



Hispanic Studies Fund Created As Memorial

The trustees of the University of the Americas have announced the creation of the Lorna Lavery Stafford Memorial Fellowship Fund in memory of the recently deceased dean of the UA graduate school.

To be administered by the Committee on Scholarships and Fellowships of the University, the fund will cover expenses for a fellowship in Hispanic Studies. The grant is expected to cover tuition, fees, and living costs of the recipient.

Many spontaneous contributions already have come in from the Republic of Mexico and from

the United States. The first contribution received was from Dr. Meta Miller of the Language Department of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Miller was a long-time friend of Dr. Stafford.

Any interested donors should communicate with Dr. D. Ray Lindley or John Sevier, executive secretary of the UA Development Campaign. Says Vice President Dr. Richard Greenleaf, "The students and faculty of the University join the trustees in praising this living memorial to the memory of a great teacher."

Evening Students Graduate

The awarding of the certificates for the students of the Insurance Education Courses, will take place Monday, April 27 at 6.30 p.m., in the theatre of the University of the Americas.

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of the University, will award the certificates.

As honor guests, will be re-

presentatives from the following companies, who are sponsoring these courses: Pan American de Mexico, Cía. de Seguros sobre la Vida, S. A.; La Libertad, Cía. General de Seguros, S. A.; La Providencial, Cía. General de Seguros, S. A. and Seguros de Mexico, S. A.

Russell Edwin Kennedy is director of the courses.

University Party Victorious In Hotly Contested Election

The result of the recently held Student Council elections was a surprise to many of the students and candidates as well. The University Party under the leadership of Jeff Gregg, Jim Rogers, and Neil Joines swept the elections taking over 47% of the total ballot.

The major point and goal of the candidates was to arouse student interest in campus politics, and from the number of students that voted their success was evident.

The campaign was hard-fought from the beginning, with the Action Party under Steve Daniels and John O'Neill having a week's head start over the others. The University Party joined the campaign trail about a week before the election with a full slate of candidates. The Progressives, the third official party to participate, joined after a split with the Action group.

The slate of candidates that composed the victorious University Party is a cross-section of the



Marilú Pezse Photo

NEW DEAN—Enrique Rivas Ibañez, a past professor at UA and a prominent Mexican scholar, has been named head of the graduate school and chairman of the department of Spanish Language and Literature.

Rivas Ibañez Named Dean Of Grad School

Dr. Enrique Rivas Ibañez has been appointed to replace the late Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford as dean of the graduate school and chairman of the department of Spanish Language and Literature, according to an announcement made by Dr. D. Ray Lindley.

One of Mexico's youngest yet best known scholars, Dr. Rivas is currently in Rome with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization's scholarship section. He will arrive here for the fall quarter.

"The University is fortunate to gain the services of such a qualified, internationally experienced Mexican to fill this post," Dr. Lindley pointed out. "Dr. Rivas excellently fills the requirements of our long-range policy to employ nationals where possible. His appointment is in keeping with our master plan to build a thoroughly international faculty."

Dr. Rivas attended the National University in 1949 and continued undergraduate training at the University of Puerto Rico where he majored in Spanish and received his bachelor of arts degree in 1951.

In September 1951, Dr. Rivas

embarked on a five year study of the literature of Spain, France, and Italy at the University of California at Berkeley where he was made a Phi Beta Kappa and received first an M. A. and then a Ph. D. in Romance languages in 1956. Dr. Rivas was associated with some of the best known authorities in Romance languages, particularly José Montesinos and Charles Kany at the University of California.

In addition to full-time studying and teaching, Rivas found time to continue his avocation, the writing of poetry. He has been publishing his work since 1950, when his "Primeros Poemas" was issued by Tomás Segovia in Mexico City. He has written and published other volumes of poetry, literary criticism and translations — particularly translations from Italian to Spanish.

In 1956, Rivas returned to Mexico as a professor of Spanish and a counselor in the Graduate School of the University of the Americas. He held this position, taught literature and directed graduate work until 1960.

He returned to teaching at the University of California at Berkeley and then accepted the appointment with the United Nations scholarship section in Rome. Before Rome, he was connected with the Goethe Institute in Munich, perfecting his knowledge of the Germanic languages.

Classes Suspended

There will be no classes on Tuesday, May 5, although this fact was omitted in the catalog. Commemoration of the Battle of Puebla, is comparable in importance to Memorial Day in the United States.

The administration announces that double cuts will be given for any classes missed on Monday, May 4. Since this is also mid-terms week, exams may be given on Monday.

Weckmann At Meeting

Dr. Luis Weckmann, director general for international educational affairs of the Mexican government and associate professor of history at UA since 1948, has recently returned from a UNESCO meeting on international cultural cooperation to which he was invited as an expert for Latin America. An expert was also present from Britain, France, USSR, Egypt and the United States. The US delegate was Richard Thayer, former assistant secretary of state for cultural affairs.

Dr. Weckmann says that on the basis of the six experts' recommendations, UNESCO will draft a Declaration, the first of its kind, concerning the aims, principles and means which should be followed by all countries in the matter of cultural cooperation to take due regard of the needs of developing nations. The draft of this Declaration will be submitted to the forthcoming UNESCO General Conference next October.

As secretary general of the Mexican delegation, Dr. Weckmann attended two other impor-

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Bastien To Work For OAS

Dr. Rémy Bastien, lecturer in anthropology and sociology at UA, will be on leave for a year to work on various assignments with the Organization of American States. He is presently stationed at the OAS office in Bogotá, Colombia.

Besides his teaching duties at UA, for the past three years Dr. Bastien was director of the Pan American Union School of Applied Social Science. Because of the marked success of the school, the Pan American Union plans to set up an expanded version of the original institution. It is slated for completion in about a year, when Dr. Bastien will return to Mexico as director of the school and lecturer at UA.

Enrollment At New High

At press time registration for the quarter was close to the eight-hundred mark, an increase over last year at this time, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Lopez, Dean of Admissions.

Mexico, D. F., leads in enrollment with 170 students; California is second with 121; Texas follows with 52.

Foreign countries represented include Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, Holland, France, Peru, Italy, Ghana and the Philippines.

Prof On Leave

Angel González, associate professor of Spanish language and literature, is on leave of absence this quarter to finish his dissertation for a Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University.

New Post For Librarian

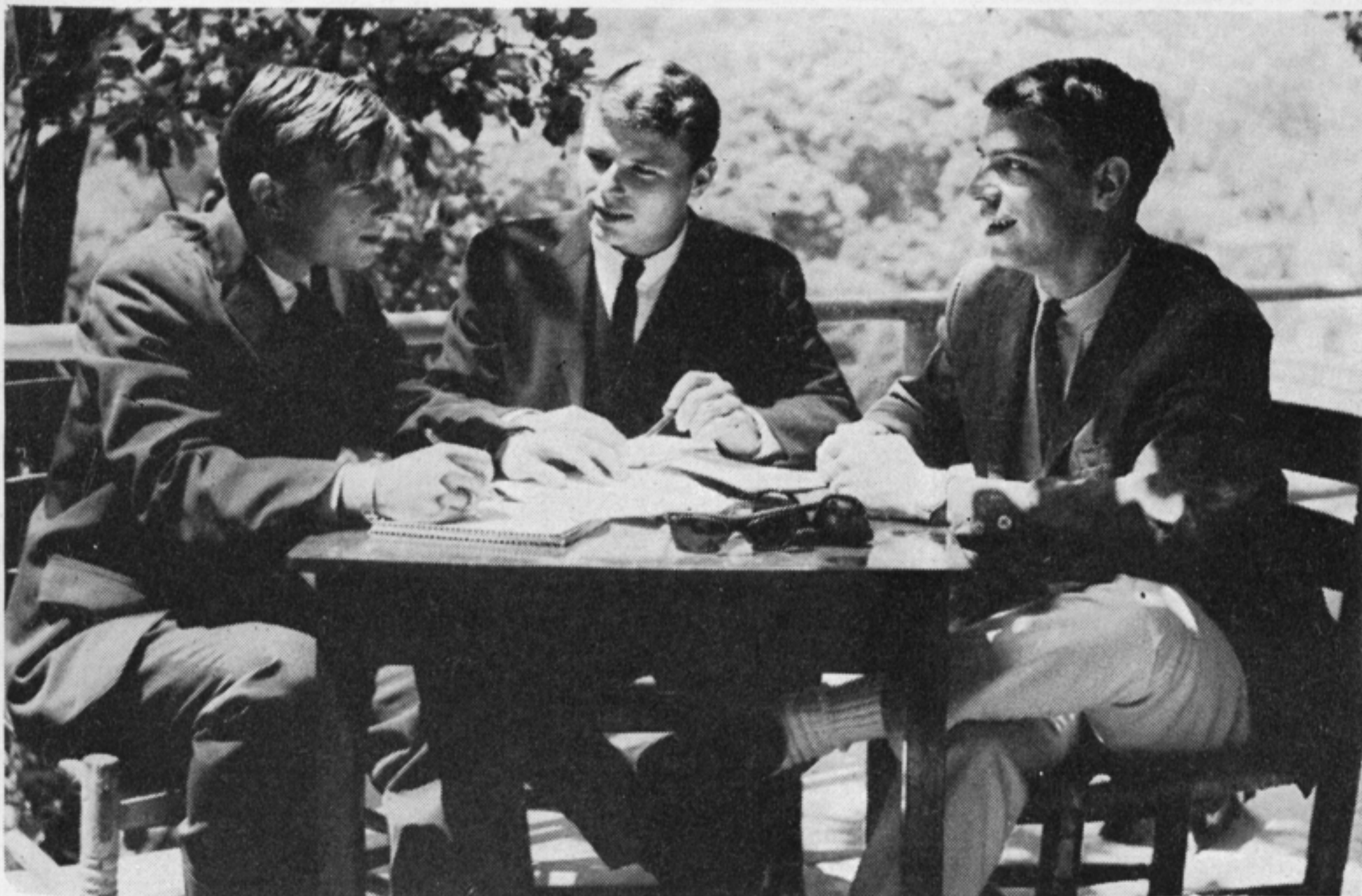
Robert A. Gordillo, head librarian here from 1962 to 1964 and member of the library staff since 1954, has accepted the position of head librarian at the Instituto Tecnológico de México. He began his new duties early this month.

Donald B. Campbell, who has been reference librarian here since early 1963 and who was formerly head librarian of the American Embassy in Mexico, has been appointed to succeed Gordillo.

Gordillo joined the University of the Americas library staff in July, 1954 as the associate librarian in charge of the technical process department. That same year the department was reorganized and the procedure manuals for all departments were written. Late in 1955 Gordillo took over the reference department and was put in charge of supervising all public services of the library.

During 1958-59 Gordillo was on leave from the University. In these two years he was head of the Bibliographic Department of the Documentation Center in Mexico City, then head of the Department of Libraries of the Ministry of Education, and later, director of the National Library School of the Ministry of Education. After completely reorgan-

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Marilú Pezse Photo

THE CHAMPS—On the student center balcony discussing plans to start their program moving in the student council are (left to right) Jeff Gregg, president; Jim Rogers, vice president; and Neil Joines, secretary-treasurer. The University Party swept the election with a campaign which featured many striking innovations.

College Morals Trend Product Of Maturity

The supposedly deplorable state of the morals of U.S. college youth today is being aired in many and varied publications. The uproar was publicly begun by the President of Vassar College and subsequently, by the Yale Crimson.

On the national level, *Time* was the first to carry the banner against the supposedly new standard of behavior. The position the magazine took was that modern youth has developed a new code and standard which is considerably different than that held by their parents and grandparents. This interpretation, although widely held, is not often accepted by those most directly involved—the college student.

Newsweek, in a recent follow-up to the *Time* article has taken a much more reasonable and realistic stand on the same issue. Instead of claiming that the young people of today are decaying morally, the article states that they are really no different from their parents or even grandparents, except that they are perhaps better informed and more outspoken. The article is long and vague, but one gets the idea that the author feels much ado is being made about nothing.

Today's college students are no more immoral than their predecessors, but they are, out of necessity, much more realistic and willing to accept the world as it is. Parents force their children into the social world earlier than in the past and thus peer group pressure is applied for constant acceptance. Even though these new pressures are unnecessary and at times harmful, they are still applied and force early maturity.

The importance of increased education in today's society has created a necessity for at least partial postponement of fulfillment of physical desire until one has attempted to further his education. The environment of the college campus where young adults are thrown together in a setting often separated from home or religious guidance will, in many cases, lead to great temptations. What is called "a meaningful relationship" by *Newsweek* is not new and startling; it happened when our parents went to college as well as when their parents did. The big difference is that today there are even more people going to college and being subjected to different pressures and influences.

Another factor is the easing of the formerly strong double standard. What, in the past, was only right for the male segment of the population is being constantly invaded by the women in their search for equality.

There can be no real solution to the problem as there appears to be no problem. Things today are no different than they were for our parents and they survived successfully with no great moral damage.

The shocking part of the situation is the frankness with which youth looks upon and discusses sex. This has frightened many parents, but what is wrong with being realistic about the world and facing things as they are? Nothing!

T. Mc.

No Exam Plan Seems To Please Everybody

One of the major topics under discussion on the campus at the present time has to do with the final exam schedule. Last quarter because of the constant requests on the part of the students and the repeated suggestions received by the administration from varied sources the schedule was changed from three days back to its previous form of only two days. This change enabled students to get away a day earlier for the between-quarter break. This one day might not seem very important to many but, for people planning trips to the United States, one day makes a big difference.

The advocates of the three-day final exam period claim that they need extra time for studying. If this is true, then some people have been coasting for most of the quarter and not keeping up with the required work. Although the week of finals may be the time for reviewing it is most certainly not the time for cramming and a day should make very little difference.

If the majority of students do want three days for exams, the big question is why did the administration change the schedule last quarter because of student requests? The answer seems to be that you can't satisfy everyone all of the time.

Here at the University of the Americas the students should be well satisfied with the administration and the way in which it is willing to cooperate to its utmost with student requests. Many schools in the United States make no provision for a final exam schedule or even a definite time in which they are to be given. Kent State University, for example, has finals scheduled for the last week of classes. Classes are held and triple cuts are given for any absences.

Let's quit playing havoc with administrative planning, count our blessings, and be well satisfied with what we have. Remember things could be worse!

T. Mc.



Marilú Peze Photo

IT'S HERE—Shown above is the final design for the newly approved school ring. Delivery date for the first orders which were recently taken is June 8.



Marilú Peze Photo

DANZANTE—Mexican traditional dancers entertain in a street in Aguascalientes. This is their way of participating in the ambiente of the traditional FERIA DE SAN MARCOS, which starts tomorrow in that city.

Festive Atmosphere Dominates San Marcos Day in Aguascalientes

By Jesse Lomeli

The city of Aguascalientes celebrates April 25, the day of San Marcos, with the spectacular *Feria de San Marcos*, beginning tomorrow and lasting until May 5.

Aguascalientes is some 300 miles from Mexico City on the highway to El Paso. In the middle of this beautiful city, in the main plaza, there is a tall column indicating the geographic center of Mexico.

Being in the center of the republic, Aguascalientes is ideally located to hold an event of such importance as *La Feria de San Marcos*.

Transportation to this city is increased during the days of heightened activity that come with the fiesta ambiente. Special

train and bus runs are added to accommodate the inflow of visitors. People check in from all over Mexico and the terminals are constantly crowded. Bus tickets from Mexico City are about 36 pesos, and it takes only seven hours to get there.

Prominent movie stars and national figures go to Aguascalientes at this time. They parade around *El Jardín de San Marcos*, where the fiesta activities are centered, bet at the cockfights, olé at the bullfights, or just relax, dance, or enjoy a nice, cold beer.

There is no better way to get away from the downtown fiesta atmosphere, if one wishes, than by going to the natural hot springs found close to the city. *Ojo Caliente* and *La Cantera* are among the best. It is from such springs

that Aguascalientes gets its name, and it is from such springs also that one can get a big lift and make the stay there more enjoyable and profitable healthwise.

The *Tapancos* (raised wooden platforms temporarily set up around the *Jardín de San Marcos* for dancing) are open and the music is continuous from early in the afternoon to early in the morning. Here one can sit between dances and admire all the beautiful señoritas parading by.

Also around the *Jardín* are such places as Club Los Globos and Club de Leones, where entertainment runs the night through. Last year at Los Globos music was provided by the orchestra of the *Universidad de Guanajuato*. Vocal numbers and comedy acts were furnished by Los Polivoces and Los Hermanos Reyes and Teresita.

To please other tastes and to represent the industries of the region, there are also important expositions of cattle, agricultural machinery and homecrafts.

Express Sympathy

The staff of the *Collegian* joins the faculty and administration in extending deepest sympathy to Paul Koskey, whose sister Donna Mae died Monday, April 6, of meningitis caused by a fall.

A Student Speaks

Apathy Should Be Eliminated

By John O'Neill

By the time this is published, a new student council will have taken office, and there are some things I think should be said about the council, the student body and the University as a whole.

Not so long ago, the University of the Americas was called Mexico City College. The change of names was eloquent and significant: we are no longer basically a Stateside type college that happens to be perched 8,000 feet up in a Mexican mountain range; we are now a university of hemispheric scope, or as the University president has put it, a cultural bridge.

The question is: to what extent is the student body living up to the challenge posed by the new situation? I believe it is hardly doing so. In fact, as far as student life is concerned, we are still Mexico City College.

Much has been said of our apathy. This is something that comes up on just about every campus when student council elections come around and it is a valid criticism. But in our case, student apathy is particularly unfortunate, because the challenge we are not meeting is quite unique and very exciting.

The country in which we are temporary residents is one of the most advanced in Latin America, economically, politically and socially. Yet it has problems and attitudes that are common to the entire area and is, in fact, probably the best vantage point from which to gain a first-hand knowledge of a segment of the earth that is home for more than 200 million people, whose voice is just beginning to come in loud—though not always clear—in the world's dialogue.

I do not say that each of us should consider it his or her duty to become a Latin American expert during the usually short stay here. But I believe it is everyone's obligation to be a conscious student of Mexican and Latin American life and to take home something more than academic credits and an Acapulco suntan.

Many students, on an individual basis, gain valuable knowledge and make rewarding friendships while they are here, but no effective instrument exists at present for the student body as a whole to meet this challenge.

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Cantinflas Continues Picaresque Traditions

By Raymond Gonzales

The most original creation of Spanish literature since its beginnings is perhaps the picaresque novel. Since the appearance of *Lazarillo de Tormes* in 1554, the novelists of the Spanish language have time and again used the picaresque novel to bring to the fore the not too pleasant realities of life. The hero of this literary genre is the "pícaro", the young rogue who, with his instincts and innate sense of humor, wages a relentless battle against the misfortunes of life, his poverty, his ignorance, and the emptiness of bourgeois society. The "pícaro" leads the life of a vagabond, giving the novelist an opportunity to review and criticize the various stages of society with which his hero comes in contact.

To the picaresque novel belong such famous works as *Guzmán de Alfarache*, *La Vida del Buscón*, *El Periquillo Sarniento*, *Huckleberry Finn*, *Oliver Twist*, *Tom Jones*, and in the opinion of some, *Don Quijote*.

Today, this picaresque element continues to exist in hispanic culture. For the past two and a half decades the Mexican screen has kept alive the "pícaro" and his world. The ingenious art of Mario Moreno, "Cantinflas", continues to give Mexican society a humorous but biting look at itself.

To many, Cantinflas is an outstanding comedian who has become a household word. But he is much more. His art, though not fully understood by the millions who have laughed at his antics, is actually the finest satire of contemporary Mexican life that exists today.

"Cantinflas" is a stereotyped character who possesses all the qualities of the literary "pícaro." The innocence and pre-supposed ignorance of this typically lower class Mexican combine to give his art an endearing quality with which the "pueblo" identifies. He represents the man on the street, the news boy, the shoeshine boy, the taxi driver. Eighty-five percent of the Mexican populace sees itself in this sympathetic and abused little man because he is a "mestizo". He is neither Spanish nor Indian: he is the new breed, the Mexican.

In the many movies in which he has appeared since he left the slum areas of Mexico City to become the most popular actor of Latin America, Cantinflas has always been faithful to his principles. He has never accepted a role which was not representative of lower class society. He plays the underpaid soldier, the fireman, the ranch hand, the jobless country boy lost in the big city. Even in his two appearances in

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UA Professor Writes For 'Atlantic Monthly'

Variety and Contrast, The New Literature, by Ramón Xirau, chairman of the department of philosophy here, appears in the March issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The article deals with the Mexican writer today, the factors that lead him to write as he does, and the problems affecting his desire for self knowledge. "The Mexican writer is absorbed in the problems of our times, particularly as they relate to Mexico and to the destiny of Latin America. It is not surprising that Mexican literature today, feeding on hope and despair, as in fact does current Western literature generally, should tend toward seriousness, criticism, and at times, disgust," comments Xirau.

New Teacher For Music Classes

Austrian born Mrs. Erika Kubacek, a new instructor here this term, is giving courses in music appreciation. Mrs. Kubacek studied at the Conservatory in Vienna, where she lived until coming to Mexico three years ago, and is a harp soloist. Besides teaching these courses, she has formed a madrigal choir which will sing Bach cantatas, Elisabethean songs and spiritual numbers.

Home Of United States Embassy Called Architectural Marvel

By Peter Jay

The new United States Embassy building on the Paseo de la Reforma opened for business last week, with the official inauguration to be held May 30. The building is second in size only to the U. S. Embassy in London. The Embassy of the United States in Mexico is so large because of the large amount of tourism, and commercial and official interchange between the two countries.

The construction took over a year because of the delicate and time-consuming system used in building the foundation and basement. Because of its unique features the building has been nicknamed "the floating embassy."

Mexico City's marshy soil plus the fact that earthquakes occur occasionally gave the builders a rare opportunity to demonstrate their abilities.

Brief summaries are given of short story and novel writers including four authors whose works Xirau says have already reached maturity: Juan Rulfo, Juan José Arreola, Rosario Castellanos, and Carlos Fuentes. He follows with a brief resume of some of their works.

Not to be overlooked, says Xirau, are the theater and poetry "which have always been fertile areas in Mexican literature". The most common type of play he says is the *pieza*, the comedy of manners.

The poetry of Mexico after Octavio Paz, probably the country's most well-known poet, is one "that seeks discipline, equilibrium, and harmony in a reaction against surrealism and the other 'isms' of the twenties and thirties."

In conclusion Xirau states that since Mexico is a land of sharp contrasts, the same is true of its literature, a "dynamic literature and on the road to progress".

The Xirau article is one of a series in a supplement entitled, *Mexico Today*. Others include articles on aspects of Mexico and its people, Mexico as seen from the North, as seen from the South by a Mexican, poetry, the United States as humorously seen by a Mexican, and art in Mexico in several pages of beautiful color.

Dean Leaves

Jacinto Quirarte, dean of men for the past two years, left this week for Washington, D. C. where he will enter a training period for his new position as Director of Cultural Activities for the Venezuelan-American Cultural Institute in Caracas.

Newmanites Make Plans

The Newman Club, under the sponsorship of Father Dunstan of St. Patrick's and David Ramsey, UA associate professor of art, has an ambitious schedule for this quarter. The officers under President Edith Sands have organized the club so as to attract new and interested members.

The new club policy is to have a guest speaker at every open meeting. The first speaker was David Ramsey, with Ramón Xirau, Dr. Richard Greenleaf, and several others presently scheduled for future meetings.

The social calendar as organized by chairman Eddie Leach includes communion breakfasts, weekend trips to the orphanage, a swimming party, as well as a picnic.

The club is hoping for a large turn out at the next meeting April 29. The location of the meeting is to be announced later.

Works of Teichen, Ferguson Exhibited In Combined Show

A dual exhibit featuring the works of Sharon Teichen and Rodney Ferguson, both art students here, is now on display in Saloncito VIII.



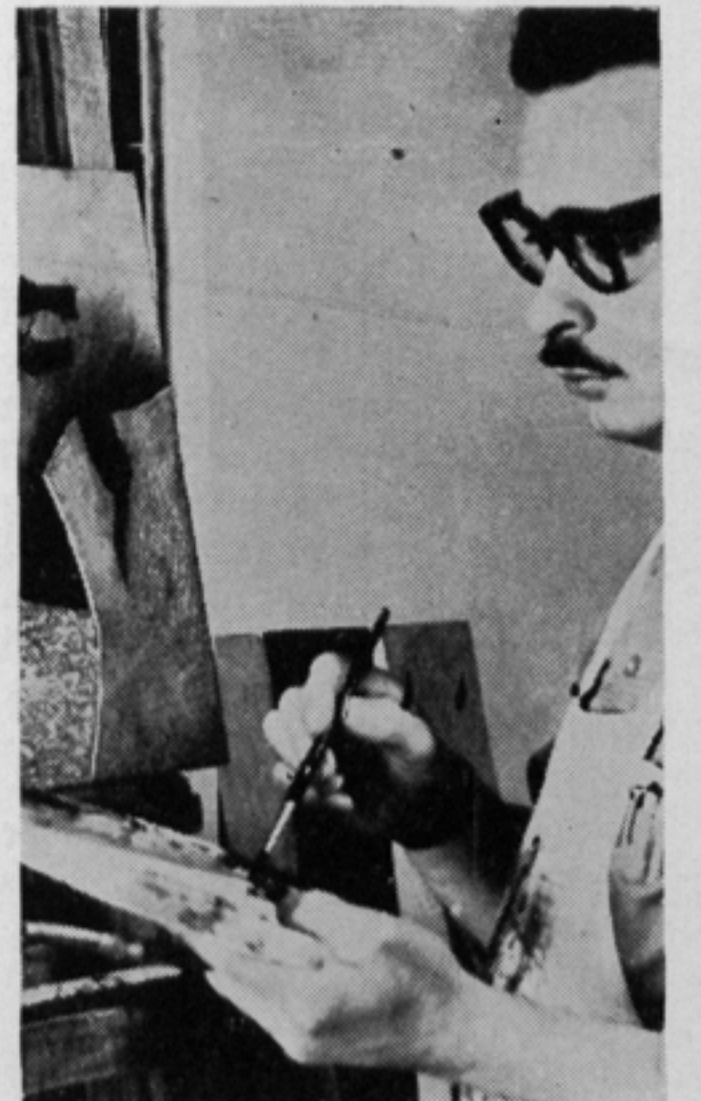
Sharon Teichen

Miss Teichen attended Ohio Wesleyan University for two years and during the summers studied at the Art Institute of Chicago. She has been a student here since last fall. Her work has been exhibited at the Chicago Art Fair of 1963 and at student shows both here and in Ohio.

Concerning her work, she says, "I'm aiming at clear definition of line, color and form in relation to depth and space. I try not to retain a representational image but a reality in form".

Miss Teichen prefers the plastic medium since it enables her to work spontaneously and considerably faster than an oil medium would permit. She plays light against dark and is currently experimenting in cool colors.

Ferguson attended the University of Wichita in Kansas for one year before studying in 1957 at both the Corcoran Gallery's School of Art and the National Art Academy in Washington, D. C., where he was a student of Mykala Schramchenko. He



Rodney Ferguson

has attended UA for the past three years.

Ferguson won the second prize in drawing at the National Art Academy Show of 1958. Gallery shows in which he has participated include Maryland's Silver Spring Gallery, the Studio Gallery of Alexandria, Virginia as well as the Chapultepec and Esmeralda galleries here.

Ferguson works for a play of color, space and depth. He constructs plane surfaces, generally utilizing plastic paints, marble dust, pumice stone and grains.

"I help myself to achieve texture by superimposing these things", he says. The result however depends on the proper glaze, he feels, for sometimes he will apply as many as twelve glazes over the same surface. Ferguson also works in wax.

Cultural Variations Compared By UA Coed

By Carolyn Mills

Accra, the capital and largest port of Ghana, is the home of Agnes Wallace, now in her first year at UA. Agnes, whose brother is the first secretary to Ghana's ambassador to Mexico, stated that, although she already speaks English, some German, and five of her 21 native dialects, she wants very much to learn Spanish. "It's a beautiful and romantic language and I think I can learn it better where the people actually speak Spanish."

Agnes is obviously not homesick as she made these comparisons with home. "Food in Ghana is much like that here—hot with spices. The staple foods there, as here in Mexico, are rice and corn. But we eat much more fruit in Ghana. All the food is quite cheap there; you can buy ten oranges for seven pence which is about sixty centavos. Often the country is referred to as 'the land where milk and honey flow' because there is always plenty to eat for everyone.

"As in Mexico we use the Western mode of dress, but just as common is our native costume which is made of colorful, hand-woven *kente* cloth. Both men and women wear a long garb and, in addition, the women use a cover-cloth or long stole.

"Mexican music and dance are romantic; ours, called 'the high-life', is more rhythmical and uses brass horns and drums

in particular. In fact, it was from high-life that jazz was originated."

At the age of four, Agnes entered the Bishop's Girls' School in Accra. She studied there ten years and then attended St. Monica's Convent in Ashanti-Mampong where she completed four years of teacher training. Upon graduation Agnes returned to her alma-mater, the Bishop's Girls' School, where for three years she taught the 12-year-olds



FROM ACCRA—UA coed, Agnes Wallace now in her first year here, is shown in native costume made of *kente* cloth.

Stafford Books Enlarge Library

The extensive Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford private library, consisting of over one thousand volumes, has been donated to the University. This collection is extremely rich in Spanish literature and includes the issues of *Revue Hispanique* from 1900 to 1930. Also included in the gift is the library of her husband, the late Maurice L. Stafford, former U.S. consul general in Mexico.

Another donation received by the library is anonymous and consists of about 120 volumes, mainly novels by American authors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

mathematics, geography, health science, history, nature study, English, and Ga, the dialect used in Accra. Specialists instruct the girls in house crafts, music and art.

The Ghanaian emphasized that school is quite difficult in her country. "In the eighth grade all must take an examination for entrance into high school. If they pass they are given a scholarship; if not, they continue on to the tenth grade and finish with technical school where girls study secretarial skills and boys specialize in carpentry or mechanics.

"There are three types of university in Ghana: technological, business administration, and arts. The University of Ghana used to

Rules For Incompletes

Dr. Robert Bidwell, dean of undergraduate studies, has announced that at the end of last quarter there was considerable difficulty resulting from students requesting incomplete grades. In most cases the problem resulted from overwork at the last minute, staying up nights and taking pills to stay awake.

Students are reminded that time and work must be budgeted so exams can be taken without undue amount of extra study on days before examinations.

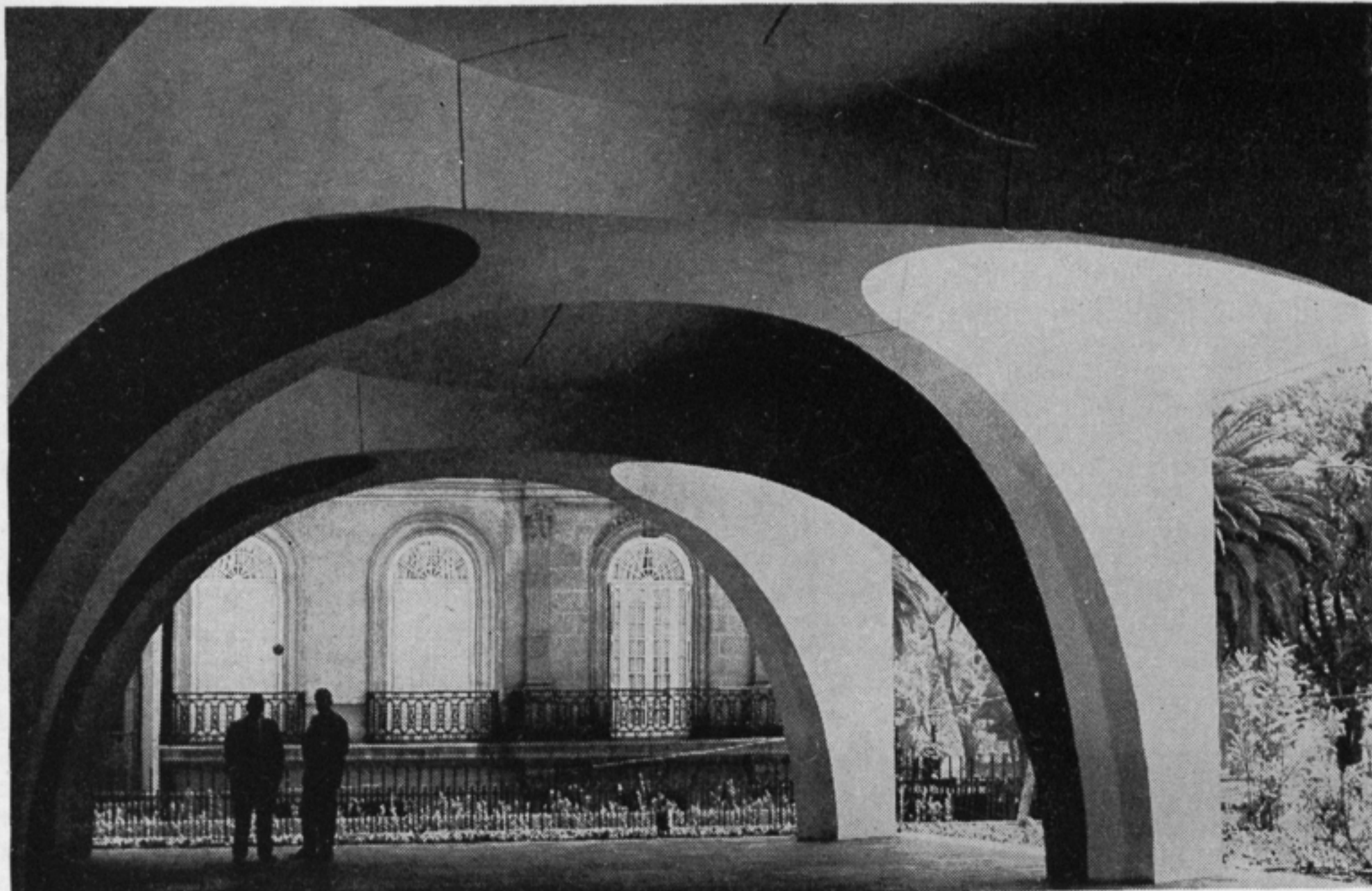
Requests for incomplete grades will be approved only when the reason for missing the exam is beyond the control of the student. Becoming sick on the day of final exams through staying up all night is not beyond the control of the student; therefore petitions for incomplete grades will not be considered on the basis of a collapse on the day of examinations.

Students should keep in mind that all work in a course, particularly term papers and projects, must be submitted in time for teachers to grade them before finals. Incomplete grades will not be granted on the basis of missing work.

It is not within the power of the instructor to aid a student unless a petition for an incomplete has been approved. A grade of failing must be recorded in all classes in which an exam is missed or work has not been completed.

Fireside Meets

Fireside, sponsored by the Christian College Fellowship in Mexico, meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. according to the club's leader, Rev. Bo Stalcup, assistant pastor of the Union Church. Meetings are held at the homes of various members.



GRACEFUL ARCHES—The base of the building of the new U.S. Embassy on Paseo de la Reforma demonstrates the common heritage of the United States and Mexico in the ancient civilization of the Mediterranean.

Top Military Planner Relates Experiences

By Al Knight

Marine Lieutenant Loren Haffner was lying in an observation trench on Guadalcanal in 1941, when he saw some changes in the enemy's position and scribbled a note. He shook four men before finding one alive to take the message. The soldier had been sleeping and in the shock of being awakened so quickly, slugged Haffner, knocking him into a shell hole, onto a pile of 20 dead Japanese and Americans. It took him 15 minutes to extricate himself from the tangle of bodies.

"One might think that frequent contact with such horrible sights as are common in war would be just too terrible for the human mind to stand," said Haffner. "But on the contrary, in war the human mind very rapidly adjusts itself. Soldiers would frequently sit reading comic books while dead American soldiers lay within sight".

Haffner's observations on the psychological factors of warfare especially fitted him for important positions he would later hold on high military policy-making staffs.

After Guadalcanal he participated in the Tarawa campaign, one of the bloodiest of the South Pacific.

The artillery was using firing charts based on WWI experience with Germans, which specified a certain shelling time and concentration of shells to produce shell shock in the enemy. The mistake was that the Japanese suicidal concept of fight or die made their breaking point much higher, so that when the troops landed after four hours of shelling, they found the Japanese fortifications practically unbroken.

"In Korea the strong points of the Communist forces lay in the phenomenal oriental capacity for hard work and disregard of the cost of lives", explained Haffner.

"They attacked in three waves. First came the shock troops armed with hand grenades and tommy guns. Their job was to overrun the enemy lines by sheer volume of fire power.

Second came the consolidation troops who established machine gun nests to hold the new position. Last came the engineer corps which reorganized the position. If they were not pushed back immediately they would have completely fortified the position within 12-15 hours, a phenomenal accomplishment.

"In the first attack the Red soldiers would charge openly, disregarding any fear of death. It was not uncommon to have to drag away the bodies that piled up in front of machine guns in order to continue firing".

In 1959 Haffner was sent into Laos to learn what equipment would be feasible to use there. He crossed nearly every section of the country by boat, elephant and on foot.

From his experiences he humorously but seriously comments that the most important bit of information for travel in backward Laos is never to ride a female elephant. "They frequently disregard the directions of the rider to chase after bull elephants, or do a seductive hoola hoop motion with their hips and frivolously stop to pick flowers".

Shortly thereafter he was appointed Head Southeast Asia Planner on the staff of Admiral Felt, Military Commander and Chief of the Pacific Area. His duties consistently took him into all of the Southeast Asian nations, especially Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

"The problem in Southeast Asia", said Haffner, "is one in trying to get a unified national effort against Communism, under absolute governments - whether they call themselves democratic or not - and to get the backing of the people under circumstances in which their ability to determine the advantages and disadvantages of democracy over Communism is marginal at the best".

Having directed the Marine Corps Officers Candidate School for three years during which time he commissioned 4,600 officers, Haffner plans to teach once he has completed a B. A. degree in history at UA, and an M. A. in anthropology.

Sports Slated

Intramural sports for the quarter will consist of ping-pong and volley ball, according to student sports director Steve Daniels.

Ping-pong competition will be held on the terrace every day from ten until three o'clock. A tourney has been slated for the end of the quarter with trophies for the champions. All students are eligible to participate.

The athletic department has announced the formation of a volley ball league which will compete on the terrace every Tuesday and Thursday from one to three o'clock.

Fencing Club To Schedule Summer Meets

"Fencing is not a new realm in sports, but it is not as easy as it looks to enter this field", says Charles Lucas, coach of the recently formed fencing club. "The key to this exciting sport is discipline", he added.

The club meets every Monday and Wednesday from one to three o'clock on the school's terrace. In vogue for the meetings are levis and slacks, with everyone expected to wear tennis shoes and sweat socks. All other equipment is supplied by the University.

During the first few meetings of the club, basic steps and positions will be taught. It will take approximately six to eight weeks of practice before UA can effectively meet in competition with other schools in Mexico, however. Therefore, Coach Lucas looks forward to a promising summer quarter, and an even better fall.

"Unlike many other sports", continued Lucas, "fencing does not require a strong arm. A quick, clear-thinking mind is one's best asset".

Hockey On Tap

Students who can ice-skate are invited to join local ice hockey clubs. Those interested should contact the Dean of Men. Only those registered for a full year at UA are eligible.

Judogas Plan Competition

The UA judo club, being reorganized this quarter for competition in four city-wide matches, invites any interested students to participate. Experience is not necessary and instruction is in both English and Spanish. Managed by UA alumnus, Jim Kliora, last year's team achieved fame by its brown and white belts' defeating other clubs' black belts.

Team members already signed on are Mike Schlott and Joe Moore, third class; Henry Ibarguen, fifth class; and David Wilson and Ward Gay, sixth class. Instructor Jim Kliora holds a first degree black belt.

At one and the same time judo is a system of self defense, a sport, an art and a science. Its beginnings can be traced back to the second century BC in Japan, when judo had strong philosophical overtones. The word judo is defined as "the gentle way", or, as it can be expressed more precisely in Spanish, *el camino suave*. A judo artist can subdue a man many times larger and stronger because he uses the other man's strength.

Psychology is one of the basic elements in judo combat, by which one maneuvers his opponent into an awkward position and then simply exploits the opponent's lack of balance to toss or trip him.

A book on strategy by the Chinese, *Hwang-Shihkon*, regarded as the 'Bible' of warriors in Japan during the feudal age, says, "In yielding there is strength." Accordingly, the judo combatant often throws his opponent by yielding until he makes a mistake.

Besides throwing techniques, judo is comprised of ground work (strangulations, arm bars, and immobilizations) and attacking the vital points (kicks and

punches). In competition, ground work and attacking the vital points are prohibited for obvious reasons.

During Japan's feudal age, the country was split up into small kingdoms which spent most of their time warring among themselves. Each had its own form of fighting, including stick and sword fighting and forms of striking similar to karate. One exotic technique involves strengthening the thumb and index finger to such a degree as to be able to rip pieces of flesh from an opponent's face and body.

In the time before firearms, close combat with swords was the mode, which often occasioned the use of bare hands. Also, strong class distinctions were enforced which forbade commoners the privilege of wearing swords. Therefore they developed bare-handed methods of fighting for protection.

Out of these beginnings arose various schools of jujitsu. Then in 1882 Professor Jigoro Kano established his own school and called his new technique judo. At the age of 18 he had become interested in jujitsu because he received a great deal of bullying from the larger students of the Tokyo Imperial University which he attended. Studying under two jujitsu schools before establishing his own, he continued to study other schools afterward, incorporating their strong points into judo.

General public recognition of judo's superiority came in 1886 when a grand-scale tournament was arranged in Tokyo. Each jujitsu school sent 15 men to compete against Kano's students. Judo won all the bouts except two, which ended in a draw.

The UA judo team is training at Kyuden Judo, located at Serapio Rendón 125, third floor (three blocks from the corner of Reforma and Insurgentes). Complete information may be obtained at Kyuden Judo or from the sports editor of *The Collegian*.

Coed Compares

(Continued from page 3)

be affiliated with the London University but is now on its own. All of the students presently attending the university are there on government scholarships because few people can afford the expense of higher education".

The government now has a project called Mass Education whereby illiterates are taught at least to read and write in their own dialect. Agnes says, "It's a very large undertaking. In six years' time I believe illiteracy will be eradicated from the country".

The coed hopes to visit New York at the close of spring quarter and then return to UA for three more years. She plans eventually to use her Spanish in Ghana at the Institute of Languages or at the new Mexican Embassy there.

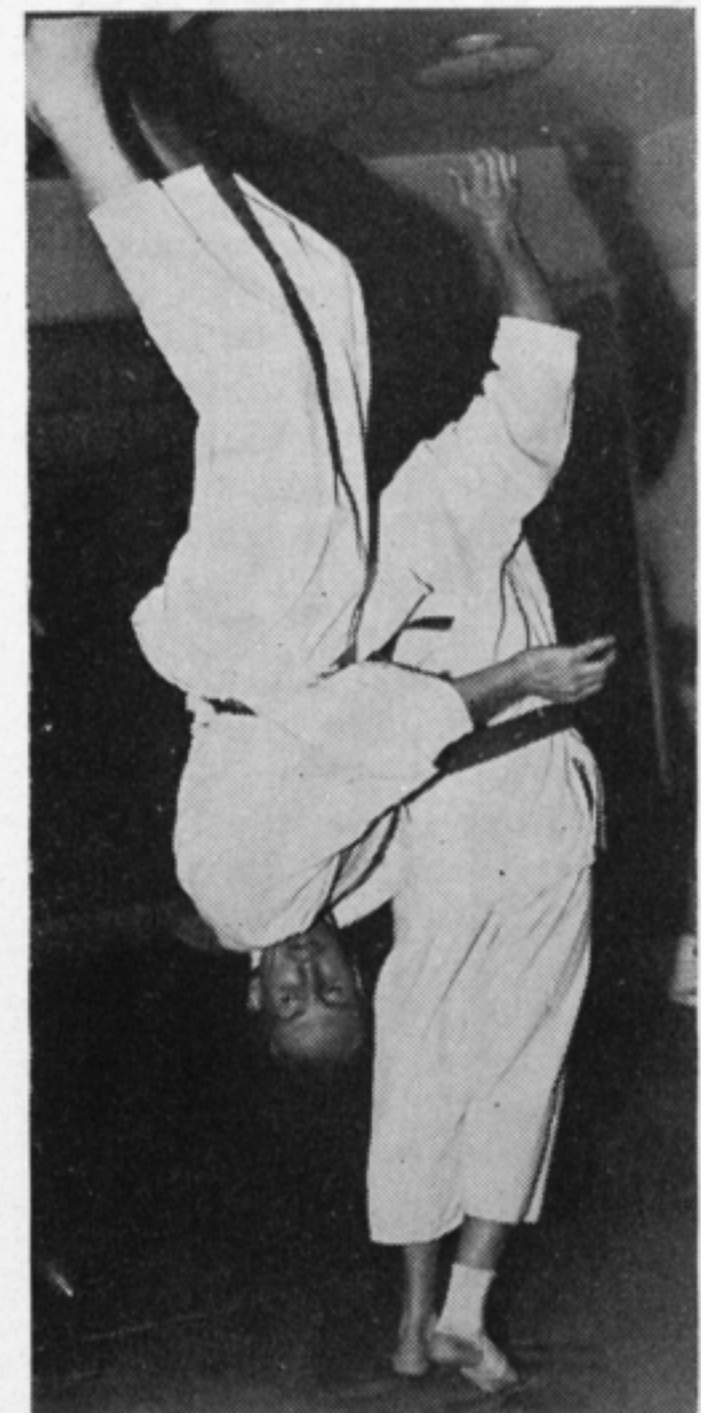
Council...

(Continued from page 2)

I say no effective instrument, because I believe the instrument is there, though we have not put it to work: I mean the student council.

The council should explore every means open to it in order to establish a dialogue between ourselves and the students of Mexico. I know there are various obstacles, probably the chief of which is lack of precedent, but a beginning should be made.

This beginning should be modest and cautious, I believe, because relations between North American and Latin American students are something too important to be done hastily. But I want to remind everyone on the council and all the students in general that if we continue to do nothing, we are missing the single most exciting opportunity offered to us during this stage of our lives, as students of the University of the Americas.



Mike Blair photo

WHO'S HOLDING WHOM—Student Mike Schlott (back to camera) and instructor Jim Kliora demonstrate the Kata Guruma technique—one of the more spectacular throws.



Mike Blair photo

ONE FALSE STEP—Jim Kliora takes Mike Schlott for a ride this time, using a 'sweep.' The sweep technique begins with the aggressor maneuvering his opponent into moving rapidly to one side. A swift kick is then placed on the opponent's lower leg to exploit his movement and sweep his feet out from under him.

Weckmann...

(Continued from page 1)

tant meetings last year. One of these was the Conference on Education and Social and Economic Development in Latin America called by UNESCO and held in Santiago, Chile. The other was the Third Interamerican Meeting of Ministers of Education of the American republics which convened in Bogotá, Colombia.

Among the many awards Dr. Weckmann has received, the most recent is that of Officier de la Légion d'Honneur presented by the French Government on the occasion of General de Gaulle's visit to this country last month.

Librarian Post

(Continued from page 1)

izing the Library School, Gordillo returned to the UA library as associate librarian.

Gordillo's comment concerning his change to the *Tecnológico* is, "To work in an institution where everything has to be done in the field of library service is a great challenge."

The *Instituto Tecnológico de México* is a private Mexican institution of higher education that has launched a ten-year program in which library development occupies a prominent place. In his new position Gordillo will make ample use of his experiences in building up libraries.

Stukas Headed For Fifth Win

By Howard Houck

Stuka! The name still rings as the record-setting champions of UA. Having snatched the title for the winter quarter from the Groseros by a four game margin, the Stukas are back again to take on all comers.

Claude Lebrun, captain and high scorer of the team, regrets

the departure of two team members, Robert George and Andrew Burgerhart. He feels, however, that since all the bowling teams are being cut from five to four players as of this quarter, the Stukas will not be handicapped.

Other Stuka strong men are Arthur Landau and Jean Claude Tribut, who, with Le Brun, now begin their fifth quarter of bow-

ling together. They have taken the championship four times — once when they were on a team known as the Janitors.

The collaboration of this triumvirate may well be nine-tenths of the team's success. Claude, having broken 220 three times last quarter, maintains a 165 average. He is, nonetheless, the most easily excitable member of the team and is hence quite erratic.

Jean Claude, on the other hand, is consistent and may always be depended upon to produce a more-than-adequate score in the meets.

Landau is clearly the "anchor man" of the team. He is possessed with that coveted quality of being able to remain cool and calm while other team members are pulling their hair out.

All three players have perfected the hook and use it constantly.

Claude feels that it is still too early to make an adequate report on Steve Rosenburg, the newcomer to the Stukas. But he "looks good" and should do his part to give Stuka another winning season.

At the end of the first week of bowling for the present quarter, there was a three-way tie for first place (four wins, no losses) between Chema, 4-F, and, of course, Stuka.

The men's high game (227), series, and average went to Kip Power.



Mike Blair photo

CHAMPIONS—The Stuka bowling team has cinched the title for four quarters out of the last five, and with a newcomer, Steve Rosenburg, are back and ready to take on all new challengers. From left to right are Jean Claude Tribut, Claude Le Brun, Steve Rosenburg, and Arturo Landau.