

View of the cabecera (administrative center) of Tilantongo, Oaxaca. The ranches which compose the municipio of Tilantongo extend in all directions as far as the eye can see. The adobe houses in the cabecera are in contrast with the oak-timber houses of the ranches.

Uncovering the barbacoa. The pit is dug the night before, filled with wood and ignited. At the height of the fire, stones are thrown on top of the red hot embers, after which water is sprinkled on the hot stones, creating steam. Palm fronds or maguery leaves are placed on the rocks. A bedding of corn masa is put on the leaves. The goat to be barbecued is then rested atop the masa and covered with more masa and fronds or leaves of the maguery plant. A petate covers it all. Dirt is thrown on the petate. After six to eight hours the goat is well-cooked, savoring of the masa and palm or maguery. The men dig the pit, make the fire, and prepare the goat. The women extricate the barbecued meat from the pit.

Text And Layout By Douglas Butterworth

Photographs By David Sánchez



Reconstructed stone pillars from the ruins of Monte Negro overlook the valley below in which Tilantongo is centered. The site of the metropolis built well over 2,500 years ago atop a towering mountain which dominates the surrounding countryside is similar to that of Monte Albán.



Pigs are occasionally barbecued for big fiestas. The pig shown here was slaughtered shortly before the shot was taken and is being scraped to remove the outer skin. The corn cob sticking from the pig's throat, where the incision was made, keeps the blood from escaping. The blood will later be used for soup. The young man in the middle is supposed to keep the flies away by swatting them with his zacate. The type of miniature chair in the lower left-hand corner is found in many homes.

# Mixtec Community

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"Typical" compound arranged around a patio in Tilantongo. The large house to the right is made of oak staves placed in the ground vertically. The thatched roof of palm leaves is sustained by internal beams and the long horizontal timber on top. Palm and oak trees are seen in the background. To the left of the house is a stone kiln used for baking. On the far left is a storehouse. Note the horizontal timbers. In this compound live three brothers and their wives and children and the mother of the three brothers. The men and children who wear shoes in this photograph are ex-residents of Tilantongo living in Mexico City. The Indians of Tilantongo wear *huaraches* (men) or go barefoot (women).



Masses of limestone make travel difficult in this roadless wilderness of starkly eroded mountainsides. Watering holes, such as pictured above, are often a day's journey apart. Note the wooden saddles and rope bridles of the horses and mules. The man on the left dressed in white is a resident of Tilantongo. The background spectator, Moisés León Montes, is originally from Tilantongo but now lives in the city of Oaxaca. In the center are Aldelmo Reyes and his daughters. Sr. Reyes is also a former *Tilantongueño* now living in Mexico City. The writer is shown in the right foreground.



## 'Baby On The Year Of Celebration' Here

By Patrick Banks

On the 2,600th anniversary of Japan as a nation, Japan received a most fortunate gift. For, in this year, a child was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Hayashi and to the nation. In honor of the national celebration, the Hayashis named their daughter Kiyoko, which, in a rough English translation means "baby on the year of celebration." Fortunate indeed is Japan to have such an attractive and intelligent daughter.

Kiyoko was raised in Tokyo at the foot of the colorful, rolling lowlands near the mouth of the Sumida river. It was here that Kiyoko first entered school, finishing her secondary studies at Seijo College which is a combination high school and preparatory school and entering Seijo University.

During the last two years at Seijo University, Kiyoko studied piano and Japanese literature. Among other courses taught was English, which Kiyoko is continuing to study at MCC.

"In Japan," Kiyoko relates, "one has to study as many as fifteen different subjects at one time. Generally speaking the Japanese student takes a different attitude toward his studies because of the intensity and diversification of the subject matter. Then too, there is a tremendous competition for positions for jobs once the student graduates." She continues, "The result is that there is, of necessity, considerably less liberty which is one of the contrasts that I noticed when I came to Mexico City College. Of course, that's no criticism of the North American system."

Before Kiyoko could enter her third year of university studies, her father, then Ambassador to Malaya, was transferred to Mexico where he currently holds the ambassadorial position. Shortly

before his transfer to Mexico, Kiyoko joined her father in Malaya. "My parents took me to Malaya by way of Hong Kong so that I could see more of the world. In Malaya I spent a month before coming to Mexico," she states, "and I would like to return there some day so that I can spend more time seeing the country and knowing the people."

Kiyoko lived in Mexico for a year before she came to MCC to continue her studies. During that time she studied Spanish which she speaks with amazing fluency for the short time that she has studied it. Languages hold her interest and she obviously possesses that envious talent of being able to learn a foreign language with facility.

Her talent is being put to advantage at MCC since she is taking both English and Spanish at the same time. Serious difficulties with confusion must arise, yet Kiyoko is able to keep the languages straight. The difficulties are compounded for Miss Hayashi because she must learn Spanish at Mexico City College through the English language. "I can read English fairly well, but to study Spanish through English is a difficult thing to do since one must first be fluent in English."

Mexico has a compelling attraction to Kiyoko and she is studying customs, language, and literature. Naturally, she wants to travel as much as possible throughout Mexico so as to become better acquainted with the people and the rich heritage of this country.

Kiyoko had never had any extensive contact with North Americans prior to her enrollment at MCC. She finds them friendly and helpful. She has a particular liking for North Americans and desires to visit the United States some day soon.



John Patrick Photo

**AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER** — MCC student Kiyoko Hayashi had the fortunate circumstance of becoming Japan's daughter of the year at birth. Kiyoko is busily engaged in studying the customs, language, and literature of Mexico.

## Chapultepec Park Offers Wide Variety For Visitor

By Alice Friedman

One of the most picturesque and historically interesting places in Mexico City is Chapultepec Park. Situated on a two hundred foot hill, the castle and its surrounding area provide interesting and educational entertainment for both the native and the tourist.

The history of the park dates back to the Aztecs who used the hill as a pleasure ground and private resort. Years later, the Spanish came and, on the summit, built a castle which was used as a summer resort for the Spanish viceroys. During the Mexican War it was fortified and used as a military college and outpost. In 1864, Maximilian and Carlotta had the castle redecorated in European style and used it as their private residence. Later the castle was turned into a Museum of History which has on display all kinds of objects representing the four centuries of Mexican history.

In addition to the historical and educational importance of the castle and its surroundings, Chapultepec Park is the weekend playground for Mexico City and its tourists. For both the rich and the poor, the native and the tourist, the park offers a wide variety of recreational features which are appealing to any taste.

There is also an amusement park which provides a variety of rides for both young and old. For the romantic or the nature lover, the park provides a botanical garden and a lagoon with boats. Snacks are easily and inexpensively purchased at any of a number of open restaurants throughout the park. Sidewalks and paths are numerous for both walking and horseback riding.

### Sympathy Expressed

The staff of the Collegian joins with the Administration, Faculty and Student Body in expressing deepest sympathy to Dra. Maria Teresa Chavez, devoted friend of the College and director of the Biblioteca Mexico, on the recent death of her sisters.

## No Sex Problem In Jumping Beans

By Ronald Casteel

There comes a time in everyone's life when he or she must make the decision as to the choice of a household pet. If the person facing this task is a city dweller, his task is compounded. He must take into consideration limited yard space, neighbors, exercising, and the board of health. This narrows the field considerably. Generally speaking, city dwellers are restricted to dogs, cats, birds, and fish, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages.

The obvious answer to his dilemma is the Mexican jumping bean.

A valid question at this point would be why, if jumping beans are so practical, don't more people keep them as pets? The only plausible answer is that the distinctive merits of the jumping bean are as yet virtually unknown. True, it was first described and named in the Proceedings of the Ashmolean Society of Oxford, England in 1857, certainly a very promising beginning for this little mighty mite. But since then relative obscurity has set in.

In the jumping bean you have a pet that can be housed in the smallest room, is hardy, affectionate, and self-sustaining. Obviously there is no feeding problem—it eats its own shell. There is no sex problem because the jumping bean in the bean stage has no amatory interests. There is also no sanitary or veterinary problem including associated costs. There are no shedding or housebreaking problems. Even the worst kind of neighbors couldn't object to your Laspeyresia saltitans, his formal name. He doesn't bark, whine, squeal, dig up roses, or chase cars.

This kindly creature is a native of southern Sonora and Chihuahua where it begins its adventurous career when the parent moth lays an egg on the seed pod of the coffee-like plant called Sebastiana Pringlei. If the name frightens you that's natural.

The sap of this plant was once used for arrow poison but is now used for more domestic purposes.

Being an egg has its problems. But these are soon discarded as the seed pod soon completely surrounds the egg forming a small "bean." The egg produces a worm which grows to a length of a half an inch. The worm further develops and things progress very efficiently until the pod drops to the ground. At this point the minute Rover finds himself basking on the warm Sonora soil which in June is far from cool. Protesting against this state of affairs, and probably against the idea of being confined at all, he begins a series of contortions that result in the observable phenomenon of "jumping." Even when cold he is a vivacious personality, but when warm the exuberance is quite something.

This phase of activity lasts for some six months. At the end of this period the worm turns into a moth, frees itself from its tiny castle, and then proceeds to repeat the entire cycle.

Although this itty-bitty buddy can't retrieve sticks for you, he can bring home the bacon. Jumping bean contests are very exciting and can be extremely profitable. It seems to be quite the thing in some of the better bars. There are claims of jumps as high as seven inches or more. When one considers that the natural food of the jumping bean moth is maguery nectar from which the Mexican national drinks, pulque and mezcal, are made, perhaps these heights aren't too removed from the realm of understanding.

### Airline Interviews

Maxine Harper, a representative of Braniff Airways, will be on campus Tuesday, February 27, to interview those girls interested in the possibility of a career as an airline hostess. She will be in room 83 at 10:00.

## Stein Hard To Corner As He Ducks, Weaves

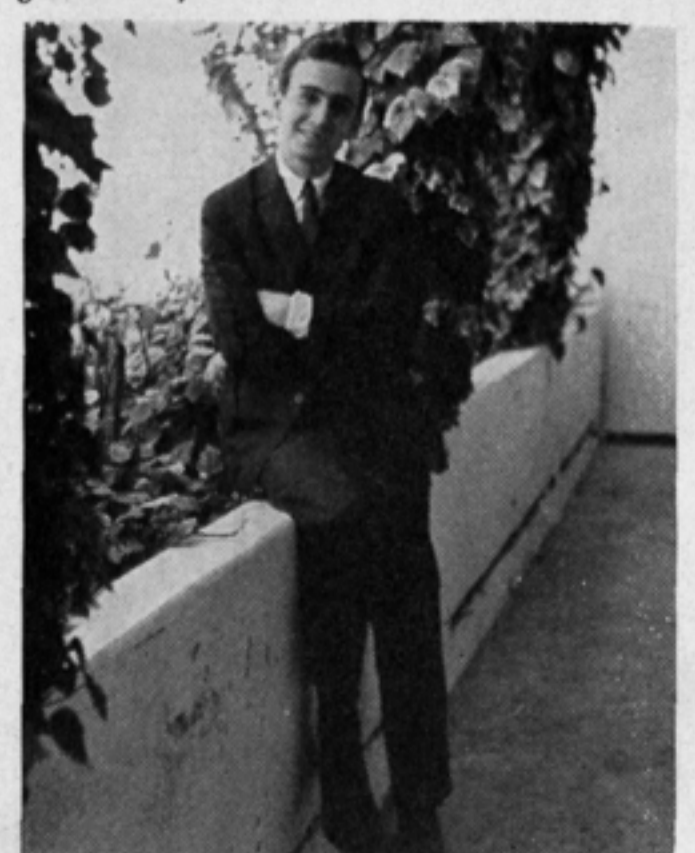
By Kathleen Winnett

I don't know. You want to know something about John Stein? He ducks and weaves. You never can get a straight punch at him. Ask him a question and he answers you with a title. Like:

Why are you so hepped up on show business? I asked him once. "There's no business like show business," he answered. Sang it, you know?

Come on, you know what I mean. If you're going into motion picture public relations you must have a reason.

He did. His dad's an attorney. Contract lawyer. Was associated with a famous N. Y. lawyer who was handling contract negotiations for a Hollywood movie queen. John and his dad were waiting in Sex Queen's sitting room. 11 a.m. Had to get something signed. The kid was 14. So Sex Queen slinks in wearing a pink negligee and kisses him. "Never forget it," John says. Show business.



John Patrick Photo

**FINANCIER**—big deal type; good liver—chateaubriand and pheasant. Probably Republican.

Now public relations, so John says he was told, is simply a matter of politics or romance—either way you want to define it—and if you can talk more sensibly than other people and have more charm, grace and poise, then you're fit for the public relations racket.

John is a sensible talker all right. You can almost see the gears going round. Mind like an I. B. M. computer. Was middleman when he was only 13. Selling greeting cards one Christmas. First business deal—made lots of money. Not bad for a kid of 13. Long Island kid. North Shore.

Now about charm, grace and poise. John was on the go that day, but we had time to stop and refresh ourselves at a local spot. Right at home, you know?

So, we're sitting in this coffee shop having a cup of coffee, see. Guy comes up and glad hands him.

"Been out to the track lately?" John asks.

"No, I've been losing too much money," the guy says.

Bets on the horses, eh, I ask.

"No, owns them," says John.

Charm—I'm telling you. He can't walk down the street without bumping into a Somebody.

So I start thinking: Yeah, talker; mind like an I. B. M. computer. Yeah, charm, etc. Financier—big deal type; good liver—chateaubriand and pheasant. Probably Republican.

What's your political affiliation John. I ask him.

Right off, he says: "In these last four months I have become associated with the Student Rights Party, and with the non-profit, controversial newspaper known to all as the Gad..."

Wise guy. Yeah, real wise.

## Riding 'Rocket' Risky, Report Riders

By Barry Zwick

"Avoid at all costs the 'rocket,'" new MCC students were warned at one of their first orientation meetings. It was suggested that they instead take the slower but safer official school buses from the city to the campus.

Why, then, do foolhardy Mexico City College students continue to risk life and limb by undertaking a perilous venture daily?

"I have no choice," states Victor Krasny. "The 'rocket' is the only bus that comes anywhere near my home. I actually enjoy taking it, though, because it feels so good to get off. I think it uses boulders for shock absorbers."

Another new student, Thomas Friedman, speaks more highly of the zooming vehicle. "I find it brings me into closer contact with the Mexican people. Conversing with the other riders gives me a rare insight into the thoughts and emotions of people. I have found them to be deeply religious and very devoted to their families. They have a keen sense of humor that very few of us appreciate."

"Riding the 'rocket' settles my stomach," maintains David Seibert. "By the time I get to school the milk I had for breakfast becomes a milk shake."

Richard Kaplan considers this mode of transportation to be "...an exciting adventure. It is a sheer thrill to set one foot on the bus as it starts moving, while the door closes on your other foot that is dragging in the street. Getting off is even better. You never know whether the bus will

stop or not. You just stand in the doorway and jump."

Last year's Winter Quarter transfer students from Ohio State were among the first to spread the fame of these colorful vehicles. One driver that year parked his loaded bus every morning in front of his girl friend's house and went inside for a visit.

Among the most annoying characteristics of the "rocket" is its inconsistency, reports José Juárez. "You never know if it will pick you up at the same place twice."

In one respect, however, the "rocket" is consistent. It is always crowded. Its seats are so close

together that the few occupants fortunate enough to be sitting down have difficulty dislodging themselves when they arrive at their stops.

A thoroughly utilitarian conveyance, the "rocket" carries cargo as well. On top it transports everything from bicycles to chickens. Within it carries balloons, blankets, beads, and bottles. An odor of tequila pervades throughout.

Riding the "rocket" is for neither the timid nor the cowardly. It is an exhilarating experience in human nature and part of the uniqueness of Mexico.



Mariú Pease Photo

**IGNORING WARNINGS** — MCC students depart for home on the unpredictable "Rocket".

# Volunteer Worker To Return Favor

By R. J. Schwendinger

The distance from Scottsdale, Arizona to Mexico City is measured in miles, but for MCC art student, Claire Chene, it is a matter of the heart. When asked why she worked as a volunteer at the children's pavillion in the State Mental Hospital, La Castañeda, Claire replied, "To return in some meaningful way all the wonderful things that Mexico has to offer."

Her work at the pavillion is not without its vision, as Claire explained, "There is a small town of Guadalupe near my home. The residents are Mexican-Americans. I have planned for over two years to become a teacher in the town, and to give my assistance wherever it is needed. This is a major reason why I came to Mexico. I want to understand more fully the Mexican people and their heritage."

A student for two years at Arizona State, Claire has studied art, dramatics, and sociology. All of the fields have given her substantial background for her work at La Castañeda.

Claire is organizer of the only group of Americans; all three are from MCC. There are nine more who have volunteered this quarter. She was introduced to the work by former art student Marion Adams, and has been with the children ever since.

Like most state mental hospitals, La Castañeda is inadequately financed. There are many shortages of the basic needs of the child, from clothes to food. Some of the children have been abandoned by their parents and most have various mental or physical disorders.

The Arizonan spoke of the children's needs candidly. "We badly need paint, especially paper, crayons, and clay. The children haven't enough rubber balls, all kinds, from the large volleyball to the small handball; everything and anything that can be used for instruction. Some of them do not know how to play games. They must have the opportunity to learn, and one way it can be done is through the use of these materials."

The volunteers visit the pavillion on Saturdays, although every day is one of planning. The arrangements for transportation, for programs, and the scheduling of students for weekend lists takes from Monday to Friday. Claire had this to say on future plans for the pavillion, "The volunteers as well as the children learn. I hope to use my knowledge of drama shortly. Through enacting situations in play, the dramatics will become therapeutic value for the children. There is also a part of the pavillion which we are cleaning up now, and it will be used for a volleyball court. There is also a plan for more advanced courses in crafts."

When asked how many children the MCC students work with,

Claire answered, "Approximately seventy, but they are divided into small groups. They are mainly boys, ranging in ages from three to seventeen. The average age group is from eleven to fourteen."



John Patrick Photo

**CLAIRE CHENE** — The MCC student works as a volunteer at the children's pavillion in the State Mental Hospital, La Castañeda, "To return in some meaningful way all the wonderful things that Mexico has to offer."

# Good Fellowship Learned From Travel

By Tom Brough

As a traveling badminton player, Roy Reeves has seen a lot of the world, and because what he saw interested him, he wanted to see more.

Born of Scottish parents on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, Roy was surrounded by the sea and its influence. "Yet I never worked on the sea as some of my relatives did; I guess it was because I lived too close to it to want to make a living from it."

Instead of going to sea he went to college—St. Francis Xavier University on the Nova Scotia mainland. Since he had managed to "escape" from the island, the thirst for knowledge about the rest of the world set him to traveling. "Because I'd never seen the United States, I wanted to go there first."

After completing two years at St. Francis, Roy went to Philadelphia where he got a job as a traveling payroll auditor.

Because he became a permanent United States resident, he was drafted in the U. S. Army during the Korean War. "Living with fellows from all the states was a good opportunity to learn

## Pilgrimage Planned

On March 10, MCC employees and interested students will make their fourth annual pilgrimage to the Basilica of Guadalupe. The pilgrimage will begin at 4:30 p. m. at the Glorieta of Peralvillo and will arrive at the Basilica about 6.00 p. m.

# Lawyer Divides His Mornings Between College And Bank

By Mary Aisanich

One of the Mexican capital's busiest banking men is Lic. Adolfo Crespo Ramirez, a globetrotter who finds time to teach courses in economics at Mexico City College.

After teaching an 8 and a 9 o'clock class at MCC, Lic. Crespo vapor-trails back to the city and his office in the economic research department of the Banco de México at Bolívar 15. As a representative of this bank, he was the adviser of the Mexican delegation to the 19th session of the Gatt (an international organ-

ization in charge of agreements regarding tariffs and trade relations among countries) in Geneva, Switzerland, last December.

Although most of his time was devoted to his work, Lic. Crespo got an eyeful of Central Europe including Italy, Austria, Germany, Great Britain, France, and Spain.

In 1955, also as a member of the Mexican Commercial Delegation, he crisscrossed the globe for three months, visiting Africa, Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries, Australia and Japan.

Not partial to any particular place, Lic. Crespo said that he didn't think of any country as

having special lures: "Each one shows you different and interesting angles," he said.

The licenciado, whose work at the Banco de México involves developments in relation to the Treaty of Montevideo, which was drawn up to create the Latin American Common Market, holds a Master of Public Administration Degree from Harvard University, where he studied during 1951-53. His undergraduate work was done at the National University here, where, by the way, he has returned to teach a class in the Escuela de Economía. The course, which is similar to one taught at Mexico City College, is on money and banking and is held at night.

In this way, Lic. Crespo's day is a full one, beginning at 7:30 a. m. and ending at 8:30 p. m. His weekends are devoted to his family, and are often spent in Cuernavaca.

While at Harvard, Lic. Crespo did not stay put even then. He visited Canada, and a great part of the United States, dropping in at the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, the United Nations in New York, and about every bank he saw.

What does he think of New York? He admires "the way life is taken, the people push hard, and you notice the activity in the city... it's something that's contagious." But he wouldn't enjoy living there.

Grass never grows long under Lic. Crespo's feet and he has another long trip in mind—a business jaunt to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Yes, his business does have to do with the Alliance for Progress. The Alliance, he says, is one of the new activities in which Mexico and consequently Mexican banking institutions have to be involved. He explained that the Treaty of Montevideo is one of the points in the Alliance for Progress which attempts to increase relations in this area, with more active trade among the member countries.

# Campus Professor Edits New Review

By Kathleen Winnett

Mexico City is a cosmopolitan center where cultural cross currents provide a stimulating atmosphere in which to work—a good base of operation, and one having contact with the rest of Latin America, the U. S. and Europe.

Thus Edward Howell, MCC assistant professor of English, explained how this "unique opportunity for cultural exchange" led to the debut of the *Mexico Quarterly Review*—the privately financed, independent, intercultural review of which he is editor.

The *Mexico Quarterly Review*, while including works of fiction, is a general cultural review which will become increasingly international in scope.

The *Partisan Review* and *Encounter* have been two publica-

tions which the editor has, in part, tried to emulate—publications which do not limit themselves to current trends but include scholarly and traditional writing as well. "So many college quarterlies," he explained, "are limited necessarily by the fact that they are official publications representing their organizations."

One of the review's policies will be to publish short pieces in the contributor's native language with an accompanying English translation. Longer works will always be in English.

The review, which has representatives in London and Paris, will also be distributed abroad and has had a very warm response from colleges and universities in the States.

Howell has already anticipated some of the difficulties his newcomer will face. "The reason for the dearth of cultural publications," he said, "is not simply because of limited interest, or restriction to a limited audience, or because of poor quality, but because of the high cost of publication and slim margin of profit, if any. Even the finest reviews of England, the U. S. and France find it difficult to survive."

Content is the editor's main concern, and he hopes to attract good writing from Mexico, the U. S. and abroad.

Howell plans to strengthen the review with social commentary and include aspects of the "exciting studies being made here in anthropology and sociology." He feels an avoidance of the "graduate thesis approach" to prose writing is also necessary for a strong review.

Interesting remarks made by visiting professors, public figures and lecturers will be reported. In the offing are excerpts from the Mexican addresses of Chester Bowles, Robert Openheimer and Jawaharlal Nehru.

The second issue will be double in size and will contain more fiction—short stories and poems, and more criticism. As an aside Howell mentioned that good criticism is rare. "Criticism is an art," he explained, "and because the art is so much abused and malpracticed, there has been reaction against critics and criticism in general."

Projected for the second issue are an article by Oscar Lewis, author of *Five Families* and *Children of Sánchez*, and a reply by an abstractionist to Rodman's article in the first issue on Mexico's new humanists.

The *Mexico Quarterly Review* has the cooperation of the Universidad Nacional, the Instituto Mexicano Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales, the Casa del Lago, the Centro Mexicano de Escritores, and MCC, which Howell thanks for its active support.



**ROY REEVES** — The MCC traveling badminton player has seen a lot of the world and wishes to see more.

the American way of life. I trained as a counter-fire specialist in Kentucky, Maryland, and Washington. Our job was to listen to the enemy guns firing and locate their relative positions by plotting and triangulation."

His time in the Army was certainly exceptional; he was flown to Japan first class and attached to the "Battalion Français" because he spoke French. Later he was stationed with Australian and Korean units because of his special training.

He served a continuous nine months on the front lines and it was with the French that he was decorated with the "Commendation Medal" for action beyond the call of duty.

In the summer of 1958 he went to Europe with 60 Canadians and Americans to play in badminton tournaments in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Belgium where he saw the Brussels Worlds Fair.

"This trip made me want to see the rest of North America and when I returned I visited nearly all 50 states, Canada's 10 provinces and France's small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland.

"But the most interesting part of my life was living in Philadelphia and teaching English to people from all over the world—Danes, Israelites, Koreans, Burmese, Thais, Japanese, and many more. This encouraged me to join international and inter-racial groups where through foreign and North American folk singing and dancing we showed others how little race, religion and color mean in good fellowship."

Roy says he came to Mexico "because I had little contact with Latins through all this experience." He has visited many parts of Mexico: Guadalajara, Concordia, Mazatlán, T a x c o, Xochimilco,

Acapulco and Cuernavaca. During the Christmas holidays he visited Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, "but all too quickly because I traveled by plane. I've met tremendous people here in Mexico and the other Latin American countries. And unlike most tourists I went to meet the people."

"Because of my love for South East Asian people, and with the help of my church, I financially adopted a Malayan boy in 1957 until I came here to study." He actually sponsored five Malayan boys by sending them money and gifts to the orphanage run by the Salvation Army Home for Boys in Singapore. "It's a very easy thing to do because it costs only \$120 a year; in fact anybody can do it."

When Roy receives his degree here in social studies this March, he will return once again to sponsoring the Malayan boy and to helping foreigners to understand the American way of life and at the same time he will learn about others.

# Alumnus Has Fellowship For Degree

Don Dumond, who received his M. A. in English from Mexico City College in 1957, is holder of a Research Training Fellowship of the Social Science Research Council. The Fellowship is to provide Dumond with funds to complete his doctoral dissertation at the University of Oregon.

Dumond has been at the University of Oregon since 1958. In the summers of 1960 and 1961 he was research assistant on an archeological field expedition to southwest Alaska, where he worked at Katmai National Monument and Naknek River. The project was financed by the National Science Foundation.



Tom Brough Photo

**FULL SCHEDULE** — In addition to his morning classes at MCC, Lic. Adolfo Crespo Ramirez spends the latter part of his days downtown as economic research advisor to the Banco de México.

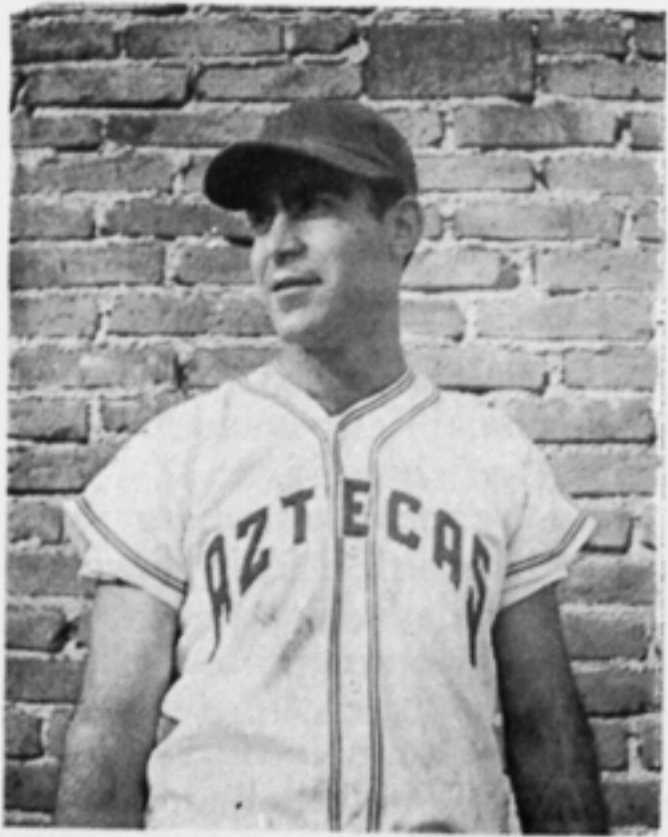
# Anthropological Boletín Available

The latest issue of the Boletín de Estudios Oaxaqueños, is now available in the book store. Entitled 20th Century Adventures of a 16th Century Sheet, Bulletin No 20 discusses the literature on the Mixtec Lienzo in the Royal Ontario Museum. Its author, Ross Parmenter, is Music Editor of the New York Times. The price of the bulletin is \$ 3 pesos.

## Art Directive

The revised edition of the Art Department Directive is now available in the Art Center. Students interested in information on the major art sites in and around Mexico City may obtain a copy. The directive contains data on all the cultural institutes, museums, antique shops, and art galleries, their locations and hours.

This is the third edition of the directive which is constantly expanding every year. Another feature of the brochure is information on where to purchase art materials that are generally scarce in Mexico City.



Carl Gariko Photo

**ALL-AROUND MAN** — Rudy Manzo ends his MCC sports activities with his March graduation.

# Azteca Ball Club Overwhelms Opposition With 16-3 Win

The Aztecas softball club overwhelmed its opponents, Azúcar, S. A., with a 16-3 win, placing the MCCers in a 2-0 game record for this quarter.

The team, under the direction of Rudy Manzo, has shown great improvement on the pitcher's mound and through the infield. "We have overcome these weak spots very well for the early part of the season and from all indications they may turn into our stronger points," Manzo said.

The seven inning game started with fast action for the Aztecas with four runs in the first inning.

Rudy Manzo and Gary Stover, sparking in the second with triples, pushed the team to a 6-1 lead over Azúcar, S. A.

Gaining a single in the third and refusing to be held down, the college nine fired up in the fourth with two home runs by Phil Grace and one triple by Gary Stover, racking up twelve runs to Azúcar S. A.'s, three.

Glen Nelle powered one over the center field in the fifth adding the third home run of the game. In the same inning Jim Gaved picked off a double to boost the team onward.

The last two marks in the game came in the sixth and seventh, summing up the score at 16-3 ending the Aztecas rally over Azúcar, S. A.

With such excellent performances, five of the Aztecas team members were nominated to play in the fifth annual Metropolitan All-Star Game. Those chosen were Rudy Manzo, Nick Zelenak, Phil Grace, Gary Stover, and Mick Labell.

Manzo, who has been coaching the Aztecas for the past two years and playing first base, has had a good deal of action throughout his past years on the diamond. He played leftfield in last year's All-Star game, closing out with a .528 batting average. He is going to graduate from MCC this spring and will have to give up the coaching position.

Leading the team and hitting seven extra bases last season, Zelenak, an ex-Detroit Tiger signee, is one of the stronger Azteca players. He seldom fails to connect with the ball at least once or more in every game, and has hopes of keeping up his average in the Metropolitan game.

Phil Grace, having played in last year's All-Star game, had a hitting average of .421 with half of his hits home runs and, with his last game a two home run game, he shows promising action for this season's All-Star game.

Gary Stover and Mick Labell the remaining two chosen players are anxiously waiting for the game. It will be a new experience for them and they have hopes of doing as well in the future as in their past two games.

- 1B Rudy Manzo
- 2B George Sydney
- 3B Nick Zelenak
- C Glenn Nelle
- P Ron Ferrine
- SS Phil Grace
- LF Gary Stover
- CF Larry Close
- RF Chuck Quinlin

## Soccer Team Gains 3-3 Tie In First Contest Of Season

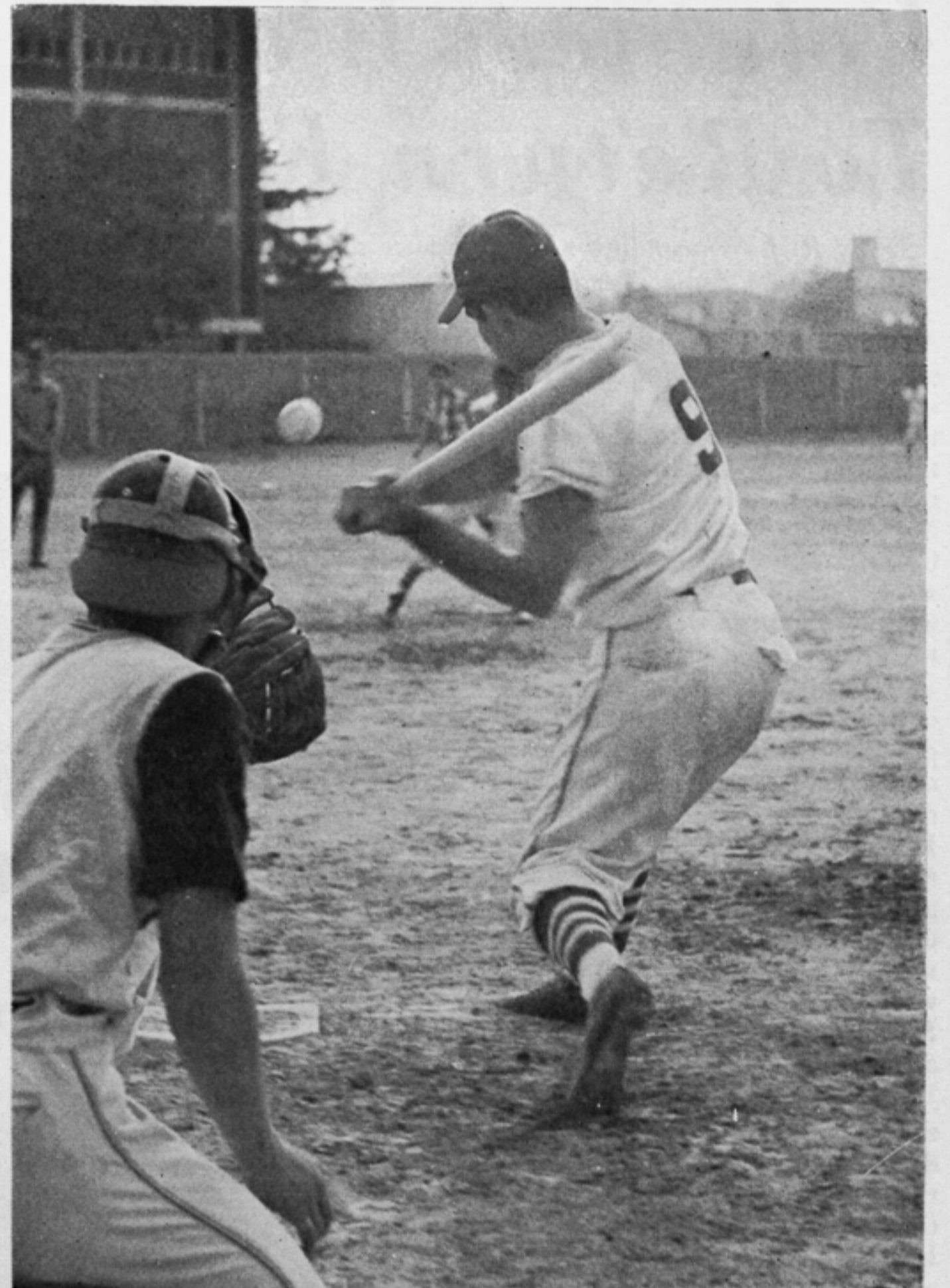
Goals by George Holden, Arturo Allen and Leopoldo Negrete enabled the Mexico City College soccer team to gain a 3-3 tie in its first contest of the quarter with Los Gigantes.

The squad, although extremely active last term, has been sidelined most of this quarter due to construction work on the American High School field where the team plays its games. Back in action again, coach Hector Rodriguez was greeted by several veterans and many newcomers.

The team got off to a slow start and found itself behind by a 2-0 count early in the contest. But then the team began to jell and three timely goals put the MCCers in command by a score of 3-2. The Aztecas managed to keep the lead up until the closing moments of the game when their opponents put a score into the net to knot the score at three all, which is the way the game ended.

As well as the scorers Holden, Allen and Negrete, outstanding play was also turned in by Rodriguez and Jacques Goueytes. Coach Rodriguez was well pleased by the squad's performance in the first game of the quarter.

"I realize that soccer isn't a really big sport in the States" Rodriguez says. "But we of the soccer team would be very happy to instruct anyone who would like to learn." All interested persons are invited to attend the practice sessions at the American High School on Tuesdays from three to five o'clock in the afternoons, or the games on Saturdays at the same time.



Carl Gariko Photo

**SWINGER** — Long ball hitting Phil Grace sets to tee off on a pitch during a recent MCC softball contest. The Aztecas, fielding a team of veterans, are currently undefeated in league action.

## College Keglers Strive For Eastern Tournament

The Mexico City College varsity bowling team participated in an intercollegiate bowling tournament in Austin, Texas, February 16 and 17. Taking part in the tournament were colleges and universities from throughout the southwestern United States. Results of the tourney were not available at press time.

The four-man team, composed of Rudy Manzo, Nick Zelenak, Glenn Beaudry and Jim Gaved, is rated among the top 10 teams in Mexico. The only newcomer on the squad this quarter is Gaved, who replaced Dave Peterson and Bob Miranda from last term's five man crew. In the fall competition the Aztecas were the winners in the regular league in which they bowled and also emerged victorious in a special Christmas tournament.

Manzo, Zelenak and Gaved all bowl for the Pong Dongers in the intramural league and Beaudry is a member of the Los Machos squad. All four of these bowlers were among the top of the list in all statistical departments of the intramural league.

The winner of the district tournament in Texas, is scheduled to go to the east to participate in a national championship event.

The MCCers left for Austin by car February 14th and arrived in time for competition the 16th. They departed after the final game on the 17th and were back here on the 19th.

The way things stand now, the team will remain the same next quarter with the exception of Manzo, who will be lost because of graduation.

## Pong Dongers Take Over Lead In Intramural Bowling Competition

Last quarter's champs, the Pong Dongers, are back on top in the race for the Challenger's Trophy. In fourth place early in the season, the Pong Dongers have moved out on top with a 15-5 record. Their high game record and high series record, which were set early in the season, are still setting the pace in those departments. The team registered an 821 game and a 2122 series.

In a tie for second place are the Vampires and the Potenciales who hold 14-6 records. Third place is held down by the Los Machos with a 13-7 record to their credit.

Nick Zelenak is the current record holder in all three individual record areas. His early high game of 233 still stands as does his high series mark of 567. His record game average is 175.

A 232, posted by Charles Quinlin, is good enough to give him the runner-up spot for high game honors. He is trailed by the Pong Dongers' Jim Gaved who has a high game of 227.

Trailing Zelenak for high series honors is Glenn Beaudry who holds a 560 series in competition.

One pin behind at 559 is Dr. Richard Greenleaf.

Again one pin behind, Dr. Greenleaf trails Zelenak's 175 average with a 174.

Standings	
Pong Dongers	15- 5
Vampires	14- 6
Potenciales	14- 6
Los Machos	13- 7
Los Serranos	12- 8
Frat Rats	12- 8
Jacarandozas	9-11
Team N° 10	6-14 *
Maestros	5-11
Gatas Negras	3-13 *
Sin Nombres	1-15 *
* Bowling against next week's score.	
High Averages	
Zelenak	175
Greenleaf	174
Gaved	172
Beaudry	169
Sidney	169
Manzo	168
Peterson	168
Team High Game	
Pong Dongers	821
Team High Series	
Pong Dongers	2122



John Patrick's Photo

**FOOTWORK** — MCC soccer player Jacques Goueytes fights for the ball in the opening game of the winter quarter schedule. The squad, felled into inactivity because of inavailability of the American High School field, fought to a three to three draw with its opponents in the opener.

## Dr. Stafford Sponsors Aunt's Art Exhibition

Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford, interim academic vice-president and dean of graduate studies of Mexico City College, recently sponsored a private exhibition of the paintings of her 94-year-old aunt,

Martha Fleming, at Dr. Stafford's home. Mrs. Fleming has been painting for about two years.

At her first exhibition of paintings, Mrs. Fleming showed ten oils, landscapes and marines. Al-

though she now lives in Mexico, Mrs. Fleming mostly depicts scenes of New England and the California coast. Dr. Stafford hopes to exhibit more of her aunt's painting.