



Relm Gives Grant For Econ Prof

For the second time in just a few weeks the University of the Americas has received a foundation grant. The Relm Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has agreed to underwrite the salary of an economics professor, on a yearly renewable basis.

Lic. Raymundo Guzmán will start teaching at UA this fall, conducting classes in Latin American economics primarily, though it is likely that he may teach some general business courses as well.

A native of Mexico, Lic. Guzmán studied at the graduate school of economics of the University of Chicago, also under the auspices of the Relm Foundation.

Remarking on the significance of this grant to the University of the Americas, Dr. Lindley says, "We are pleased that the Relm Foundation has made possible the services of Lic. Guzmán. The field of Latin American economics is certainly a very important one in our curriculum, and Lic. Guzmán by nature, training, and experience is unusually qualified to fill this post."



GRADUATING—Some of the candidates for the BA degrees to be conferred late this month are, from left to right, Monica Hashimoto, Lilia del Villar, Marvin Williams, Esperanza Bolivar, Peter Northrop, and Sharon Lee Byron.

August Candidates Number Twenty-Seven

Twenty-eight students are candidates for Bachelor of Arts degrees from the University of the Americas this August.

Candidates majoring in anthropology include Eugene Dursin, Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Arthur Harlem, San Diego, California; and Charles Pierson, Redding, California. Terry Christian, Robert Craig, both from Mexico City; Wallace Fouts, Redondo, California; Edward Gillasp, San Francisco, California, majored in business administration while Pe-

ter Northrup, Mexico City, chose to study economics.

Marvin Williams, Flint Michigan; and Frank Zwicker, Collingswood, New Jersey, chose English and general history, respectively as their major fields of interest. Majoring in history were Martin Norpell, Mexico City, and Ronald Weiner, Beloit Wisconsin.

International relations majors include: John Borchert, Caldwell, New Jersey; and Hazel Ruben, Bayonne, New Jersey. Sharon Byron, San Diego, California; Monica Hashimoto, Hayward, California, majored in Latin American studies. Philosophy majors are Gary Keller, Mexico City; and Renate Rathert, Avon Lake, Ohio. Leopoldo Negrete, Mexico City, studied in the field of physical sciences.

Majoring in pre-medicine was Jack Menache, New York City; while Esperanza Bolivar, Mexico City; Donald McFarland, Encinitas, California; Barbara Olson, Mexico City; and Charles Penny, Washington, DC, chose the field of psychology.

The three students to be graduated this August with majors in Spanish are Sylvia Brewer, Mexico City; Miriam Davis, Bronx, New York; and Lillian del Villar, Mexico City.

Dr. Weckman In Colombia

Dr. Luis Weckmann, of the UA history department, acted as secretary general of the Mexican Delegation to the third inter-american meeting of The Ministers of Education recently held in Bogotá, Colombia. Jaime Torres Bodet, Minister of Education of Mexico, led the delegation.

The chief items on the agenda included the working of the Alliance for Progress in the fields of science and culture and the reorganization of the educational services of the Pan American Union.

Exam Schedule Announced

Monday, August 26	
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
Tuesday, August 27	
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
Wednesday, August 28	
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

MA And MFA Candidates Present Unusual Theses

Eight students are candidates for the degree of master of arts and one is a candidate for the degree of master of fine arts to be conferred at the end of the summer quarter.

Ralph E. Ayers (applied arts) is the candidate for the M. F. A. degree with a thesis entitled "An Artistic Comparison of Mexican and African Masks."

The M. A. candidates are: María Teresa Guzmán Bank (Spanish) whose thesis is "Arreola, Rulfo y Fuentes: Un estudio comparativo;" Charles Benjamin Buffington (Spanish) whose thesis is entitled "Cuatro cuentos mexicanos contemporáneos: Estudio crítico con versión al inglés y notas sobre Dávila, Leñero, Lizalde y Souto;" Maynard Gus Clayton (business administration) whose writing is "Organizing the Foreign Factory in Mexico;" Malcolm Anthony Cunningham (Spanish) with the thesis "Las contradicciones de José Vasconcelos y la raza cósmica;" John Philip Hamilton (Spanish) whose thesis is entitled "Los elementos épicos en Beowulf y El Cid: Una comparación;" William E. Hopkins (creative writing) with the thesis "Three

Views of a Drama: A Writer Compares Stage, Screen, and Television Techniques;" John Senduk (international relations) with the thesis "Latin America vis-à-vis the West Irian Dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands;" and C. H. Taylor III (creative writing) whose thesis is entitled "The Expensive Eleven: A Novel."

New Council Plan Started

At the time of this writing, Steven Daniels, head of a committee to organize a student council at the University of Americas, had plans for a mass rally to be held in the cafeteria as well as a first day of balloting a few days later, in order to ratify the constitution he proposes.

According to the student council committee, consisting of Ed Brown, Glenna Carter, Steven Daniels, John Houghton, Chet Taylor, and Jim Walshe, the main purpose of the rally was to get the whole thing started with a bang.

Librarians Here On Scholarship

By John Allen

Two professional librarians, Verna Ritchie and Daniel Alexander, are studying and assisting in the University of the Americas' library this summer. They are here under the auspices of the library scholarship fund which allows for their tuition, fees and a modest sum for living expenses in return for fifteen hours of their time per week.

These two scholarships may be considered as part of an exchange

program whereby the UA library gains from the professional experience of librarians from various sections of the United States, who bring new ideas for improving the operation of the library here, besides aiding the librarians with specific tasks in their field of specialization.

Miss Ritchie comes to Mexico from Oregon State University where she works as an assistant reference librarian. Besides taking intermediate Spanish courses for her own benefit, she has been working in the reference depart-

ment indexing and cataloging a collection of some three hundred master's theses. She has been weeding the library of books which are not now considered of value to the university student. Since this is Miss Ritchie's first trip to Mexico, she has been taking weekend trips during her summer quarter.

Alexander has worked for the Newark, New Jersey, school system for several years, the last ten as a librarian at a junior high school. He is assisting in the cataloging department doing a variety of special projects which include changing the designations so as to facilitate the finding of books and recataloging rare books. While working for the library, Alexander is taking courses in twentieth century Mexican history as well as a course in Hispanic civilization. During his previous two trips to Mexico, he has traveled widely, but has missed many of the important sights in Mexico City which he and his wife are visiting this summer.

Recent Survey Indicates UA's Highest US Enrollment

Evidencing the increasing interest North Americans are showing in Latin America and signifying the growing importance of the University of the Americas as an educational institution, more United States students than ever before have enrolled at UA, according to a report recently issued by the Institute of International Education.

For a number of years the University has attracted more U.S. students than any other college or university located abroad, with the Sorbonne running a close second.

This last year, however, 1580 Americans came to UA, while 981 went to the Paris university.

Of the 411 foreign universities attended by United States students, besides the University of the Americas and the Sorbonne, the University of London, McGill University, and the University of the Philippines have also attracted many U.S. students.

Says Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president, "These figures released by the Institute of International Education attest to the importance of UA as a leading institution of international and intercultural education.

"We are pleased that not only does our school lead all the 411 universities outside the States in enrollment but that our enrollment of Latin American students has doubled over that of last year

and that more than half of the U.S. students in Latin American institutions are enrolled here."

In the decade and a half since World War II, the movement of men and women across national boundaries to secure education or practical experience has become a major factor in the development of nations, according to Kenneth Holland of the Institute of International Education.



PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE—Verna Ritchie, from Oregon State University and Don Alexander from New Jersey are giving valuable help in the library this summer. Miss Ritchie works in the reference department and Alexander in cataloging. Both are also taking courses here and spending their free time in seeing the sights of Mexico.



NEW PROF.—Lic. Raymundo Guzmán will join the UA faculty this fall.

Registration Simplified

Dean Robert Bidwell of the Arts and Sciences School has announced plans for facilitating registration for fall quarter.

Each student will be asked, during pre-registration this quarter, to name his field of primary interest if he is not certain of a major. His schedule will then be approved by a member of that department. Until recently only majors have gone to their respective departments for schedule approval, leaving freshmen and sophomores without specific counseling.

Since students will only be naming a field of interest, they may change fields up to their junior year.

It is hoped that by pre-registering in this manner former students will have to stop at only one table during registration, shortening their registration time considerably.

To further facilitate matters new students will register on Friday, September 27, while all returning students will register the following Monday, September 30.

Something Must Be Done About The Health Center!

Second only to the immediate necessities of food and shelter, the main problem confronting the American student in a foreign country is that of adequate medical care. This care, besides being adequate, must be readily available to the student at any moment.

We believe that the services offered at the University of the Americas fall far short of what in our opinion would be "adequate." It is no secret that the ill student reporting to the health center meets first of all with an unconcerned, and often rude person, who will make an appointment with our resident physician, and do little more to alleviate the patient's pains than give him a couple of aspirins.

The student upon reciting his ill to the nurse or the physician meets immediately with a skeptical reaction, the prevailing notion seeming to be that the student either has a hangover, or is looking for an excuse to take a little jaunt to Acapulco, and still avoid a breach in the attendance regulations. Though this may be sometimes true, it seems to us that there are many ways to curtail these attitudes, and at the same time maintain a primary and all-important regard for the patient's health.

Complaints of the medical care offered by a university abound everywhere, but never to the extent they do here. Often does one encounter terms like "butcher," "quack," or "witch doctor" said jokingly. Seldom however does one hear an almost unanimous charge of INCOMPETENCY, so frequently used seriously at it is at UA.

To further complicate matters, a perfectly senseless regulation has appeared during the last two quarters which states that any student who is not hospitalized will not be excused from classes. Now we all know that a person may be too ill to attend classes, and yet not ill enough to require hospitalization. The absurdity of this regulation is further heightened by the fact that only students under the care of our University physician will be granted this excuse. In other words, the UA student may not choose his own doctor!

It is very easy for us at this point to demand that the administration do something drastic to correct these anomalies. Since the students, however, are the ones that most frequently visit the UA health center, these should be the ones to aid the administration in its work. If you, as a UA student, have any interest in your own well being, as well as in the well being of future students at the University of the Americas, please send all founded complaints and constructive criticism to the *Collegian*. In order that your suggestion be taken into consideration it must be signed, and clearly typewritten.

G. R.

Student Speaks

Mexico Presents Varied And Controversial Images

By John Allen

I came to Mexico with concrete ideas and plans for seeing the pyramids, museums, and pueblos. I was not disappointed in what I found, but only in my inability to express myself fluently. I now find it difficult to relate experience to idea in a fashion easily comprehended by the reader. I wonder if it is merely my naiveté as a writer and a northerner on his first trip south, or is it that Mexico, its people and history (besides the south, or is it that Mexico, its which can't fully be comprehended in a short summer visit which is interrupted to a great extent by going to school? As I continue my story, I hope it is the latter case, merely that I haven't had time to fully think about the few experiences I will relate here.

To begin, I live in the central part of New York State which is about a five day trip to Monterrey in my antiquated Studebaker. It was dark and I was tired that first night in Mexico. As most American tourists, I found a decent and expensive Americanized motel. This was the first and the last night I would spend like that, due partly to lack of funds but more so because I would lose track of the Mexican way of life. I had come to Mexico to meet Mexicans and not Americans.

I awoke semi-conscious at dawn, my first day. I was surrounded by an ancient world. Although conditions had been primitive throughout most of its history, the Mexican people as a whole were cultivated in a manner pleasing to me. That was my first impression of Mexico which I still hold today.

As I began two more days of driving, the road passed through the valley south of Monterrey. Its mountain peaks, higher than

I had ever seen, were capped with clouds. Rays of sunlight streamed down causing layers of steam to rise from the ground. Among these mountains, supporting similar vegetation as New York State, I noticed large grapefruit trees. The only others I had seen before were those I grew at home in flowerpots. Another big difference was that these bore fruit. The discovery woke me up a bit, but only enough to make me realize that I was in a more tropical place than New York.

The following day I reached Mexico City. It was the mountains surrounding the city that first interested me. I had been driving for hours on the high central plateau, but surrounding Mexico the mountains jutted up out of the flat and a modern Mexico City in the central valley that lay before me. Although I was deeply impressed, as Cortez had been in the sixteenth century, I would not feel the full impact of these mountains until the following weekend on an excursion to Cuernavaca.

Heading toward Cuernavaca the super-highway winds through the mountains. My 1950 Studebaker kept losing speed till the land leveled off and the road proceeded down toward the green valley. Although the valley was less than a half mile below, it was covered with blue skies while we were having a shower. Once in New York I had seen a comparable sight of beauty when two rainbows appeared after a shower, but never had I looked from the midst of a shower onto a sunlit valley like that of Cuernavaca. Again I had been surrounded by those mountains that intrigued me for some unknown reason.

Returning to Mexico City I

(Continued on page 3)

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



One day, at the market place in Huejotzingo, I stopped to observe an appealing little girl. She sat in the midst of a display of pottery and empty wicker baskets.

She couldn't have been more than three years old. While her mother took care of her customers, she sat there quietly, watching what was going on with serious eyes. Never did she move from where her mother had told her to sit, never did she demand attention, or cry because she was tired or hungry or sleepy.

I have heard newcomers to Mexico comment on the fact that children down here never seem to cry, that they seem to be so well behaved! This seems to be especially true among the poorer classes. I've been asked if it could be because they are not well nourished, lack the vitality to be livelier.

Having seen the kind of family life these children have, I feel that the answer is something different.

I have seen how closely knit the family group is, how the children are loved, are taught manners and respect for their elders, are expected to assume responsibility from the time they can toddle.

As soon as they are able, the little girls start to help with the housework, are taught to wash clothes, to pat tortillas, and to care for the smaller children. The boys take care of the animals, go out to the fields to help with the plowing and harvesting, and they also help with the babies. I have often seen small boys six or eight years old with a baby strapped to their backs with a rebozo, happily playing marbles out in the roadway, or herding the animals back from the fields. And the babies they carry seem content too.

None of this seems to create any resentment among the children. It is accepted as part of their life, they know that they are loved and protected. This seems to give them a sense of security which precludes the many neuroses we all seem to be so concerned about.

Is this not a good reason for a child to be happy, not to have to resort to tears and tantrums at the least excuse?

Summer Students Recall Many Unusual Experiences

By Jim Walshe

What an experience this has been living and going to school in a foreign country. Do you remember the night you lost your house key and had to crawl over the wall? Or the night you crawled over the wrong wall and met a new friend-the next door neighbor's dog? How about the time you did your homework on the school bus, only to have it returned because your teacher claimed he couldn't read chicken scratches?

Can you forget going to the market and bargaining with the vendors and making your purchase, only to have someone tell you they got the same thing for twenty pesos less just around the corner? Will you ever forget the traffic situation and the "turista"

disease or making that last mad dash for the school bus, only to have it pull away? Then there was that time when you stood on the corner and had all the school buses pass you up.

Can you forget the parties and all the new friends you made? The time you wrote home telling your parents that some wicked pickpocket took all your money and could they send you a little extra? Remember asking for "agua caliente" and finding out that the maids had put starch in your underwear. You girls won't forget the Mexican men or how you learned to say "no." Wasn't your family really neat and didn't you often wonder how they could put up with you?

Remember calling all the short session students "gringos" and

(Continued on page 7)

Valuable Information Given On Noted 'Aztec Two Step'

Editor's Note — Hoping that many of you have already survived the cruel effects of this dread disease and are ready to take a dispassionate interest in it, we reprint this article from the Journal of the American Medical Association, which appeared in their May 1962 issue.

The diarrhea of travelers has plagued the adventurous, stimulated the speculative, and aroused the eponymic. Turista, Montezuma's revenge, the Aztec 2-step, Delhi belly, Gypsy tummy, Casablanca crud, and the GI's are some of the popular synonyms of a syndrome which few travelers have escaped. At a time when 2 million United States tourists, students, businessmen, and government officials travel abroad each year, the problem is of considerable importance to the physician and the public.

Characterized by diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, abdominal cramps, and occasionally fever, turista usually develops shortly after arrival in a new country, lasts 1 or 2 days, and subsides spontaneously, leaving an enervated and exhausted patient.

The universality of turista is matched by the diversity of views on its cause, prevention, and treatment held by the sages on the subject—all who have been attacked by it and all who have escaped it. Changes of climate, water, oils, cooking, food, alcohol, food poisoning, viruses, bacteria, and amebas have been considered causes.

During the past 5 years a systematic effort has been made to evaluate the diarrhea of travelers more critically. The first study established that almost half of the young, healthy, United States students who went to Europe for a 2-month summer vacation had attacks of diarrhea; that the incidence of diarrhea was twice as high in those who visited the Mediterranean areas as in those who visited northern Europe; and that these attacks were not due to amebic or other parasitic diseases.

Further studies were conducted among United States students at the University of Mexico and at the University of the Americas where the cooperation of the educational, governmental, and medical authorities permitted controlled experiments that could not be done easily elsewhere. (Whether the turista of Mexico is the same disease as that which occurs in other parts of the world has not been established; but it is reasonable to assume that it is identical.)

Among the United States students in Mexico turista occurred in 25% to 35%, almost always within 10 days after arrival, lasted 1 to 3 days, incapacitated one-

third of the sufferers for from 20 to 48 hours, and subsided without significant sequelae. (Incidentally, the incidence of diarrhea among similar groups visiting Hawaii was only 7.6%.)

A series of experiments excluded parasites, including the amebas and flagellates and the usual enteropathogenic bacteria, viz., salmonella and shigella, as causes. In a more complicated study blood was taken before, during, and after an attack of diarrhea; and stools passed at the onset of diarrhea were quickly frozen, flown to New York, and subjected to viral investigations. None of the known enteropathogenic viruses could be incriminated as the cause of turista. At present, the group is pursuing the possibility that turista is associated with pathogenic subtypes of *Escherichia coli*.

Because the syndrome is so short lived, a multitude of drugs and remedies has been used for prophylaxis and treatment. Fifty per cent of travelers to Mexico carried with them some nostrum, usually iodochlorohydroxyquinoline which has been used so widely and so long that the lack of scientific evidence for its efficacy has been forgotten. In a controlled study, 36% of those who took a placebo and 37% of those who took iodochlorohydroxyquinoline developed turista.

Evidence presented in this issue of THE JOURNAL (p. 367) that phthalylsulfathiazole and neomycin may prevent turista, or at least limit the moderate and serious cases, is encouraging both from the viewpoint of prophylaxis and also because it suggests a bacterial cause.

Letter To Editor

Dear Editor:

Riding the school bus has been the most trying experience for me while attending this university. Nothing is more frustrating than standing at the bus stop, only to have all the school buses pass you. If the buses do stop they are usually so packed that one has to stand up, bracing himself against the seats hoping that he won't fall flat on his face when the bus comes to a stop.

Also, with the outrageous amount charged for the bus trip I think the school could afford to buy some buses with larger seats.

Hasn't anyone given any thought to what would happen if one of the buses were involved in an accident while packed?

Fortunately, I found that I could catch the Toluca bound bus to school, which is only a peso and a lot less crowded.

Yours truly,
Tom Walsh

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Inquiring Reporter

Harrying Experiences Amuse Summer Students

By Warrey Talley

Coming to Mexico automatically means new experiences. The food, language, even transportation are part of an endless list of unfamiliar things. Even blasé residents of two months are able to recall something which really surprised them!

When asked about his most unusual experience, Bob Grottola from Elmwood Park, Illinois, thought immediately of an early morning concert a few weeks ago. A girl living downstairs from Bob was serenaded at 3:00



A. M. by a mariachi band. "You don't forget a twelve piece mariachi band that entertained you with ten songs at three in the morning," says Bob.

Ann Yaeger, who is a junior from the University of North Carolina, replied quickly that she had quite an adventure in Acapulco. Having swum to a small rocky island about one third of a mile from the beach, Ann discovered the tide was well in and that the island was well surrounded by coral reefs. "The large crabs that kept me company were not welcome either," she laughs. Fortunately, Ann was befriended by two fishermen in a very small boat. The men took Ann two thirds of the distance back to shore while she and part of the day's catch sloshed together in the bottom of the tiny craft.

A junior from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Madalyn Osborn says that going from place to place in Mexico City causes her enough problems. She admits to having even gotten lost on Reforma. Despite this, Madalyn recalls that



when her housemates for the short session arrived here, they promptly lost themselves. They called the house and direction-confused Madalyn had to go get them and bring them home. "I finally found them," she says

"but you should have seen us trying to get home again!"

The Toluca market with its color and bargaining proved fascinating to Susan Sethness, a Texan who is a junior at the University of Colorado. She enjoyed the haggling for merchandise - especially the excitement of buying articles for



half of the first quoted price. "What was really unusual to me," says Susan, "was an old woman who approached me trying to sell what seemed to be a slightly decayed goat's head."

Sanborn's was the setting for an adventure which Kathy French, sophomore from UCLA, related. She was having an afternoon snack in the Reforma Sanborn's one afternoon and having finished, called for the check. As she prepared to leave and pay the check, it was snatched unceremoniously from her hand. She turned to see two young Mexican men grinning over her check. After a short dispute in both Spanish and English, Kathy relinquished the check and with many smiles on both sides left the restaurant and her bill behind.

Jim Walshe's most vivid experience was a rather violent one.



This senior from USC is now a veteran rider of the Toluca rocket. Many people have their doubts about getting on and off the rapid-moving Toluca bus. Jim's fears were resolved a few weeks ago. "As I was jumping from the bus," he asserts, "it continued going in the other direction. I landed, but mostly on my hands and knees." Surprisingly enough, the bus stopped immediately and both driver and ticket collector came to Jim's aid, picked up his books and brushed him off. Is Jim still riding the Toluca rocket? Well, why not! He simply says philosophically, "When getting off the Toluca bus, just remember not to fight it. Jump in the same direction the bus is going!"

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Frat Represented In U.S.

Ned Muñoz has been chosen to represent the Delta Mu chapter of Delta Sigma Pi at the Grand Chapter Congress held every two years. This year the meeting will take place at Bedford Spring, Pennsylvania, August 19 to 24. There will be representatives from all 113 chapters of the fraternity.

The order of business for the meetings will be the election of officers of the international fraternity. Problems of the fraternity, both as a whole and as individual chapters, will also be discussed, emphasizing the overall growth and betterment of the organization.

In his report to the international office, Ned will stress the growth of the University and also the new goals of the school. His purpose is to make the other chapters realize that the University of the Americas is not isolated from them and to try to arrange a program whereby members of other chapters will be able to visit the campus.

Ned will also propose to amend the constitution so that the pledge class can be enlarged to include



DELTA MU REPRESENTATIVE—Ned Muñoz will travel to Bedford Spring, Penn., to attend Grand Chapter Congress of Delta Sigma Pi fraternity.

de future business men with majors in economics and international relations.

Ned will also have the privilege of notifying the head office that Dr. Ray Lindley has been initiated into the Delta Mu chapter and that Dr. Richard Greenleaf has been made faculty advisor.



LECTURER—Miss Doris Dana, who was the secretary of the Chilean Nobel prize winning poet Gabriela Mistral, lectured on Miss Mistral recently in the University Auditorium. Miss Dana illustrated her lecture with slides and tape recordings of Miss Mistral reading her own poetry.

Spring Fever Lures John Doane To Long Trip Of US

By Jim Walshe

What's the longest way to get from California to Mexico City? Try going via Texas, New Orleans, up the east coast to Connecticut and back to Laredo, Texas. This was the route taken by John Doane, a student now attending the University of the Americas from Palo Alto, California.

John and his roommate, Keith Schroeder, were victimized by a severe case of spring fever in early February of this year and decided to take a trip across the United States. "We were sitting in our dormitory room one night talking about all the things we would like to see in the United States, and the next thing we knew we had bought a trailer and were planning a trip across the country."

While driving from Texas John and his roommate looked into their rear view mirror and it seemed they were pulling a ball of fire; this ball of fire was their trailer. "We pulled over to the side of the road and immediately flocks of fire engines, coast guard trucks, state patrol cars and police cars were all on hand to watch the thing go up in flames. Afterwards they bought us a few rounds of beer to console us." After this experience John and Keith went to New Orleans where they stayed for a month in the French quarter.

While staying there John and his roommate used New Orleans as their home base and explored the surrounding southern states. One of the most enjoyable experiences while in Louisiana was his brief stay with the lieutenant governor of this state.

John also enjoyed sampling the exquisite cuisine of the many French restaurants located in New Orleans, especially trying to swallow the raw fish and oysters. "One night we ordered crepe suzette only to have the waiter trip with the flaming dessert and set our table on fire."

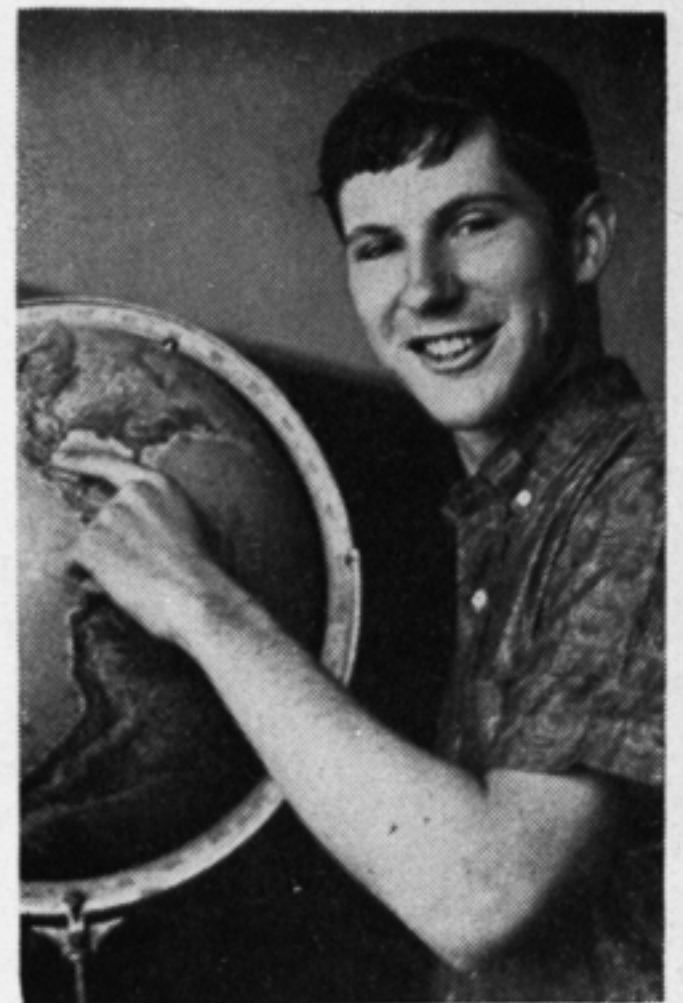
The next stop was up the east to Washington, D. C. John's roommate, a former senate page,

showed him around the capital, including many sights not seen by the regular tourist. One of these interesting side trips was a ride on the capital subway, on which John shared a car with Barry Goldwater. "He sat on the far right."

They went from Washington to New York and stayed on Manhattan Island for three weeks. While in New York John visited such places of interest as Greenwich Village, Harlem and Coney Island. "My most harrowing experience on the whole trip was driving down Park Avenue during the five o'clock rush."

After New York they went to the New England states and then cut diagonally through the mid-western states to Laredo, Texas. Here John continued his trip to Mexico City and his roommate returned to school in Oregon.

Commenting on his travels John said, "After you have seen the United States you don't think of the areas you have visited as states, but rather as a big country with no state boundaries and with people all doing the same thing in a different way."



IT BURNED HERE—One of the experiences encountered by John Doane on a recent trip was when his trailer, containing most of his belongings, went up in flames.

Nobel Prize Winner Recent Lecture Topic

By Steve Webster

Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poetess and Nobel Prize winner, comes to life when Doris Dana, her long time friend and assistant, speaks.

Miss Dana lectured recently here in the theater as a part of her latest tour for the U.S. State Department, which includes five Latin American countries. She first met the Chilean poet in Santa Barbara, California, and lived with her until her death in 1957, assisting in her literary work as well as her diplomatic functions.

Miss Dana, executrix of Miss Mistral's estate, has attended Bryn Mawr and Barnard College and Columbia University. She has taught writing and literature at New York City College and has written poetry and prose herself which has been published in the Yale Poetry Review, Life, and many other magazines. Her plays have appeared on U.S. television and at the present she is editing and translating the works of Gabriela Mistral.

The lectures on this outstanding Nobel Prize winner are illustrated with slides and tape recordings to avoid an impersonal feeling and allow the audience to know much more about the poetess.

Gabriela Mistral was born in

Mexico Presents...

(Continued from page 2)

found the weather beautiful. The road was lined with cars and families out for a Sunday picnic and "aire puro." Hanging over the city, though, was a black cloud. The thunder and lightning in that distant storm actually frightened me. I had begun to put myself in the place of an ancient Aztec Indian. It was then that I began to more fully appreciate the Mexican Indian. I had been in Mexico for a week, living in a large city, knowing nothing of the Indian way of life, but I put myself in his place.

When I thought of the ruggedness of the country, with its scarcity of food, its deserts and its towering mountains from which the Indian could watch the fierce storms in the central valley, I felt that the Aztec religion of ages past had to be one of offering a beating heart to placate the gods, protecting them from those storms.

As the life is rugged, making the people strong, so must be their religion. Although the pyramids are magnificent edifices for a people living under primitive circumstances, I give the Indian greatest credit for being able to survive under such adverse circumstances and, moreover, for developing a mentality that could create these structures to their gods.

New Mosaics Now Available

The Mosaic, a literary review of the University of the Americas, made its second appearance on campus yesterday, and will be on sale during the rest of this week. Copies may be purchased at the booth in the lobby outside the cafeteria.

The summer issue is a great improvement over the last one, regarding both the quality of the material included and the actual presentation of the magazine. New contributors include Coley Taylor who has published seven books and has had two plays produced, and Chet Taylor who contributed an excerpt from his second, and as yet unfinished, novel, Carry Your Own Notes

Chile in the Andes Mountains. Her very small town was completely poverty stricken and now proceeds from her works are being used to improve the community. Miss Mistral was partially educated in Vicuña, Chile, until a group of students accused her of stealing notebooks. Since her teacher was blind and Gabriela was very shy, she was unable to explain that the notebooks were given to her by a sister and she was expelled from school.

The blind teacher took Miss Mistral home to her mother and told her to teach the child to cook and sew. The poetess resolved that she would never learn to do these domestic chores, and taught herself enough to pass a teacher's examination.

Miss Mistral began teaching in the mountains at the age of fourteen, and dedicated the greater part of her life to helping children. She always considered herself first a teacher and second a poet.

Vasconcelos, the then minister of education, invited Gabriela to visit Mexico and to collaborate in a rural school program in 1927. While in Mexico her first book, Desolación, was published in New York City by Columbia University. So much impressed with the poetess was President Obregón, that he personally sent her to Europe on a commission.

In Europe Miss Mistral worked in the League of Nations and also the Institute of Cinematography in Rome to increase her knowledge in the uses of audio visual aids in the classroom.

Miss Mistral was appointed counsel by the Chilean government, but received no money for her efforts. To support herself, she wrote articles for newspapers and magazines. When a friend of hers discovered that she was receiving no financial help he cabled the Chilean government and expressed his feelings.

(Continued on page 8)

UA Alumna Visits School

"Students always return to their former colleges," says Anna D'Ambra who received her B. A. here in Latin American Studies in 1951 and then her M. A. in Hispanic Languages and Literatures two years later.

Miss D'Ambra has taught Spanish at Santa Fe High School in Santa Fe Springs, California since 1953. She allows no English to be spoken in the classroom. She places much emphasis on use of laboratory facilities, dialogues, and student participation.

Improving her Spanish is Miss D'Ambra's constant goal. She practices with the other four Spanish teachers in her school. Every summer she works to improve her knowledge of the language and with this in mind has been



to Madrid and Puerto Rico as well as Mexico.

Originally planning a career in foreign trade, she was drawn to teaching because so many Americans speak only their native language and she asserts that Spanish is the most popular foreign language taught in California because of students' desire to understand the people around them.

This Spanish teacher believes that the tendency now is toward earlier and earlier study of foreign language.

UA Students Shed First Light



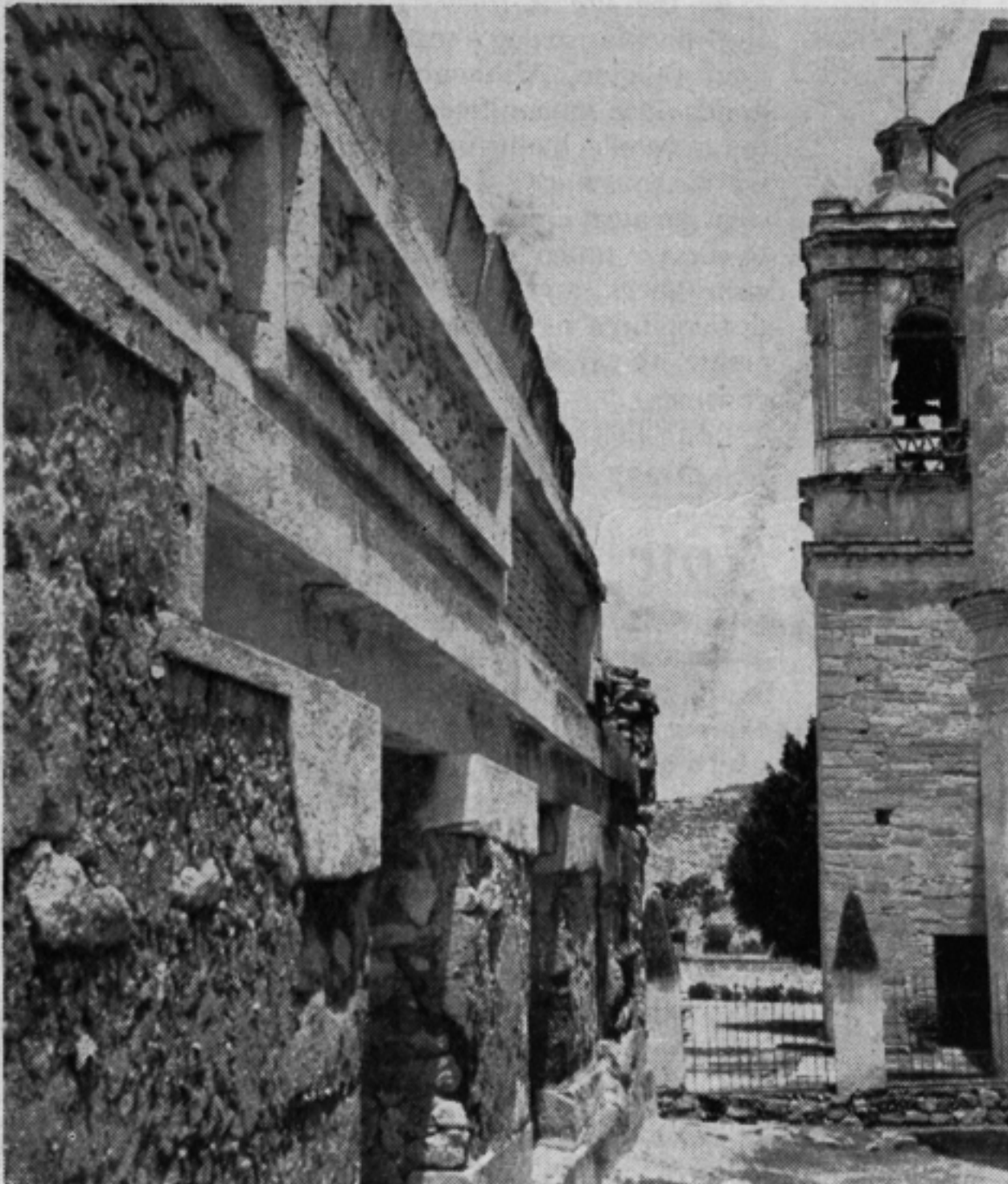
The Calvary Chapel in Mitla was built in 1671 on top of the east pyramid of the Adobe Group. In its imposing majesty it seems to supervise the work of the UA excavators. A stone mounted over the center doorway of the chapel reads, "ACABOSE ESTA OBRA A 30 DE ABRIL AÑO 1671 SIENDO D DIEGO DE ROBLES" (This work was finished April 30, 1671, while Don Diego de Robles was...)



Art Harlem takes aim at one of the famous Danzantes of Monte Albán during the UA archeology group's orientation visit to the Zapotec capital. These ancient Danzante carvings of Monte Albán date from long before the time of Christ.



Gene Dursin and Emily Rabin prepare to take a compass reading on the excavations while three Mitla boys—who firmly believe the compass is a device used to locate treasures—watch to see how it is done. The 17th century chapel behind them, placed atop the largest pyramid of the Adobe Group where the UA archeologists are excavating, was built utilizing a number of stones from the preconquest ruins—see for example the several sawtooth "greca" elements in its foundation.



Few visitors to Mitla ever see more than this of the Calvary chapel built on one of the pyramids of the Adobe Group in Mitla. At left the Hall of Columns, the main tourist attraction looms large; the very modest 17th century chapel, at right, surmounts a nearly formless mass of adobe blocks whose cut stone covering was taken centuries ago for constructions of the Mitla church, chapel, and other buildings.

An intricate and delicate task in one of America's most famous archeological sites is the assignment for Summer 1963, the thirteenth session of field work in Oaxaca carried out by faculty and students of the University of the Americas since 1952. The place is Mitla, whose ruins include the excellently preserved Hall of Columns and its associated buildings with their mosaic decorative friezes formed of thousands of small hand-fitted stones.

Fourteen students, some UA regulars and others who have come for the summer from U.S. institutions, have labored many hours under direction of John Paddock, UA anthropology chairman, to achieve a reconstruction on paper of the Adobe Group, the most poorly preserved and one of the least studied of Mitla's principal ancient building complexes.

In addition, the UA anthropologists have carried out preliminary studies on some of the virtually unknown groups of buildings which lie outside the modern town of Mitla, but which were a part of the ancient community.

Although detailed and final conclusions will not be arrived at until after further study and exploration, the summer's work makes it possible already to affirm that the ancient Mitla was considerably greater in area than the modern town: in every direction the ruins extend beyond the present limits. At the time of the Spanish conquest, the now world-famous palaces with "greca" decoration on the northern edge of the town seem to have been the focus of the community, but this was not always the case.

The Adobe Group is, together with the Group of the Columns and the Church Group, the northernmost of the major constructions in ancient Mitla. UA archeologists have determined this summer that, like the Hall of Columns and the surrounding northern buildings, the Adobe Group was constructed during the period known as Monte Albán V—meaning that the first buildings of importance were placed there not long before about 1200 A.D. at the earliest, and perhaps even later.

In contrast, several groups of buildings to the south—in and under the center of the modern town—may be as much as a thousand years older, having been begun as early as Monte Albán III-a, a period thought to have ended about 300 A. D.

Mitla was occupied even before that, probably several centuries before Christ—but as yet no buildings of this time have been located there. Pottery vessels are evidence enough of human activity, and no doubt the constructions that go with them will eventually be uncovered at Mitla, as they have been in previous seasons at nearby Yagul and Caballito Blanco by UA archeologists.

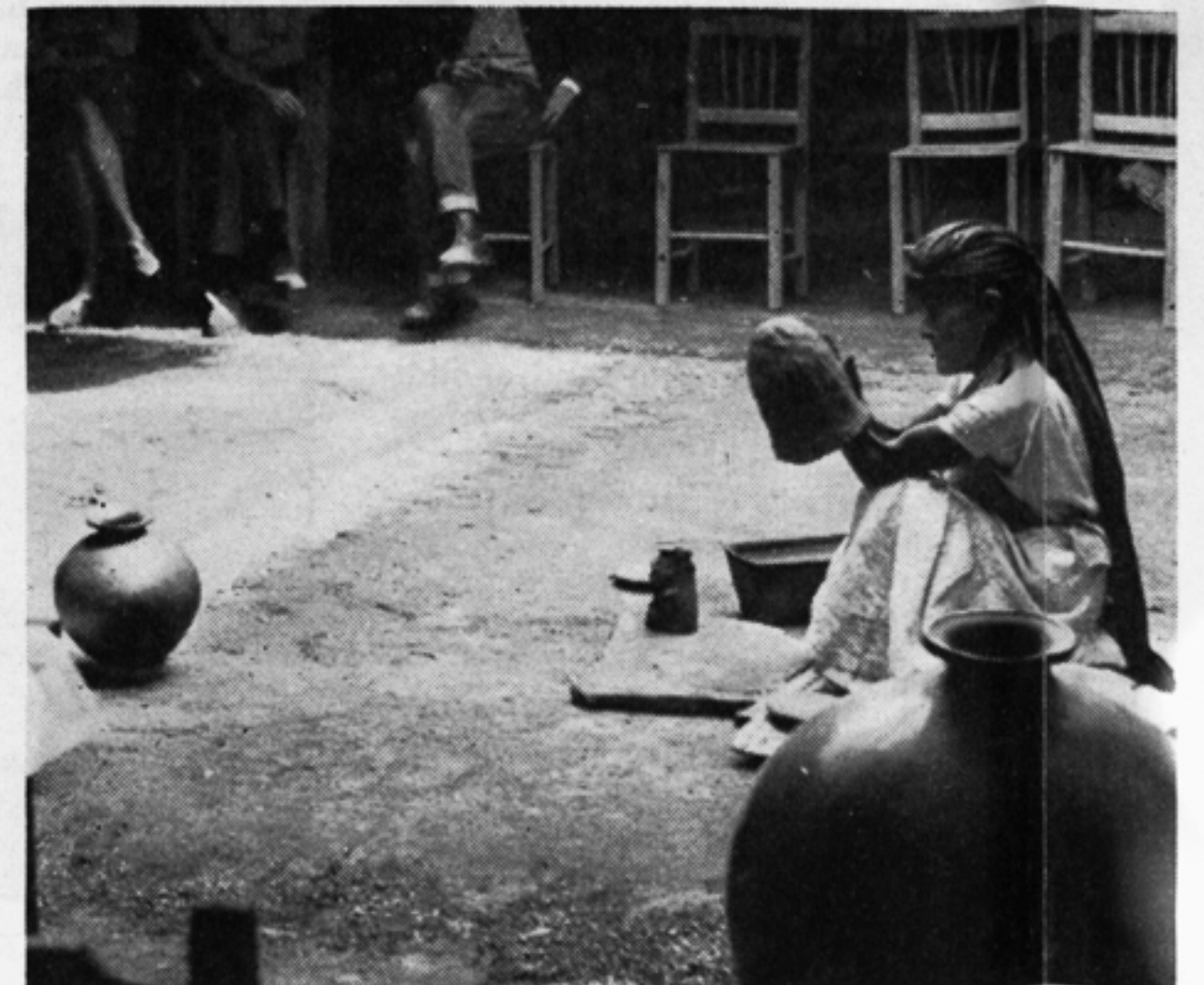
Until very recently the periods called Monte Albán I and II—extending from before 700 B.C. to about 200 B.C.—were thought to represent the earliest human occupation of the Valley of Oaxaca. The people of these times were already making excellent pottery, and they built a large city at Monte Albán. Their predecessors, who may or may not have been their ancestors too, have also left traces in the area of Mitla according to recent discoveries by UA works. Represented only by flint implements found at Mitla and other sites close by, these pioneer Oaxacans worked their flint in a style known to have been current in northern Oaxaca several thousand years ago, when ancient Oaxacans were practicing only crude agriculture and had not yet begun to make pottery.

In order to orient students rapidly for work in a region where they may be confronted with any sort of remains, datable from tens of centuries before Christ to 1500 A.D. and ranging from rude beanpots to golden bangles, the UA field program provides for admitting only students already prepared in a general way. These people then spend considerable time in the National Museum, learning the characteristics of each period and each region of ancient Mexico. A day is spent at Teotihuacan where, in addition to the already uncovered remains, the students can observe Mexican government archeologists at work on new discoveries.

Arriving in Oaxaca, they repeat the process of acquaintance with Oaxaca museums and archeological remains, adding a study of surviving ancient pottery techniques still in use in Oaxaca villages.

Their own excavations are begun by their faculty supervisors, who then give out individual work assignments, according to their previous training and experience, to students as the work gradually branches out. By the end of the season even beginning students are already taking responsibility for parts of the excavations.

The 1963 summer group includes Emily Rabin and Bill Bittler, graduate research assistants; Al Brandstater, Gene Dursin, Tom Greene, George Gummerman, Art Harlem, Leonard Lieberman, Marjorie Melvin, Wendy Millard, Kirt Olson, Paul Schmidt, Charles Sivero, and Pamela Weaver.



Light On Mitla Ruin

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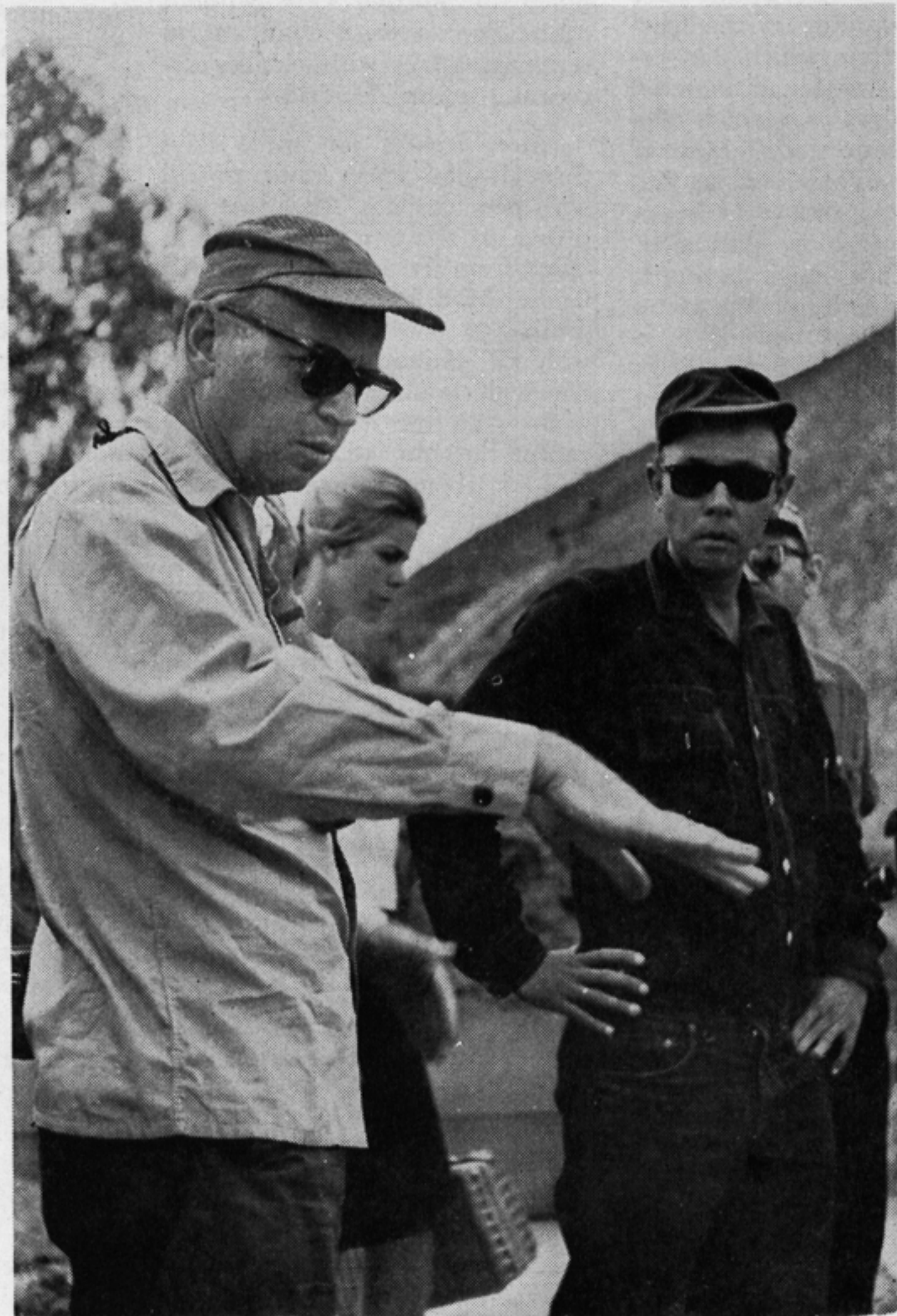
Photos And Text

By John Paddock

Layout By George Rabasa



The main activities of this summer's UA archeological research team are summed up, along with the reason for their urgency, in this photo showing the 1671 chapel of Calvary atop the east pyramid of the Adobe group. Increasing population is causing much new house-building in Mitla, and the two new adobe houses at center right were built this year. Exploration of the Adobe Group, not otherwise so pressing, thus was made a now-or-never matter. In the long trench below the group of people at center left there is visible a cross-section of the adobe "adoratory" or ceremonial platform—once covered with stone and plaster—at the center of the patio. At far left the church of Mitla, placed amid the building of the Group of the Columns, is visible.



Director of the Mitla excavations John Paddock is shown with a group of his students. Paddock is also the present chairman of the UA department of anthropology.



Another site visited by the UA archeology group is Zaachila, Oaxaca, where this gentleman sculptured in plaster was admired on the wall of a tomb. His name is Five Flower Xipe (the Five Flower is in the upper left corner of the picture, and represents the name of the day in the sacred calendar on which he was born), and he was one of the conquering Mixtec rulers in the 15th century, not long before the Spanish conquest put an end to Zapotec-Mixtec wars over possession of the Valley of Oaxaca.

Students look on as the famous Doña Rosa Nieto, of Coyotepec, forms one of the black pottery vessels that have made her village renowned. Doña Rosa's techniques have been admired by thousands of tourists, but more important to the students is the fact that they are almost entirely a survival of prequest traditions and therefore have been carefully studied by several leading pottery technologists.

Shrine Of Guadalupe Attracts Many People

By Betsy Kauss

Perhaps one of the most moving sights one can see in Mexico City is the people walking on their knees from the gate to the main altar of the Basilica of Guadalupe. They do this to give thanks for a favor received, be it a child who has recovered from a serious illness or a promotion in a job.

The Virgin to whom this homage is paid is the Patroness of all the Americas, but the Mexican people consider Her as their own very special Intercedent. And for a very good reason.

She first appeared to an Aztec Indian in 1531, as he was hurrying to mass and devotions. The message she gave was that he was Her child as were all the Indians and She wanted a church built in this spot so that all of them could bring their trials and tribulations to Her, and She could comfort them as a true mother. Juan Diego, after recovering from his awe, hurried to the palace of the bishop to deliver the request of the Divine Visitor.

Once at the palace, he was made to wait and finally was questioned over and over by the bishop's assistant. At length he was admitted to the presence of the bishop, who received the news of the apparition with skepticism and told the Indian to come back in a few weeks.

Juan Diego, desolate, hurried back to his Virgin with the sad news. But as he spoke to Her, he was again filled with hope. The next day he went back to the bishop and repeated the message of the Lady. This time the bishop told him that he needed some proof. Again Juan hurried to the spot where the Virgin had previously appeared. She was there waiting and told him to come back the next day and She would give him the required sign.

But when Juan had returned to his village, he found that his only living relative, an uncle, was dying of some strange disease. All night long he tried to cure him with the ancient Indian remedies, but by dawn, he knew that his uncle was at death's door. He decided to go to the church in the next village for a priest so that his uncle could be given the last sacraments.

He was so preoccupied with his errand that he completely forgot his appointment with the Virgin. When he remembered, he realized that if he stopped for any

reason, the priest might not reach his uncle in time; so he took another route. He reasoned that the Lady should not be angry with him, because after all he was going on an errand of mercy for one of Her own children.

But as he was going along he noticed a bright light and there before him was the Virgin. He quickly explained his reason for not keeping the appointment and asked the Virgin please to excuse him. Just as he was getting up to go on his way, the Virgin delivered another startling message.

Juan Diego was not to worry any more. At this very minute his uncle was cured. Juan Diego, asked the Lady what She wished him to do. She told him to go to the top of a nearby hill and pick the roses he would find there. Even though he knew that no roses ever grew in that rocky barren place and even less at this time, the middle of the winter, he dutifully followed her directions. As She had said, there were rows and rows of the most beautiful roses he had ever seen. He cut some and brought them to the Lady. She arranged them in his tilma (a cloak-like garment that all the Indians wore) and told him to take the flowers to the bishop, but not to let anyone else see them.

His heart filled with joy, Juan Diego hurried to the bishop. Again he was made to wait and besides he submitted to the taunting of the bishop's servants who thought him to be some kind of a wizard. But at last he was admitted to the bishop's presence, and opening his tilma the miraculous flowers fell to the floor. But even more miraculous was the image of the Virgin left on his tilma. This was the sign the bishop had been waiting for and he immediately enshrined the Image in his chapel and later it was taken in a grand procession to a small church that had been built for it.

The Indian, Juan Diego, lived the rest of his life as a caretaker for the property and especially attended to seeing that the Image always had fresh flowers before it.

With a story as beautiful as this, it is no wonder that the Mexican people have such a great devotion to the Virgin. She has truly treated them as her children and there are countless objects that have been left at the Basilica attesting to the favors that have been received.



Marilu Pease Photo

WONDERFUL—Attending the University of Madrid, eating paella valenciana, joining a sit-in demonstration, being a woman torrero, and spending two hours in jail were some experiences encountered by Alyse Lesser while in Spain.

Former New York Editor Returns For Summer Study

By Warren Talley

A dyed-in-the-wool New Yorker is among the students studying at UA this summer. Marilyn Hacker, formerly an editor of Ace Books Inc. and author of a collection of poetry, probably to be published in the fall, is studying for the second time here. Four years ago when the school was still known as MCC, Marilyn spent six weeks studying beginning Spanish.

When questioned about her writing, Marilyn admits to being inclined to poetry at least at the moment. She uses both blank verse and mostly traditional forms in her poetry. She is also the author of, as she describes it, an off-off-Broadway play, "Perseus." By some quirk, the producer of the play, Samuel Delany, is now Marilyn's husband. She, however, continues to write under her maiden name.

Vivid descriptions of the publishing world come easily to this author, due to her experiences with Ace Books, a paperback book company. The firm publishes both original material and books which



Marilyn Hacker

were originally issued in hardcover. As result there is much reading to be done by all editors.

Incoming contributions are separated according to the literary agencies from which they come, and all unsolicited material not submitted by an agent is filed in a pile called "slush." Most of these efforts are no useable, but they do provide not a little entertainment. One in particular, Marilyn recalls laughingly. It consisted of a series of one and a half page stories submitted by a seventeen year old boy, all of which concerned various acts of sadism!

During her current stay in Mexico, Marilyn has travelled extensively in the state of Michoacán and would like very much to go to Oaxaca. She is emphatic about the stimulating atmosphere in

(Continued on page 7)

High Scholastic Record Characterizes Chico Sisters From Stanford, Stephens

By Steven Daniels

Chico, California, (Population: 25,000) has produced two most adorable chicas: Terry and Jill Morehead. The sisters are here at the University for study during the summer quarter only.

Both Terry and Jill were born and raised in Chico, where they attended the local high school (with the exception of Jill's junior year, which was spent studying at the international Overseas School of Rome.) From high school Terry, who graduated valedictorian of her class, went to Stephens College in Missouri. At the end of her second year there she received her A. A.

Terry then applied for transfer to Stanford University in California, and was one of thirty girls accepted to upper division study. She is now in her senior year there, and, with a 3.89 grade average is certain to graduate *summa cum laude*. Jill spent her first year in college at Chico State and then, like her sister, transferred to Stephens where, in her sophomore year maintains a 3.06 average.

Terry plans to continue her study in International Relations at the Stanford Graduate School of International Relations, and will eventually become President of the United States, though she would settle for an ambassador's position a la Clarie Booth Luce. Jill is more inclined towards the fields of music, art, painting and

Coed Encounters Some Difficulties In Spain

By John Allen

"One year of Spanish in a US college is not sufficient for travel in Spain," says Alyse Lesser, a summer quarter student at the University of the Americas.

The five day ocean voyage on the Constitution provided sufficient time for Alyse to become accustomed to the idea that she was bound for a year of study at the University of Madrid. She departed at Algeciras, unsanitary port city on Spain's southern tip.

Her first attempts at communication with Spaniards ended in such complete failure that she was disillusioned by the Spanish intellect. It was her accent that was at fault, however, she later discovered.

Alyse went to Madrid by car, a three day trip during which time she lived on cokes, rolls and ham sandwiches without butter since her aunt and uncle, with whom she was traveling, did not trust any of the milk products.

The road heading north appeared much like that from Acapulco to Mexico City without cacti. Forests were abundant in southern Spain with fertility decreasing toward Madrid.

After driving for three days through semi-desert lands spotted with poor pueblos, Alyse was surprised to see a modern Madrid rising from the seemingly infertile lands. Madrid's new section is similar to that of Mexico City, with tall buildings, parks, plazas and wide boulevards. The architecture, on the whole, is similar except that the edifices lack the beautiful murals to be seen throughout Mexico.

Once accustomed to the Spanish way of life, Alyse often shopped daily for fruits and vegetables in the various small shops. The

Spanish believe in buying fresh foods daily since, they say, the food loses nutrition when stored in refrigerators.

Compared to Mexico, Spanish food is bland, tortillas and enchiladas being rare.

"Paella valenciana was probably my favorite dish," relates Alyse. It consists of rice prepared in a long oval dish, cooked to a slight crispness, colored yellow and garnished with fish, shrimp, meats and vegetables, making a one-dish meal.

Alyse attended intensive Spanish courses, and later entered the University. Although she has much to say about Spanish fiestas, her courses at the University and an educational system that encourages students to study to become educated, she participated in two experiences which she merely chalked up as interesting and educational. Both were illegal, the second landing her in jail.

Female toreros are not accepted in Spain, but Alyse knew a bull fighter who, taking her to a practice ring, let her dress in full attire and appear with red cape before a small calf.

Another boy that she dated in Madrid was president of the student government who inspired a strike against the University cafeteria for charging high prices. Alyse joined the demonstration for the fun of it, but the next day while studying at home, two policemen, clad in green uniforms and three cornered hats, appeared at her door to conduct her to the police station for two hours of questioning. Finally, however, she was released and warned not to participate further in illegal activities.

In the end cafeteria prices were lowered by about two pesetas.



Marilu Pease Photo

WALKING ON THEIR KNEES—One of the most amazing religious spectacles in Mexico is the hundreds of people who yearly walk on their knees from the gate to the main altar inside the Basilica of Guadalupe. This act is to thank the Virgin of Guadalupe for a favor received.



Marilu Pease Photo

CALIFORNIA STUDENTS—Jill and Terry Morehead speak four languages fluently partly as a result of a number of grand tours of the globe. The co-eds have been in every country in Europe and half of Asia.

Thrilling Life Story Related By Sophomore

By Al Knight

Astrid Klavins was born in Riga, the capital of Latvia, in December of 1943 during the Nazi occupation. Life was hard enough under the Germans, but there was even more horror when the Russian troops began their invasion three months later. It was almost impossible to get out of Latvia since there were long waiting lists for the few ships and other conveyances still operating.

As the Klavins family sat down to lunch one afternoon, a neighbor ran in announcing that there were two places left on a boat leaving immediately. Mrs. Klavins grabbed seven-month old Astrid, a coat and a bottle of milk, and ran to the docks, arriving just moments before the steamer cast off.

Such sudden abandonment of one's home and memories was not uncommon in those days. "Families who had to split up would agree to meet in Leipzig in December, 1948, or Berlin in June, 1950, and so forth," recalls Astrid from the stories told her of her early childhood.

A lawyer in Riga, Astrid's father, Carlos, who is taking some graduate courses at UA, stayed with the Latvian Legion which was transported into Germany to fight the Russians when they had overrun Latvia. When resistance had been crushed there, he found himself trapped behind Russian lines.

Traveling by night and hiding by day, he escaped on foot to the Allied sector and rejoined his family in Pinneberg, Germany, where he became a professor of law in the University of Pinneberg. Here Astrid picked up fluent

German before she was five years old, but modestly explains that she has forgotten much of it by now.

After the end of the war, the Klavins went to Buenos Aires where Astrid's father became a partner in a company which manufactured machinery parts. Attending a British school there, Astrid learned English besides the native Spanish.

"Buenos Aires was a delightful place to grow up in," says Astrid. "It is known as the 'Paris of Latin America,' because the population and culture are a mixture drawn from the major European countries. There is no native cultural tradition.

"Fashions follow the latest dictates of the Parisian and Italian designers, and Spanish is customarily spoken with a slight Italian accent."

The other side of the picture was the anti-Peronist revolution. With fighting in the downtown streets and shortages of many articles of food because of strikes, the Klavins felt as though they were reliving the German occupation of Latvia.

After nine years in Argentina, they went to Toronto, Canada where Mr. Klavins worked with the Canadian machinery company, Massey-Ferguson.

In 1959, he was transferred to the Mexico City branch and Astrid entered the American High School as a sophomore.

A sophomore at UA now, Astrid is majoring in international relations. When she graduates and returns to Canada, she hopes to use her command of English, French, Spanish and Latvian to obtain a position in an embassy.



Marilyn Pease Photo

BORN IN RIGA—Astrid Klavins has been through many trying experiences in her short life including the Nazi occupation of Latvia, the Russian occupation, and a sudden escape from her homeland. She lived in Buenos Aires which Astrid calls the Paris of Latin America, and where Spanish is spoken with a slight Italian accent.

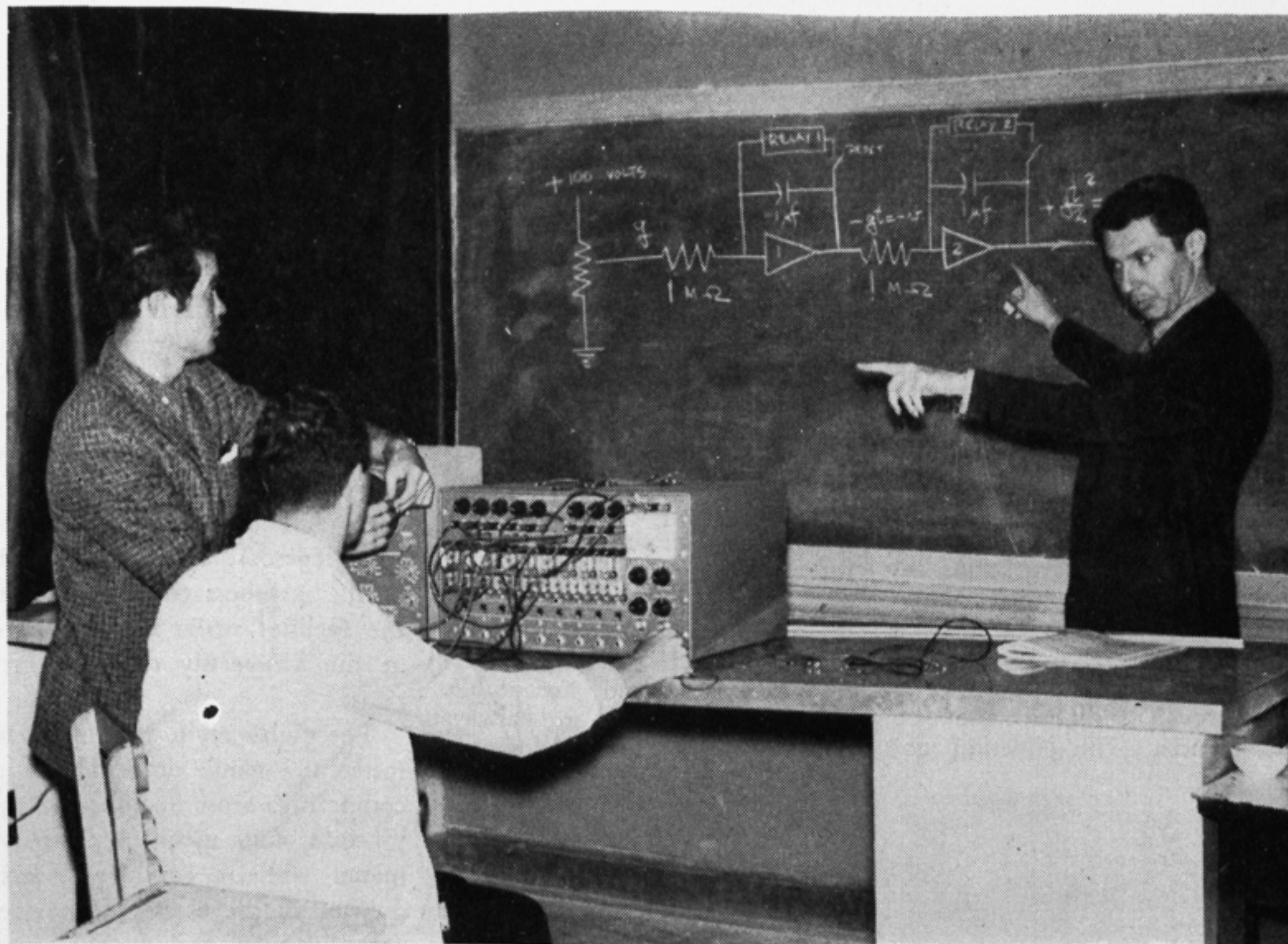
Former Editor...

(Continued from page 6)

Mexico and says, "Who could help wanting to write with such colors and contrasts always around you?"

Marilyn holds a B. A. in French Literature from New York University. She is an inveterate New Yorker who praises her city for

its versatility and distinct personality. Although Marilyn would like to prolong her stay for four to six months more, she definitely plans to return to New York. As she says, "Where else can you have Chinese food or cheese blintzes at four in the morning?"



Victor Domenech Photo

NEW COMPUTER—Using the blackboard to explain the techniques, parts and operation of the engineering department's recently purchased analog computer is Enrique Chicurel. Working the controls of the newly acquired machine are César Garcia and Jean Jaques Hané.

Goal Fluency In Numerous Languages

By John Allen

A native of Fuscaldo, Italy, Carlo Trotta is studying here this summer to increase his knowledge of Spanish. Majoring in languages, he already speaks Italian, French, Portuguese, and English. His ultimate goal for being fluent in as many languages as possible is to be a guide for TWA tour groups.

Carlo looks forward to working for TWA since it will give him a chance to travel and learn the customs of nations throughout the world. Already he has traveled and lived in various countries, including Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, USA, Mexico, and Dakar, Africa.

Although Africans may be poorer than people in other parts of the world, Carlo discovered that they are exceptionally honest. They would rather ask for something they need than steal it.

Sao Paulo, with a standard of living similar to the USA, is probably the most beautiful city Car-

lo has visited, even better than Paris, New York and San Francisco. He would like to live in Rio de Janeiro because of the many thefts, murders, and, according to Carlo, traffic problems that are worse than in any other Latin American city.

The climate and friendliness of the New Yorker he compares to that of Venice. "The people," says Carlo, "are more friendly there than in California, but since most of my relatives live in California, I would like to make that my home. I also prefer California's climate over that of New York."

Previous to coming to Mexico, Carlo lived in California for two and a half years. While studying Spanish there, he worked part time in a restaurant. At that time he was offered a job as chief cook for a newly founded Italian frozen foods company. Carlo plans to work at this job while waiting to begin work for TWA next January. Italian national cooking is, naturally, his favorite type with

lasagna, his idea of being the best of the best.

Besides favoring the weather in the USA, Carlo likes the States because the laws and politics there are less corrupt and people have a more equal opportunity to live and receive a good education. He rates US universities highly because there are so many fields of study open to the student.

Concerning many Latin American countries, Carlo feels that the laws don't seem to protect the people from crime, accident, or the rich politician who seeks office to enhance his wealth.

Carlo considers Mexico the friendliest city he has visited. On his first day here he asked a Mexican how to find a certain apartment house and the man not only paid for the taxi but spent the rest of the day helping him find a place to stay. "That," says Carlo, "would never happen in the United States."

Old Alumna Returns To UA, Encounters Many Changes

By Helmi Anderson

Kaleidoscope is an instrument which by means of mirrors, presents bits of colored glass, viewed through it in ever-changing symmetrical patterns. It is, in other words, a picturesque diversifier. Returning here, after an absence of nine years, one gets a feeling that one is caught in a kaleidoscope. One finds more or less the same familiar patterns, but the colors and forms are different. Often even the familiar movements seem strange.

Also one gets a nostalgic feeling, as one has hoped (against nature of course) to find things nearly the same as one had left them. One expects changes, but not very drastic ones.

It is the same feeling one gets when entering a room or place full of supposedly familiar forms and objects and find that time and nature have changed everything. Things look almost the same, yet they are not the same.

Among the things one may find a well known design or figure; only in the new surrounding it does not look the same as one remembers it. Thus the colors and forms keep weaving strange patterns—some good, some bad, some pleasing, some odd, only forever new. The strangeness even extends into the surroundings. Where one once saw "veredas" (goat trails)

lead into the hills and "barrancas" now paved roads weave in and out. During the years new buildings have been built on the campus, but in the area, close to the campus they have sprouted like mushrooms.

For the nonce one adapts oneself to the new ways. Only like the kaleidoscope which has the habit of continuously changing its patterns in time, one knows that the designs do not last long; so soon one will get the feeling again that one is out of step.

Still—how pleased one feels, even if it is only for a short time, to find a semifamiliar pattern where one can fit in, hoping, that the colors and forms will not change the design too soon—at least not till one once again has to move on. And if one should return, he wonders what new patterns he then will find and if among the colors and forms he still can find familiar objects—familiar designs.

John Endsley Now On Vacation In Mexico

John Endsley, who edited the *Collegian* during 1950 and 1951, is in Mexico visiting old friends. He teaches Spanish and English in Cowdray, Ohio. Last year Endsley spent the summer in Europe.



Marilyn Pease Photo

LIKES LASAGNA—Carlo Trotta finds pleasure in eating Italian food.

Lecture Heard

Leander P. Vourvoulis, Consul General of the Greek Embassy, spoke on "Greece and its Foreign Policy" at the recent meeting of the International and the Business Clubs of Mexico here at the university.

Both the International Club and the Business Club announce that all students may attend their lectures which will be offered with increasing regularity in the near future.

Though most lectures are held in Room 85, they are sometimes held in the homes of club members, where refreshments are often served.

University Purchases Computer

The University recently purchased an electronic analog computer for the engineering department. The computer is not to be confused with digital computers, for example IBM computers.

The analog computer may be "programmed" in a matter of minutes while the digital takes days or weeks. The new computer may be set in operation by connecting an electrical circuit analogous to the mechanical, thermal, hydraulic or any physical problem.

Solutions to desired problems are shown on a graph which relates the physical variables being studied. Math 305 students are presently studying the velocity of a falling body in a resistant medium like air or a liquid. To distinguish different viscosity liquids and gases, the student merely turns a specific knob, while he can control the size of the mass by turning another knob.

The solution is shown by two plots which are seen either on a DC oscilloscope screen or permanently marked by a pen recorder. In the problem now being studied, the first plot shows velocity versus time; the other shows displacement versus time which allows the student to observe the behavior of the falling object at any point during the run.

In view of the fact that a digital computer can process data, making it more flexible than an analog computer, the University is making arrangements for the use of a digital computer so that engineering students will know the method for programming and operating that computer.

Summer Students ...

(Continued from page 2)

wishing they would go home and leave you Mexicans alone? How about the time you jumped off the moving bus and fell flat on your face, or the time you went to the movies and found out they weren't in English? Can you ever forget the long list of do and don'ts your parents gave you and how you tore the list up the second day you were here? Remember how you could pack your bags in five minutes when someone said "Let's go to Acapulco"? Or the time you studied for your mid-terms the night before your test?

How about the time you went out for a short one and found out that "cervezas" only cost two pesos a bottle and how you had to drink as much as possible because of all the money you were saving? Remember when you tried to find a seat in the cafeteria at noon or when the short session students left and how lonely the campus seemed? Won't you always remember the time you forgot your rain coat and how you got soaking wet walking home? How about the time you did the "twist" to Cha-Cha music or the time you took the Toluca rocket and found yourself sharing your seat with three chickens, two ducks and a dog?

Remember the time you took your date out and how you tried to impress her with your vast knowledge of Spanish and having the taxi cab driver say, in perfect English, "Where do you want to go?" Or the day you came to school and found a band in the cafeteria and how you wondered what was going on.

So long Mexico, thank-you for all the memories.

Graduate Jim Houston To Teach In Nigeria, Land Of Open Minds

By George Rabasa

Africa, the surging giant currently torn by political strife, ideological warfare, and suffering the growing pains of the struggle for maturity, has commanded the interest of UA graduate James Houston, who received his B.A. here in the fall of 1963.

Houston has accepted a position at the Mayflower school in Ikenna, Nigeria, about fifty miles from Lagos, the capital. At the Mayflower School, the only government run school in Nigeria, Houston will teach English literature

at the high school level primarily, but will also be involved in the organization of a strong athletic program and the co-direction of the elementary school.

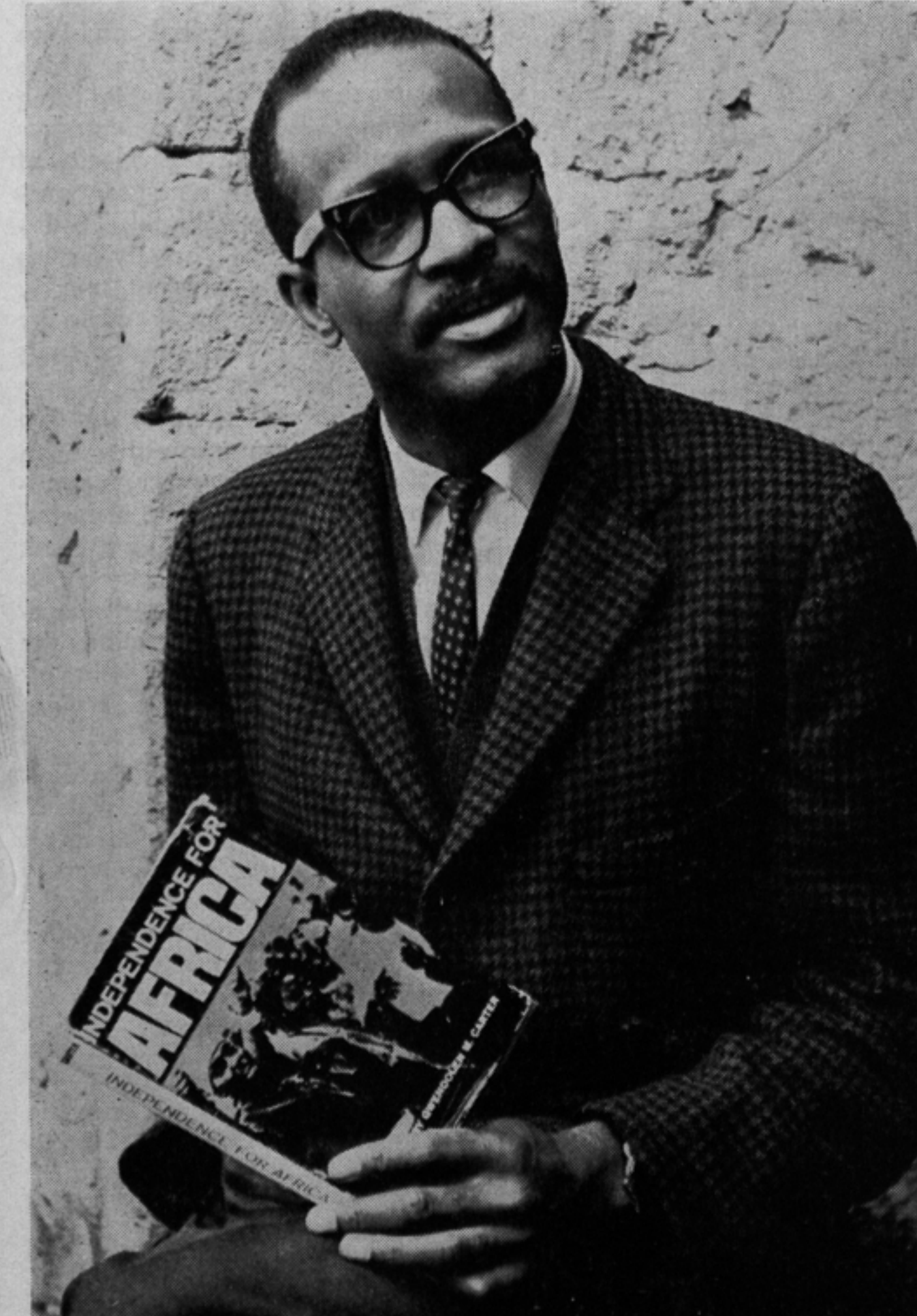
"It's a truly wonderful place," says Houston enthusiastically. "It is organized in an almost exact pattern of the Israeli kibbutz. At the Mayflower, the students have built their own dorms and operate their own farms, including one for poultry."

Though English is the official language of Nigeria, it is spoken only by the educated few. The most prevalent dialects are Ibo and Yoruba. The Nigerian government, however, is making great strides in the education of its peoples with such progressive institutions as the Mayflower School.

Houston's reason for going to Nigeria is, he says, "Nigeria is a new frontier—both geographically and ideologically. It is an ideal place for people with original ideas that sometimes antagonize those in charge of preserving the old order of things, as is the case in most developed and highly complex societies. In Nigeria everything is new and acceptable. The people's minds are always open to a new idea."

Apart from his many teaching and administrative duties, Houston will also participate in the organization of a modern dance and drama association. He will take advantage of the experience he has gathered dancing professionally in the United States and his work as assistant director in UA's presentation of *West Side Story*. Regarding the ideas he will incorporate in his modern dance group, Houston says, "I hope to take advantage of the correlation between the African primitive dances and music, and their evolution to what is now jazz in the United States. Bringing the two together should be an interesting experiment."

The principal of the Mayflower School is a Nigerian, Mr. Toi Salarin, but the rest of the staff can truly be called international. There are professors who are British, Australian, French, Canadian, American, and Nigerian. Customarily a man of smiles, Houston replies firmly when asked how long he intends to remain in Nigeria "Until there is a black man in the White House."



Marilu Pease Photo

ACCEPTS TEACHING POSITION—Jim Houston, a 1963 graduate of the University, is bound for the Mayflower School in Skeene, Nigeria, where he will teach primarily English literature. Houston is a firm believer in independence for Africa.

Former Therapist Studies Here

By Steve Webster

There are a multitude of summer jobs for college students to earn money while attending school, but John Greene has one that is most unique.

During the summers of 1960-62 Greene has worked as an inhalation therapist in Buffalo, New York. Inhalation therapy is a relatively new field bridging the gap between the nurse and the medical man in specialized treatment areas.

The need for this therapy was first realized when specialized respiratory equipment became a regular part of hospital procedure. The field has become very important to the hospital because of the nature of the training of the modern inhalation therapist.

Greene took six months of concentrated courses, covering physiology, anatomy, and patient relation courses while studying at the University of Buffalo, where he is president of a colony chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was also required to take a six month training program on operation and assembly of specialized hospital equipment, operating room procedure, and general emergency hospital techniques, as well as have some know-

ledge of accounting and statistical procedures.

Greene found learning about the care and treatment of the respiratory system and the equipment utilized most interesting, and the practical application of his knowledge most rewarding.

He attended Cornell University in New York for two and a half years before transferring to the University of Buffalo where he is majoring in economics. This summer he is in Mexico to study Spanish and also international economics.

Here at the University John has been active in organizing the new tennis club. He has spent many hours working at the area preparing for the court.

While at Cornell University, John was chosen to be a member of a pilot program to breach the gap between arts and science students and agricultural students in the Peace Corps. As part of the program Greene lived for six months in actual underprivileged country conditions on a farm. His room was a small attic in the farm house and many mornings he awoke covered with snow.

John hopes to graduate from the University of Buffalo in January of '64 and return to Mexico to work on a M.A. degree in

international economics. He hopes that he will be able to advance his knowledge in the economics of underdeveloped countries while studying in Mexico.



Marilu Pease Photo

INHALATION THERAPIST—John Greene who has for the past three summers worked as an inhalation therapist in Buffalo, New York, is studying economics at UA this summer before returning to the University of Buffalo.

UA SPORTS

UA Has New Tennis Facilities

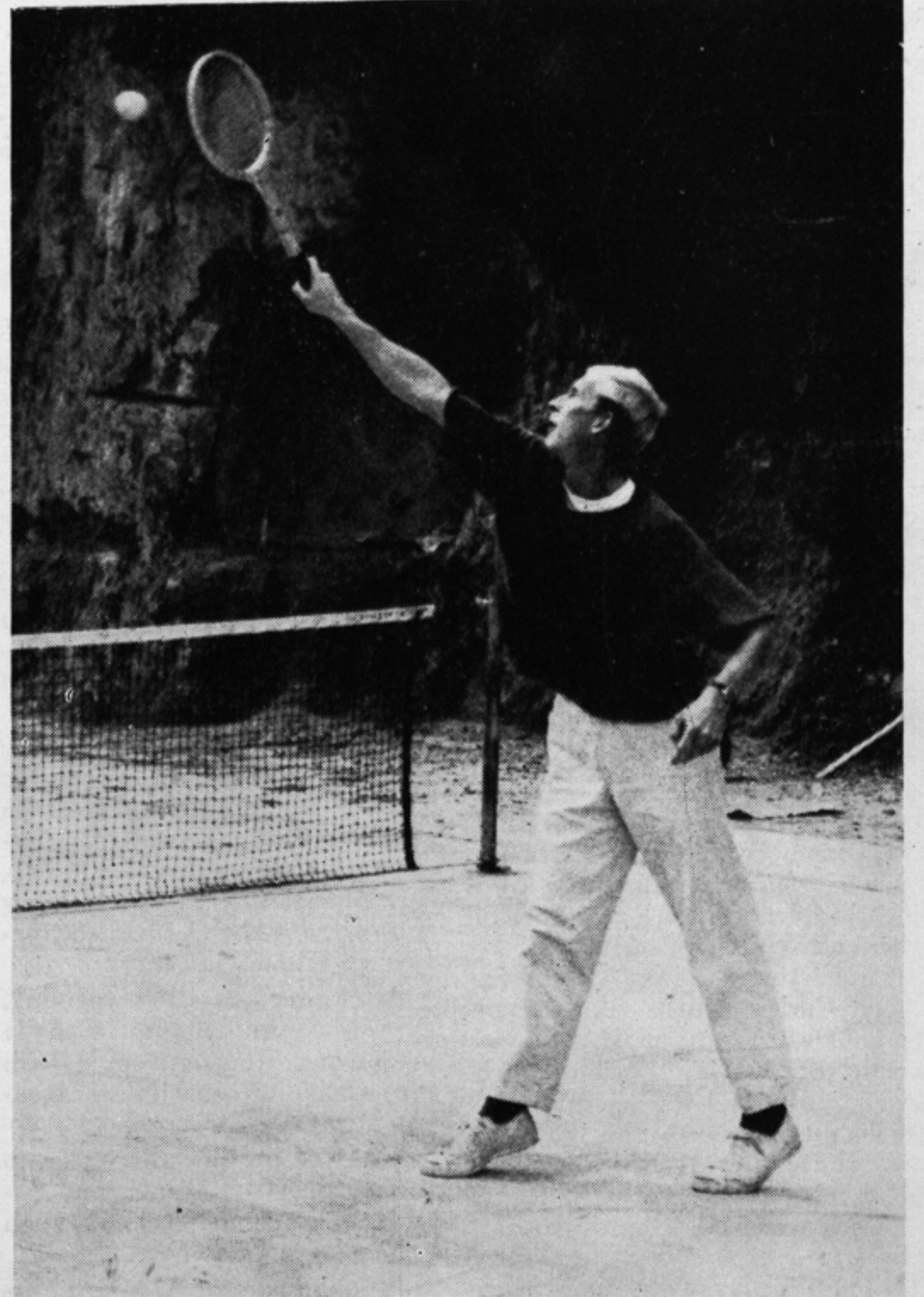
With the completion of the new tennis court in the area of the basket-ball court, the Racket Club is well under way. Organized by Winston Morris, the club now has six charter members who have each paid the membership fee of \$100. (pesos). This entitles each of the members complete use of the facilities while they are here at the University of the Americas.

The club's main purpose is to foster the game of tennis in a competitive sense and for the enjoyment of its members. Tournaments will be conducted each quarter in the classes of novice, (men, women, and doubles) and advanced (men, women, and doubles), in a round robin fashion.

Students attending UA for only one quarter may subscribe for a membership for \$36 (pesos). The money is used to pay for a ball boy and someone to clean the court each morning. The area is available to its members daily and Saturday and Sunday by signing the list on the sports bulletin board.

After a period of one year, the physical plant and equipment will be given to the University and a committee formed to further the interests of tennis at UA.

Any one wishing further information or desiring to join the club should make inquiries at the physical education office.



Victor Domenech Photo

UP AND AWAY—While taking advantage of the sunny afternoon, the new tennis court, and his leisure time, UA student Jerry Johnson aces the ball to his opponent.

Stuka In First Place In Intramural Bowling

The end of the sixth week of intramural bowling found the Stuka in top spot with a 20-4 win-loss record. Running a close second are the Gutterballs and the Los Nuevos both with 18 victories out of 24 games.

Fighting for their team, the Half'n Halfs, are Tom and Wally Fouts. Both men have during the quarter attained consistently high averages and high games. Tom Fouts presently has the men's high

average of 186 and both Tom and Wally scored games above 250. The Fouts are members of the Men's 220 Club along with Lebrun.

Maruja Barreira has the women's high average (149) and the women's high series (503). She is a regular member of the Ulcers, an all girls' team, that is in ninth place.

The Half'n Halfs are rapidly pulling up place by place and are now at the fourth spot after scoring the team high game of 804 and the team high series of 2079 during the sixth week of play.

Each team bowls a three game series once a week. The team winning each individual game receives a point and a fourth point goes to the team which has the highest score for the series.

At press time it was not possible to give complete results of the quarter and team standings, but anyone interested may consult the sports' bulletin board where they are posted.

Guadalupe...

(Continued from page 6)

The Image has survived all these many years, some 400, on a piece of woven material that ordinarily would have disintegrated long ago. Artists have been unable to duplicate the painting no matter how hard they have tried. All this goes towards the proof that Our Lady really did appear to a humble Aztec Indian to comfort and help the downtrodden and for this the Mexicans will worship Her till the end of time.

Alumni Notes

Edward Galaviz, B. A., June, 1960, Business Administration, has recently been appointed as a zone manager with the local branch of Ford Motor Co.

After being graduated from UA, Galaviz attended the American Institute for Foreign Trade, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Foreign Trade. He then attended Arizona State University, earning his Master of Science degree in Business Management there.

Aztecas Enter Meet

Recently the Aztecas entered a tournament at the Centro Deportivo Chapultepec including the Politécnico, the Universidad Nacional, four teams from the Centro, and the UA Aztecas.

Moe Williams felt confident of a high finish. He thinks that the shuffle, which the team has perfected, helps considerably.

The regulars are Felipe Lezama, José Vergara, Ric Paez, Kip Powers, and Lothar Brautigam. Substitutes include Octavio Delgadillo, Hugo Lezama, Juan Charteris, and Juan Vergara. The team is losing Jerry Gibson, who is returning to Texas Tech.

The team was recently entertained by a group of Girl Scouts from Troop 155, Houston, Texas. The girls hosted them at the Hotel Metropol Roof Garden.

Nobel Prize Winner...

(Continued from page 3)

In reply, Miss Mistral was named counsel for life by act of Congress and was insured an income for life. Using this great honor, Gabriela served in a diplomatic capacity in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

She chose the United States as her home three times because whenever she felt in need, the U.S. provided her with aid.

Besides her first book, *Desolación*, Miss Mistral has published three others including *Tala* (Cutting of Trees - '38), *Tenura* (Poems for Children - '45), and *La*

gar (1954). A second volume of *Lagar*, Poema de Chile, will soon be published and Miss Dana is now editing a collection of poems of over twenty years which will be published after *Lagar*.

One of the things Miss Mistral fought for was an understanding between nations and races, drawing attention to the hatred and xenophobia between races. About this she once said, "If you hate another for his nationality, his color, his features, and his customs you confess that you adore yourself."