



# MEXICO CITY collegian

MEXICO CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Vol. 16, No. 9

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Tuesday, April 23, 1963

## University Renamed To Cover Actual Scope

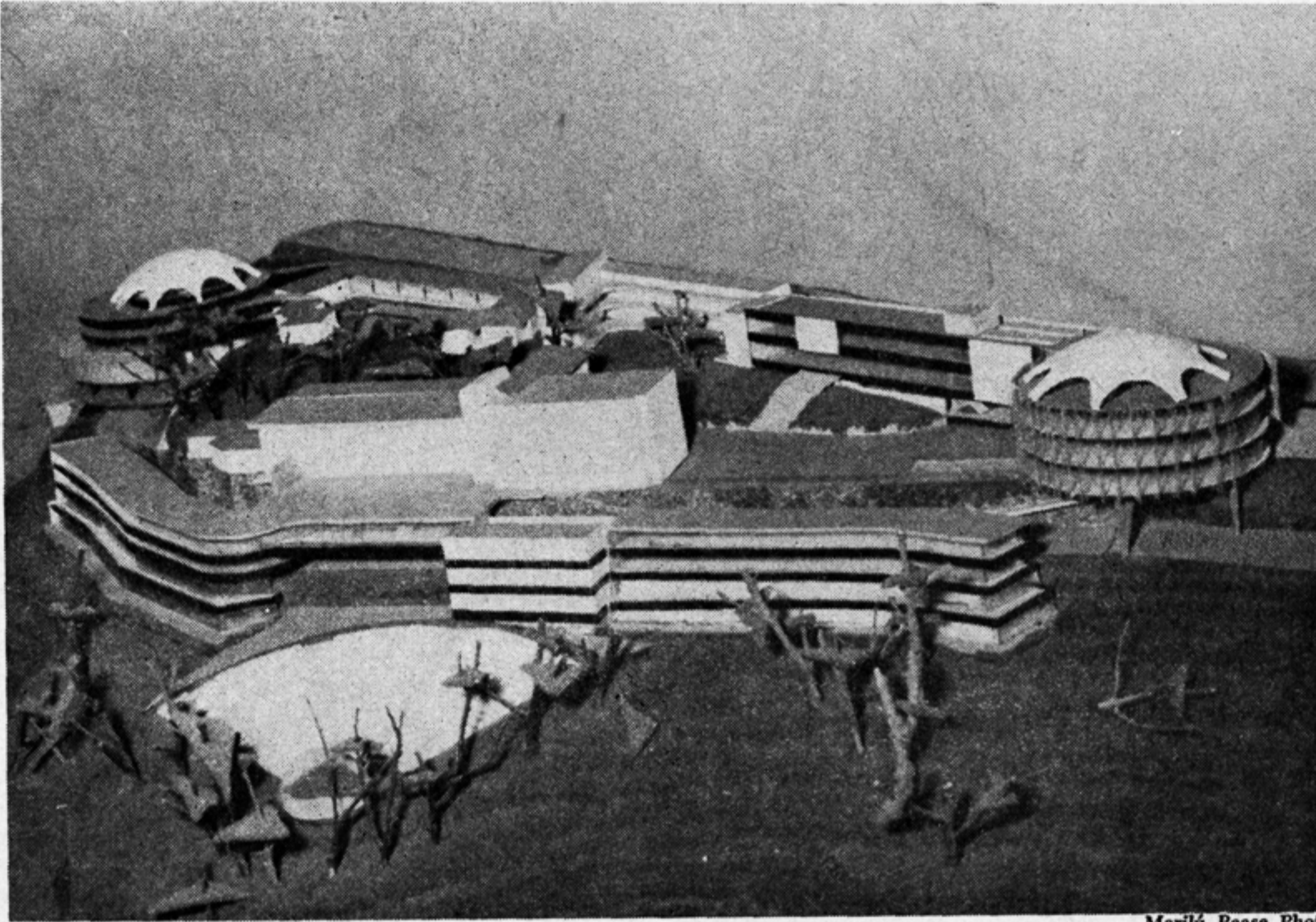
### History Of University Outlined

The renaming of Mexico City College as the University of the Americas is a turning point in the history of the school. Below is the history of the important changes that have taken place at the institution since its beginning in 1940.

Mexico City College was originally founded by Dr. Henry L. Cain and Dr. Paul V. Murray as a junior college located on Calle San Luis Potosi. The first president was Dr. Cain and the dean was Dr. Murray.

It was not until 1945 that the College began to grant bachelor degrees on a four year program of studies. In 1947, the Graduate School was founded with Dr. Lorna L. Stafford as dean. The M. A. degree was first awarded to a student in 1948.

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Marilú Pease Photo

**FUTURISTIC ARCHITECTURE**—Shown are the proposed plans for the University of the Americas. In the foreground is an open air amphitheater, dormitories and the student union. At the extreme left is the fine arts center which will contain a 1500 seat amphitheater and many classrooms. The view is from the barranca looking toward the Toluca highway.

### MCC Now Called University of Americas

By George Rabasa

Marking the climax in a series of developments that have benefited MCC during the past ten months, Dr. D. Ray Lindley announced recently that the institution has been renamed University of the Americas.

The motion for the name change was approved unanimously by the Board of Trustees and by the Asociados during their annual meeting held recently. Other actions taken by the Trustees and Asociados include a change in the fiscal calendar of the school and the adding of ten members to the Board of Trustees and twenty-two to the Asociados.

Commenting on the adequacy of the name University of the Americas, President Lindley says, "The name is, in my opinion, as well as in the judgment of the Trustees and Asociados, the one which most accurately describes the correct role of the school as a

center of intercultural and international education. We have students from the Latin American countries, the United States, and Canada, making us an institution that definitely involves all the Americas."

Dr. Lindley further explained that the former name, Mexico City College, was appropriate for the original role of the school — to provide two years of American college level education for graduates of the American High School in Mexico City.

In later years, however, the school went through several changes, and the original name created misunderstandings both north and south of the border. In the United States the name gave the impression that the institution was engaged solely in a local program. In Mexico and other Latin American countries the term college (*colegio*) means the equiva-

(Continued on page 4)

### Record Spring Enrollment Announced by Dean Lopez

Enrollment has hit an all time high for spring quarter at the University of the Americas. At press time there was an increase of more than 120 students over last spring quarter's registration of 567.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas de López, dean of admissions and records, attributes this increase to two factors. First, the enrollment of all colleges is constantly growing. But, more important, Mrs. López feels that there is increasing interest in Mexico and Latin America because of President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program and his televised visit to Mexico last July. The new students have enrolled most heavily in the departments of Spanish, anthropology, and international relations.

Included in the spring student body are forty teachers at the American School who are taking a survey course in Mexican history (History 495) on Saturday mornings. Dr. Gabriel Aguirre has returned to the University of the Americas' faculty after many years absence to teach this course.

In first place with the highest student representation is Mexico with 186. California has 100; Texas, 45; New York, 39; and Illinois, 32. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia are represented.

Students come from twenty other countries, including Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Germany, Estonia, Guam, Australia, Puerto Rico and France.

### Name Contest Open

The Collegian invites all members of the student body and faculty to participate in selecting a new name for the UA newspaper. All suggestions should be turned in to the Press Room in written form by Thursday, April 25. The Press Room is located on the lower road below the terrace.

### Dr. Lindley At Conference

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of the University of the Americas, recently returned from Dallas, Texas where he attended a regional meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools where new accreditation standards were adopted.

On April 5 and 6, Dr. Lindley attended the annual meeting of the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities held in Corpus Christi, Texas.

On April 4, in Corpus Christi, the Association of Texas Graduate Deans also held its annual meeting. Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford, dean of the graduate school at the University of the Americas, presided at the meeting as president of the Association. The morning session was entitled "Accent on Mexico."

At this session Dr. Luis Weckman, associate professor of history at the university, lectured on "The Structure of the Mexican Educational System," and discussed a paper of Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, academic vice president of the university.

Arturo Souto, assistant professor of Spanish at the University of the Americas, spoke on "A Decade of Editorial Progress in Mexico."

### First Spring Plan Initiated

Twenty-five students representing all three campuses of Utah State University are attending the University of the Americas this quarter. Some are from Utah State University in Logan; others come from the branch college of Southern Utah in Cedar City. The remainder are from Snow College in Ephraim. They are the first students from Utah State to take advantage of the unique Spring Quarter in Mexico Program arranged between the two universities.

While for many years the University of the Americas has had groups studying here for both the winter and summer terms under the leadership of faculty members from various United States

universities, the Utah State University students are the first to come to the campus for the spring session.

J. H. Plummer, professor of Spanish and chairman of Humanities at the College of Southern Utah, is in charge of the Utah State students. He says, "The program grew out of a realization that to a considerable degree, it is futile to study language and culture apart from its context, that young men and women attempting to study language in an artificial setting feel it is foolish and do not put out the energy which results in achievement."

On this premise, Professor Plummer hopes to make the pro-

gram a continuing process which will eventually result in a Junior Year in Mexico Program for Utah State students.

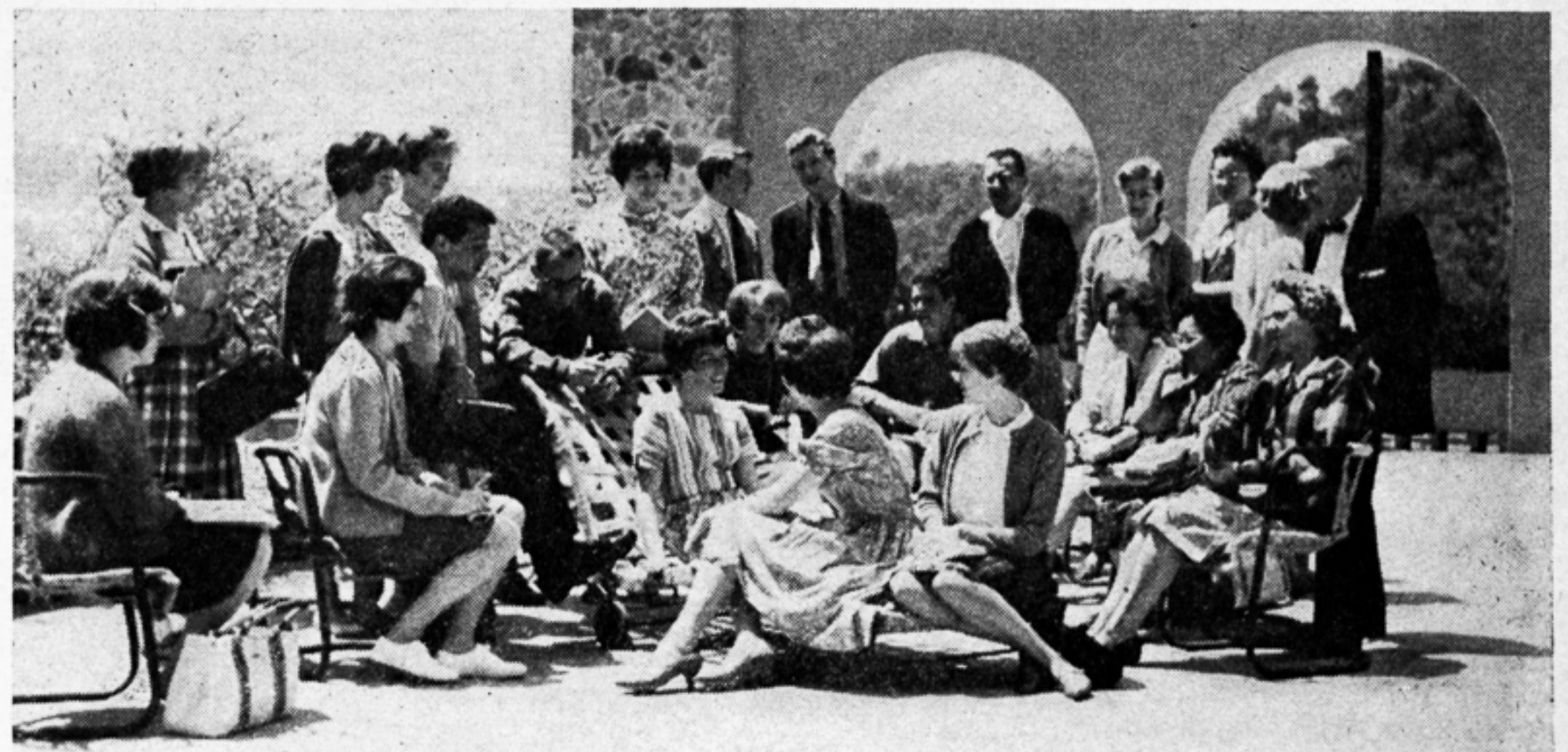
Helen Harvey, a student here on the program, feels that besides the benefits gained from this study, learning the attitudes of other peoples "gives a person another point of view towards his own country. It broadens his point of view, his ideas."

"Because of my interest in the Mexican culture, I hope that the school here will be able to encourage more Mexican students to enroll. This way the United States students can have more direct contact with the wonderful culture of Mexico."



Marilú Pease Photo

**EAGER SCHOLARS**—Students line up to have their cards signed in the largest spring registration in the history of the school.



Marilú Pease Photo

**UTAH STATERS**—Soaking up the Mexican sun, students from the state of Utah are (from left, front row) Harriet Chisholm, Virginia Murdock, Michael Clark, Dal Symes, Sherry Sanford, Judith Corwin, Elaine Puro, Richard Lattin, Natalie Taylor, Helen Harvey, Tsuduki Imoto, Mrs. Geneve Plummer, (back row) Janine Rigby, Marcia Hatch, Kay Crockett, LaVerne Purdy, David Richards, John Starrels, Charles Alban, Beulah Heath, Susan Fales, Annette Zollinger, Professor J. H. Plummer, director of the group.

# Denial Of GI-Bill Seen As Illogical

At one time, 75% of the students on this campus were veterans. There are very few left. Because President Eisenhower voided the GI-bill and its educational benefits on January 31, 1955, the men who served after that time have largely turned to the business of making a living without any extensive education or training. A large number are unemployed.

They lack the advantage of youth which depends on parental shelter. By this I mean that a man in his twenties feels pretty silly about asking his parents to put him through college.

Everyone feels that the cold-war GI has done more than his share of patriotic duty in giving years of his life to his country, but few care that he receives no compensation for his pains.

The GI-bill was dropped for two reasons: the administration felt that it cost too much, and the services felt that they were losing their man-power reservoir to the schools and colleges. Both these reasons are fallacious.

A powerful lobby in Washington, a lobby of those super-patriots who hate to support their country with tax dollars, stated that the GI-bill "was putting a price tag on patriotism," a price that they weren't patriotic enough to pay.

In their smallness the super-patriots have done themselves a disservice and are paying more taxes because of it. The veterans under the World War II bill raised their income levels because of the education allowed them so that the higher taxes they are paying by 1970 will have paid back the original \$15 billion invested in them, and \$1 billion above that.

With the smaller number of peace-time veterans, the cost of a new GI-bill would be a drop in the bucket in comparison to the many billions spent annually for death-causing mechanisms and would be as advantageous for defense on a comparative, dollar for dollar basis. It is an old adage that a nation's first defense is an enlightened citizenry.

That the military services fought the GI-bill is a seldom published fact. They reason that a man who leaves the service and has not much to look forward to (if he hasn't the means to pay for an education) will return to the military. Despite the immortality of this manner of exploitation, it is an illogical position. The reenlistment rate in 1959 was 45.7% and it has grown since. According to experts, this rate is too high to be safe since it cuts down the number of trained reservists who are to be relied upon in case of emergency.

Regardless of the recruiting posters, there are few men who have learned worthwhile trades in the service. For every man who learns a bit about typing or electronics, there are dozens who have become skilled in such things as tank tread repairing, bayonet killing, hole digging, and mine probing. Only the recruiting sergeants believe that these skills have much value in civilian life.

In the United States today, because of automation and the great number of young people flooding the labor market, 6.1% of the labor force is unemployed. Yet many occupations lack trained personnel.

Unemployment is considered by President Kennedy to be the nation's number one problem. To help solve it, he proposes more educational opportunities for all people. If he would re-activate the GI-bill, it would help the country in the following ways: it would keep many peace-time veterans off the labor market while they were studying; it would help fill those jobs which require special education and, therefore, lack trained personnel, e.g., teaching; it would bring the government more tax dollars than originally invested in it by raising the income levels of its participants; it would give the country a better informed populace.

One of the very few people who are trying to do something for the peace-time veteran is Senator Ralph Yarborough (D., Texas). Yarborough sums up the moral case for the neglected veteran in these words: "We must give the young man who fulfills his military obligations at least some means by which he can catch up with the world that has passed him by."

J. P. H.

# Welcome, Utah Students

The Collegian extends a warm welcome to the 25 students from Utah State University enrolled at the University of the Americas under the Spring Quarter in Mexico Program.

Their purpose in studying in Mexico, under the leadership of Professor Plummer, is the same as that of many of the permanent students at UA — to learn better the language and understand the cultures of the Hispanic world.

Other groups have, in the past, returned to their original institutions leaving behind them a good impression of their university and nation. These students from Utah State are in a position to leave any reflection of themselves which they wish. We are confident it will be a good one. We hope your stay at UA will be an enjoyable one, and that our impression to you will be equally good.

Mexico has much to offer to students of Spanish language and literature. Properly taken advantage of, the opportunities available even during such a short stay, will be invaluable to the future of these students.

G. R.

# Columnist Recommends UA

In answer to an inquiry from an archeology enthusiast who wished to further his interest during the summer, Amy Vanderbilt in an April release through the United Feature Syndicate recommended the "excellent archeological department" of the University of the Americas.

Of general interest were mentioned the benefits from foreign

language study, low cost tuition and living expenses, and living with Mexican families.

The article acclaimed the unique opportunities in anthropological study at Mitla, where the university has its headquarters for all field programs. The museum, technical library, and hotel maintained there are open to the public throughout most of the year.

# PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



PUEBLA OF THE ANGELS

Some seventy miles from Mexico City, over the recently opened speedway, is Puebla, one of the most beautiful colonial cities in Mexico.

According to a legend dating back to the sixteenth century, it is said that Julián Garcés, Bishop of Tlaxcala, while on a trip eastward from his diocese, stopped in wonder when he came to a mountain-ringed valley.

"I have seen this place!" he exclaimed. "Only a few nights ago. In a dream, I saw it... and I saw some radiantly beautiful angels, with rod and line, pacing the plain."

Taking this as a heavenly sign, the Bishop decided to found a city on the site, and to call it "of the angels."

Although there are many things of historical interest to see in Puebla, it is mainly known as a city of churches and can boast of some of the most impressive religious edifices in all of Mexico. Famous among them is the Chapel of the Rosary, in the Santo Domingo Church, with its wealth of gilt, marble, glazed tiles and intricate design, as well as the paintings to be seen there. Construction of the Chapel was finished in 1690.

## Habla Un Estudiante

# Sistemas Variables Provocan Problemas

Por J. L. Gutiérrez

La diferencia que existe entre el sistema de educación de México y el de los Estados Unidos ha sido tradicionalmente una barrera para el intercambio estudiantil entre los dos países.

El hecho de que haya diferencia en los períodos y en los años totales de estudio es motivo de que sea muy difícil equiparar los dos sistemas.

Los programas típicos de estudio en esos países son los siguientes:

México	años
Kindergarten	3
Primaria	6
Secundaria	2
Preparatoria	5
Universidad	16
E.U. de A.	años
Kindergarten	6
Grammar School	2
Junior High School	4
High School	4
College	16

Como se ve, al sumar los años se obtiene la suma de dieciséis años en cada uno; sin embargo el resultado total no es el mismo.

Una comparación de los dos sistemas presenta grandes proble-

mas, dada la variedad de programas en las universidades. A fin de facilitar esta tarea me basaré principalmente en el de un "college" de Artes Liberales y en el de la Universidad Autónoma de México.

Después de terminar cuatro años de "college", el estudiante norteamericano debe ir cuatro años más a una escuela médica, de ingeniería o de derecho, si quiere ejercer cualquiera de estas profesiones. El estudiante mexicano, por el contrario, está en aptitud de ejercer, una vez que ha escrito su tesis y se ha graduado de la universidad. En carreras tales como la de Administración de Empresas y la de Economía, las universidades mexicanas otorgan el título de licenciado al cabo de cinco años de estudio, y ese título es por lo general considerado equivalente al de "Master," y no al de "Bachelor" que ofrecen las universidades norteamericanas al cabo de cuatro años de estudio.

El título de bachiller, conferido en México al terminar la preparatoria es desde luego más bajo que el "Bachelor's degree" norteamericano. ¿A qué equivale en-

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From The President's Desk

# Lindley Explains Purpose of Change

By Dr. D. Ray Lindley

Elsewhere in this issue you will read of the action of the Asocados and Trustees in their annual meeting in which the name of our school was changed.

Some explanations are in order for the change in name. First, there is the difference in connotation between the term "college" and the term "university." The term "college" genetically refers to a "collection" of schools. Through usage, in North America, it has come to signify an institution of higher education organized into a single school made up of different departments. On the other hand, south of the border the term "colegio" is commonly understood to apply to preparatoria, secundaria, and even primaria schools.

The term "university" really means "many in one." Used exclusively to designate institutions of higher education, it has come to signify one over-all institution which includes more than one college. Thus, Yale University is composed of many colleges, of which Yale College is one.

For many reasons, the term "Mexico City College" for years has not been an adequate description of our school. First, it is an institution of higher education located in a culture where the term "colegio" is more commonly used to designate a different kind of school. Secondly, it should be clearly understood that since 1947 the school actually has been a university, although not named

as such. This is to say, that it has consisted of more than one school. It has had an undergraduate liberal arts school, and it has had an increasingly distinguished graduate school. Further, in the organization of the future, three schools are envisioned: The College of Arts and Sciences (undergraduate); The Graduate School; and Mexico City College. In this structure, the term "Mexico City College" will include what the name implies — all areas of work planned exclusively to serve the needs of the city of Mexico. This will include courses in adult education and it will embrace evening classes, Saturday classes, executive development programs, extension classes, in-service training programs, seminars, and institutes designed to contribute to the cultural and business interest of the adult population of Mexico City.

The new name "University of the Americas" was chosen from among many considered because it best describes the multi-college, intercultural, and international role which the school is filling and increasingly will fill in today's world.

For the distinguished graduates who have been awarded degrees from our school in the years 1945-1962, attention should be called to the fact that many schools have changed their names — some more than once. This writer had the privilege of serving as president of a school whose name was changed twice, and the prou-

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## Letters To The Editor

Sirs:

In the March 1 edition of the Collegian there was an article which I feel needs further explanation. The article, ironically enough, is entitled, "Visa Rules Explained," by an author who prefers to remain anonymous. I quote from the Collegian to demonstrate the tone of this oracle: "Student visa holders may not leave the country, or change schools without the permission of Gobernación." "People who have in any way secured duplicate documents — such as a Student Visa and a Tourist Card — are subject to heavy fines and expulsion from the country,"... all students must register with Gobernación (Registro Nacional de Extranjeros) within thirty days after crossing the border"... "when car owners leave the country with

their car, they must secure evidence at the border, on a form supplied by MCC, that the car has left the country... etc."

Unless I am thoroughly confused, these visa rules appear to give Gobernación a decided, if not final, voice in the management of both the school and those students holding visas. Considering the complexity and gravity of Gobernación's dictums, perhaps it would be an indication of clear understanding to border in black future dictums from Gobernación.

James Johnson.

Editor's Note

If these Mexican Government agencies are not to have control of these factors, who, pray tell, is?

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## Art Course Revived

The renovation of the lithographic workshop of the Art Center has been completed in line with the current revival of the graphic arts. Located beneath the terrace, the *taller* includes a large litho-press purchased recently. Being the only one of considerable size available in the country at the time, its addition constituted a vital improvement.

Since WWII, graphics has undergone a renaissance in the United States and Europe. The significance of this contemporary development lies in the fact that a good print can be bought for a fraction of the cost of a mediocre painting, "developing a genuine democratic fashion and putting fine art collection within the reach of the common man," commented Merle Wachter, chairman of the art department.

At the graduate level, majors are offered both in painting and in graphics. According to Wachter, "Instead of being just another of the grab bag electives, one or more of the graphic arts may be chosen in which to major and

acquire a thorough working knowledge."

Wachter expresses the hope that tentative plans for adult classes and children's groups will make use of these media. Also, he adds that prerequisites for graphics courses may be waived for non-art majors who are interested in the field.

Already there are five members of the art department staff who teach graphics: Toby Joysmith, lithography; Lola Cueto, etching; Donald Sanborn, photography; Merle Wachter, relief print; and Jacinto Quirarte, serigraphy.

During the summer and fall quarters, the art department hopes to bring in prominent experts in the field from Mexico and the United States to serve as artists in residence. This would be a continuation of the program which brought, for example, the outstanding authority on silk screen on the West Coast, Frank Wight, to UA for five consecutive summers, and also the noted painter-printmaker Felipe Orlando.



Victor Domenech Photo

**EX-PRESIDENT**—Dr. Manuel Urrutia, who was able to leave Castro's Cuba recently, is shown surrounded by many admirers during a recent talk he made to Cuban refugees in Mexico.

## Cuban Ex-President Lauds University

Dr. Manuel Urrutia, past president of Cuba, stated recently, "I hope that in the near future there will be a program for exiled Cuban students at the University of the Americas."

Dr. Urrutia made this statement at a meeting of Cuban refugees in Mexico City shortly after his release from Cuba. He stopped in Mexico on his way to the United States where he will confer with President Kennedy.

Dr. Urrutia became President of Cuba shortly after Castro took over the island. He resigned the presidency in protest over the communist infiltration he saw taking place within the Cuban government.

Not allowed to leave the island and in danger of assassination, Dr. Urrutia has lived for the past two years in the Mexican Embassy in Havana.

Toward the end of March this year, Castro finally gave Dr. Urrutia permission to leave the country. He flew immediately to Mexico where he was greeted at the airport by thousands of admirers.

For many years Dr. Urrutia has seen this school in Mexico as an excellent institution for the bettering of international relations. In 1959 he offered an MCC scholarship to Don Soldini, who fought under Castro and is presently a student at UA.

Dr. Urrutia stated his feelings about the University by saying, "Americans should be properly trained for all types of endeavors in Latin America and the training offered at the University of the Americas can be described as the most efficient way of achieving these aims."

## Dr. Nuñez In Mar De Plata

Dr. Rafael Nuñez, assistant professor of psychology at the University of the Americas, was in Mar de Plata, Argentina, this month attending the Eighth Congress of the Inter-American Society of Psychology.

Dr. Nuñez, who is treasurer of the Inter-American Society of Psychology and president of the Mexican Psychological Association, was part of a delegation of fifteen members sent from Mexico.

Psychologists from all countries in the Western Hemisphere attended this congress in the first week of April to discuss, "Training of Psychologists in America."

## Clubs Expect Busy Quarter

### Inter-Club Council

One of the most valuable services of the newly organized Inter-Club Council is that of making posters and publicizing campus events. This service is now available to all member clubs and to any academic department that requests help. In the future there will be a member of the Council in the offices at all times.

### The Press Club

The Press Club's project for a literary review as announced in

## Thespians Get Opportunity

The UA theater group is offering interested thespians a unique opportunity to further develop their interests in the field in the form of a theater techniques seminar. This seminar is being conducted by E. T. Guidotti daily from 2:00 to 3:00 in the University auditorium.

At the present time, nine members of the seminar are taking the course for credit and many others are enrolled as audits, or are simply interested in the course as an extracurricular activity.

The students engage in discussions on the different styles and methods of acting and will later apply their knowledge in an experimental production tentatively scheduled towards the end of the quarter.

Discussing the main objectives of his class, Guidotti says, "I'm emphasizing actual stage techniques such as lighting, scenography, blocking, mime, stage presence, voice projection, and diction."

## Important Changes Give Library New Flexibility

In order to facilitate the use of the materials that are available, the library has made several far-reaching changes that are to take effect this quarter.

The first and possibly the most important change is that an increased number of books may be checked out at any one time. A student may now check out five two week books, two reserve or reference books, and one textbook. Two hour books may now be checked out after 3 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. as in the past. Along with this change the books must now be back in the library by 9 a.m. Also included in this rule are textbooks and reference materials.

The rules pertaining to one and three days books also differ from the past in that they may now be charged out at any time of the day. These books must be returned at the time noted on the card.

The system of fines remains much the same as in the past, one peso per day for two-week books, and one peso per hour for reserve, reference, and textbooks. Lost books will be charged at replacement value plus 12.50 pesos. The charge for a card check has been increased from 20 centavos to one peso to encourage the students to carry their cards at all times.

the latter part of last quarter, is progressing rapidly. At a recent meeting of the club, the members decided on *Mosaic* as the most appropriate name for the review.

The projected title is appropriate in that the *Mosaic* will indeed be a unification of all the different literary media and styles which have been submitted.

The publication of the *Mosaic* is tentatively scheduled for the middle of the quarter, and will contain works by Tony Rullo, Louise Smith, E. T. Guidotti, George Rabasa, and many others.

Toby Joysmith, author as well as associate professor in the art department, will be the faculty advisor for the new publication. George Rabasa is editor.

### Language Club

Students who are interested in bettering their English or Spanish speaking abilities are invited to attend the weekly meetings of the Spanish English Cultural Circle.

### Dance Club

The University of the Americas' Dance Club, the Pachangueros, is meeting on Thursday evenings under the direction of Roberto Vallejo at the Student Center.

Vallejo invites all students to join this group for social dancing and instruction in the cha cha, mambo and bossa nova. The Pachangueros is a good place for new students and the old timers

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## Student Describes Alaskan Adventures

By Sandra Bates

After four years in the Air Force, Richard Rogers wanted to earn enough money to begin his college education. This he did in an unusual and adventuresome way.

In October, 1958, he went to Kotzebue, Alaska to work as an air traffic control specialist for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Kotzebue is a small village above the Arctic Circle on the Bering coast, and can be reached only by plane. In fact, most of the towns in Alaska are accessible only by air. So, after being there a month, Rogers bought a plane, and later became a member of a civilian search and rescue organization. While working in this statewide rescue service, he was called to search for an Eskimo lost in a kayak, to bring sick people from remote villages to the hospital, and to search for a pilot lost in his ski plane.

While waiting for a plane from Anchorage to New York during his vacations, Rogers decided to pass the time by taking the three-day examination for admittance to the State Police. He was accepted, and after two years and two months with the C.A.A., he decided to stay in Alaska as a member of the sixty-five man State Police.

The State Police is virtually the only law enforcement agency throughout the state, and its duties are frequent and various. For example, if Rogers flew to a small village to investigate a crime, he also had to inform the population on tax laws and flu shots, or tell them when moose-hunting season would open. And

during the winter, when it was dark most of the day, there was no shortage of murder and other crimes of passion.

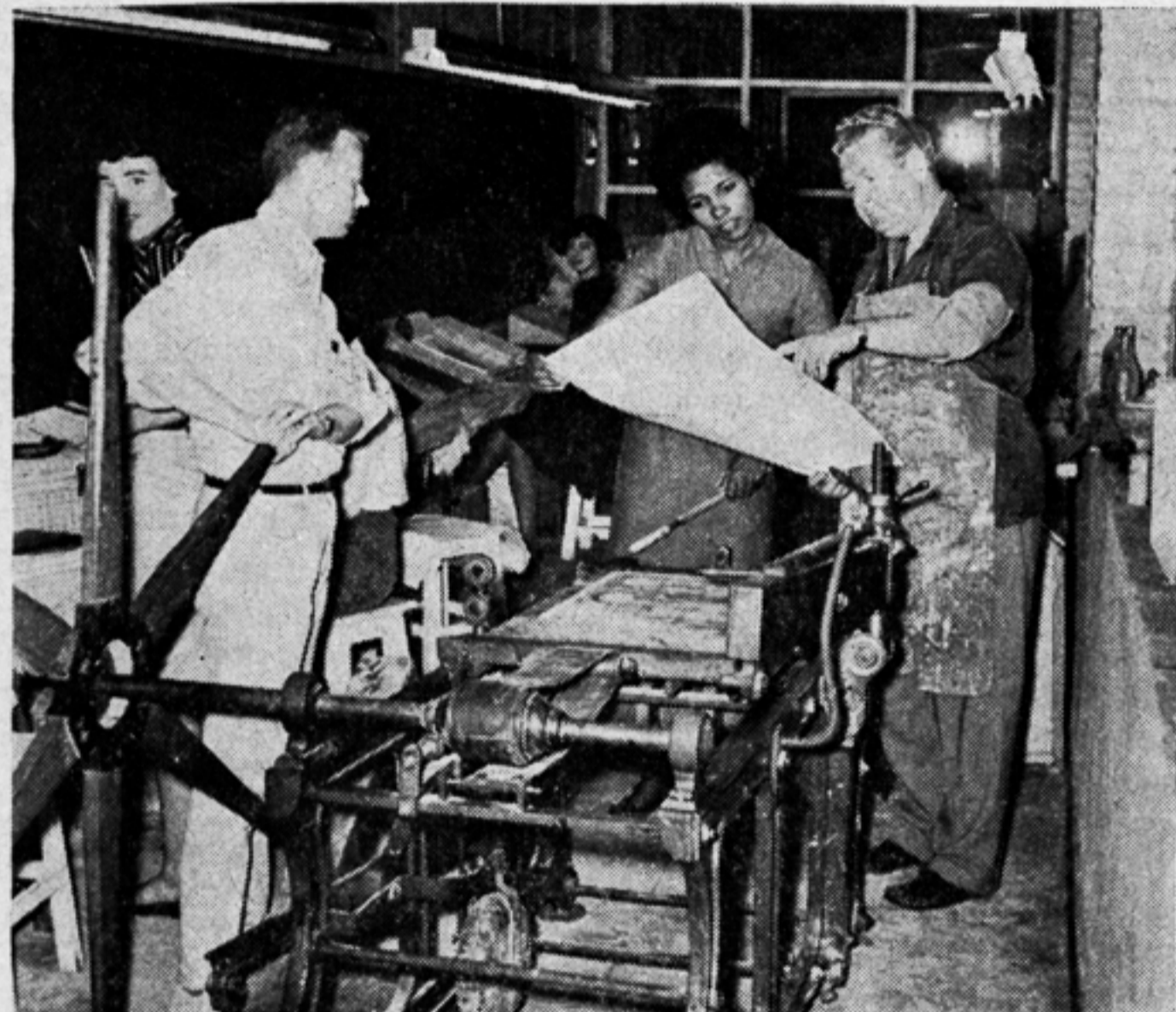
There are a lot of rough and ready young men in Alaska. Jobs pay well and are easy to come by, and anyone who is willing can still homestead 160 acres in the wilderness. Alaska attracts many of the extreme types who are seeking adventure and easy money. But, it is the last frontier in another way.

Until 1959 Alaska was a wide-

open territory. Except in cities, there were no civil police other than the sixty-five man Territorial Force; consequently, Alaska was a good hideout for fugitives from justice from various parts of the United States.

Rogers unofficially took on the duties of a juvenile officer, and he found that the juvenile problems in Alaska were the same but more exaggerated than in other parts of the U.S. The pioneer, adventuresome atmosphere

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Marilú Pease Photo

**A FINE PRINT**—Instructor Toby Joysmith reviews Diane Brown's work in the recently revived graphics class. Jackie Von Honts and Norman Bradley on the left are interested observers.

## Pioneer Shows Illustrate Unique Categories Of Art

The relatively unknown science of art restoration and rare *tankas* (Tibetan holy paintings) are the subjects of two pioneering shows arranged by Merle Wachter, chairman of the UA art department. To continue through May 1, the exhibition on art restoration is currently housed in the North and South Galleries of the Mexican-American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115.

The three categories covered by the show are the techniques of restoration of 1) mural (fresco) painting, 2) easel painting and codices, and 3) terra cotta figurines (sculpture). A fourth section concerns laboratory investigation (diagnosis of type and extent of deterioration of the art object.)

On continuous display will be an expert at work restoring an old, popular Mexican canvas, and a live demonstration of light techniques which are used to reveal touching up and 'under painting.' By projecting lights such as ultraviolet and infra-red over the painting, lines and forms are made to appear which are normally invisible.

The Tibetan holy art exhibit will run from May 3 through June 19 in the North Gallery only. A lecture on the *tankas* by Dr. Felipe Pardiñas S. J., director of the Universidad Ibero-Americana, will be presented in Spanish at the Institute at 7.30 p.m. on opening night.



Marilú Pease Photo

**FRONTIER POLICEMAN**—Richard Rogers, now attending the University of Americas feels that his experiences in Alaska were invaluable. He is now studying English and hopes eventually to teach and write.

# Amateur Bullfighter Tells Experiences

By Alan Knight

UA economics major Rafael Giménez and five of his secondary school alumni friends 'braved the bulls' recently at the Rancho del Charro ring. The only matador to make the kill on the first try, Giménez received an ear and shared the trophy with Alfonso Ramírez, son of the famous matador Alfonso "Calesero" Ramírez.

The six participants in the Rancho del Charro event were friends from the Asociación de Alumnos y ex-alumnos of the Colegio Franco-Inglés. It was at this school that Giménez acquired his fluent command of French and English.

Having finished high school in Monticello, New York and Florida, he spent one year at the University of San Francisco and one semester at Daytona Beach, J. C.

Giménez remembers his happiest State-side experiences from New York where his language facility brought him many friends among the French-Canadians and Cubans.

An interest in bullfighting developed in Giménez, when only a boy, through the influence of his father's cousin, Manuel "Chicuelo" Giménez, a noted matador in Spain. Chicuelo's son, bearing

the same name as Rafael Giménez, recently came to Mexico to participate in various professional fights throughout the country.

In 1961 the union of the Pascual company asked Giménez to participate in the annual bullfight which it sponsors. Though totally without experience or training, Giménez' long-time interest compelled him to accept. "It was one of the most thrilling experiences of my life," he recalls, "so I decided to do something about it."

Since that time he has been taking lessons and has distinguished himself in the amateur field by such showings as his second fight in 1962 when he received two ears, the tail and the trophy. The Plaza de Toros Aurora has invited him to enter a program by which an amateur fights three consecutive Sundays at a ring and becomes a professional if he does well.

Giménez' style is distinguished by his preference for the Spanish manner of making the kill—which is to stand directly in front of the bull as it charges. Though there is more danger of being thrown, there is more certainty of making a good kill. The Mexican custom is to stand to the side and make the thrust as the bull passes by.



OLE—Rafael Giménez does a spectacular pase in his recent corrida, at the Rancho del Charro ring.

## Sistemas Variables...

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tonces la preparatoria? Por regla general, a los dos últimos años de high school, con la diferencia de que los estudios de preparatoria mexicana son mucho más intensos.

Los dos primeros años de "college" son a su vez más profundos que los de preparatoria, mientras que el tercero y el cuarto son más intensos que los de la profesional mexicana en la mayoría de las carreras.

Generalmente se puede decir que en México la preparación para una carrera es más intensa y condensada que en los Estados Unidos. Por otra parte, la carrera en sí es más intensa en las universidades norteamericanas.

¿Qué sistema es más largo, al fin de cuentas? El americano, por una diferencia de cero a tres años, según la carrera de que se trate. Una combinación de los dos sistemas puede resultar en menos tiempo que cualquiera de los dos por separado, o en más, de acuerdo con la carrera y el tipo de combinación efectuada.

Debido a la falta de normas establecidas, la transferencia de un sistema a otro es sumamente difícil. La Universidad Nacional Autónoma por lo general acepta estudiantes extranjeros graduados de "high school" en los Estados Unidos. Sin embargo, los estu-

diantes mexicanos en general y los extranjeros que estudian en México deben seguir el plan de estudios de las preparatorias incorporadas a la UNAM.

Por su parte, algunas universidades norteamericanas admiten a los graduados de secundaria como alumnos calificados para ingresar a ellas; otras requieren por lo menos un año de preparatoria, y otras los dos. La mayoría de ellas revalidan algunas materias de preparatoria como requisitos generales; ninguna, a mi saber, la acepta como completamente equivalente a los dos primeros años de "college".

Es de esperarse que a medida que crecen las relaciones entre los estudiantes y las instituciones de los dos países se vaya logrando la adopción de un sistema regular de transferencia que facilite el intercambio de estudiantes de los dos sistemas.

Nuestra "University of the Americas", tendrá un papel vital en lograr este objetivo, debido a su situación geográfica y al carácter internacional de su profesorado y de su alumnado, que le permiten ser un lazo de unión entre los dos países.

Editor's Note. The staff welcomes articles by students interested in writing in Spanish.

## Reporters Needed

Two positions for sports reporters are open this quarter on the Collegian staff. No previous experience is required and there is opportunity for rapid advancement. See Al Knight in the Press Room between 12:00 and 1:00 daily.

## Keggler Team Ends Second

The varsity bowling squad finished second among eight teams in the tough Inter-American League during the first week of this quarter. High game and high average went to Joe Holeman, and Del Pack took high series. Individual averages were: Joe Holeman, 182; Nick Zelenak, 177; Del Pack, 177; Steve Hayskar, 173; Carlton Carawin, 159; and John De Lucia, 154.

One of the best teams in its history, the varsity squad will lose four of its six members this quarter. Four persons will be chosen from intramural bowling to take their places.

The last day of intramural competition found the Chachalacos on top, Potenciales second and Bohemia third. Finishing with a 30-6 win-loss record, the Chachalacos captured first place during the first week and successfully defended it for the rest of the quarter. The Potenciales, the defending champions from the fall quarter, wound up the competition with a 25-11 win-loss total. Keeping them worried were the Bohemia, who started slow in eleventh place but worked up to third and a 24-12 finish.

## MCC Called...

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lent of a preparatory school in the educational system of these nations.

Administrative officials, in an effort to expand further the scope of the University of the Americas, are working for the future organization of the school. "It will be divided into three main colleges," explains President Lindley. "Two of these are the already existing College of Arts and Sciences at the undergraduate level, and the Graduate School. Both of these colleges will continue to offer B.A., B.F.A., M.A., and M.F.A. degrees in more than twenty major fields of study.

"The third college," Dr. Lindley adds, "will be Mexico City College, which will be retained to embrace all the different local programs of continuing education such as evening and adult classes, the Executive Training Program, short courses and workshops, and the In-Service Training Program, which offers on the job training to employees at all levels of the corporate structure."

## Student...

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was not always conducive to stable family life. There isn't much entertainment available for the Anchorage teenager; so drinking and drag races on the highway are popular among the kids and troublesome to the State Police.

After a year and a half in this interesting work, Rogers decided it was now or never, and he left Alaska to begin his higher education. He came to the University of the Americas last fall and plans to major in English literature. Eventually he hopes to teach this subject and to write. And he certainly has some fabulous stories to tell about his four years in Alaska.

# Success Of Aztec Cagers Honored At Recent Banquet

The Metropol Hotel was the site of a banquet held recently in honor of last quarter's Aztec basketball squad and the celebration of their outstanding success.

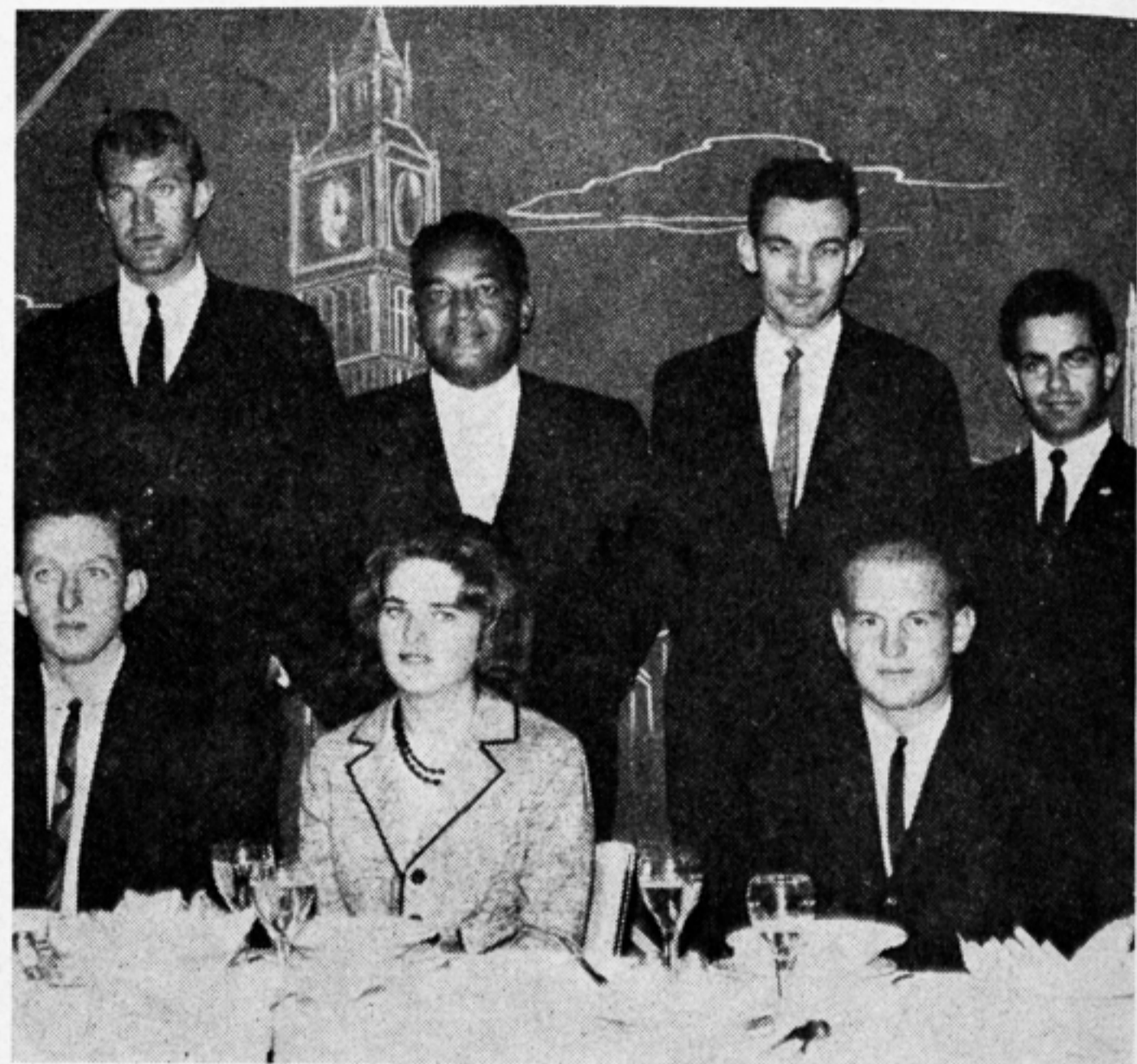
Sony Mizrahi, owner of the hotel and Aztec supporter, provided gratis a six course fillet dinner and two guitarists who produced live background music.

After the dinner, letters were presented to the team members, with captain Lonnie Foreman and Ken Rowland receiving high point trophies.

In making the presentations, Dr. Melvin McMichael, Director of Physical Education, expressed his thanks to the team for their excellent sports-like conduct in playing against Mexican teams. "The basketball squad has made an important public relations contribution to the University of the Americas," he said.

Captain Foreman then voiced the regard the team held for their coach Morris Williams Jr., known to everyone as Moe. UA alumnus, local businessman and owner of Turismo Morris Williams Jr. S. A., Moe hails originally from Washington, D. C. It was due mainly to his organization that the Aztecs achieved such quick recognition as one of the outstanding teams in Mexico.

The first UA basketball program was initiated last quarter with plenty of enthusiasm, no



OUTSTANDING SUCCESS—Celebrating last quarter's basketball triumph are, standing, from the left, Kip Powers, Morris Williams, Dr. Melvin McMichael and Sony Mizrahi. Sitting are Fred Hill, Sue Hoch and Bill Gough.

equipment and no money. Moe organized support among local UA alumni and interested persons who contributed sufficient funds to outfit the team and carry it through the quarter. Not the least of these contributions are the long hours Moe spends each week without pay in coaching and publicity work.

Practice began at the YMCA and the first games were in the YMCA leagues. Scoring was low as the team got underway, but under Moe's coaching a modern, aggressive game was developed which built up unusually high final scores. By the end of the quarter, the Aztecs had emerged from obscurity to become one of the foremost names in basketball in Mexico. Boasting an 11-6 win-loss record against some of the best Mexico City teams, the Aztecs have attracted the notice of the University of Mexico, University of Guadalajara and other top names who have requested meets for this quarter.

## Letters...

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Sirs:

In the last edition of the Collegian there was an article by Bob Royer "U.S. Tourists Actions Convey Wrong Impression." This article is typical of several articles on the same subject that have appeared in the Collegian in the recent past.

The American tourist is chastised for not speaking fluent Spanish, made to look stupid, rude, and generally making a spectacle of himself at all times. Now whether these articles are written because it makes the Mexican people happy or whether there is just a loathing for American tourists in general is hard to say.

Now, Royer, are you really worried about offending the Mexican people or your own pseudo-sophistication? The people of the United States have opened their borders to immigrants from all over the world and have learned to live and work together in spite of different languages, beliefs, and customs.

Now if the Mexican people are really offended by American tourists who don't eat raw oysters in the market place, or who wear loud shirts and are constantly taking pictures, then maybe they should close their borders.

Sincerely,  
Jon Petersen.

Says Dr. McMichael, "Basketball is ideally suited to our situation in Mexico in reference to intercultural relations." Due to the success already attained, the basketball program will be continued and developed to its fullest extent.

Those who contributed to the basketball sports fund are: Raul Fuentes, Roy Grinse, Jorge Martínez, George Haddad, Sony Mizrahi G., Morris Williams, William Shanahan, James Kneeland, Walter Trimble, Mrs. Jean Linnett, Warren Rhone, Blanchard Wakeelin, Lawrence Mitchell, Ralph Acosta, and Rudy Vargas.

## History...

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MCC became a member of the Texas Association of Colleges on an extra-territorial basis in 1951.

In 1954, the school moved from its downtown site to its present picturesque location.

Dr. Henry L. Cain retired from the presidency of MCC in 1955. Dr. Paul V. Murray then became president.

In 1959, the school became a fully accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This same year, MCC was bequeathed the Frisell Museum at Mitla, which has become the school's Centro de Estudios Regionales.

In 1961, Dr. Paul V. Murray resigned from the presidency of MCC. In 1962, Dr. Ray Lindley resigned from the presidency of Texas Christian University to become the third president of Mexico City College.

This year, with the renaming of the school, came its reorganization into its present three constituent parts.

## Clubs Expect...

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to get acquainted. So far, the group is mostly male, so new girls are especially welcome. Later in the spring the Pachangueros will hold dances on campus to which the whole student body will be invited.

## Photography Club

A Photography Club is being organized for interested amateurs and professional photographers. The purpose of the Club will be to teach students how to take better pictures, and to provide an opportunity for photographers to compare their work.