



**WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS**—A scale model indicates the plan for construction of a new campus in Ciudad Satélite. Sports facilities (foreground) include football field, baseball diamond, and tennis courts. At left are dormitories with classrooms in center and administration offices at right. Buildings in background are for the humanities and fine arts.

Marilú Pease Photo

## Student Directors To Stage Bill Of Three One-Act Plays

The UA drama workshop will present a bill of three one-act plays on Thursday, August 6, at two o'clock in the campus theater. Charles Lucas, director of the workshop, states that the plays will be staged by student directors. Lucas will give his apprentices

free reins and will assist them only when situations arise in which an experienced theaterman may be helpful.

**Tobey Mc Nair**, an English major living in Mexico, is directing *The Boor* by Anton Chekhov, who, Miss Mc Nair says, wrote

*The Boor* as a farce and this is the way she intends to stage it. Furthermore she will stress the comic aspects of the play and also the clash of different social strata as presented by the two main characters.

**Russ Bennett**, an education major who intends to teach either drama or English literature upon graduating, will portray the role of the Boor. Bennett acted in the semi-professional playhouse Comedia, located in Palo Alto, California, for almost four years.

**Susan Plumb**, who lives in Mexico and studies art at UA, is cast as the Lady. Susan read a part in *Richard II* when it was presented on campus.

**Bob Tennyson**, a Floridian from Fort Lauderdale, who has worked in most phases of the theater at the North Jersey Playhouse in New Jersey, will interpret the role of the servant. Bob is an I. R. major.

**Keith Rothschild**, director of *Dark Lady of the Sonnets* by G. B. Shaw is an English major from California. Keith has acted here in Mexico at Julia Baker's La Casa de Usted. Keith terms *Dark Lady* a "great" play and calls it a satire which reveals some allegedly dubious aspects of Shakespeare's character.

**Russ Bennett** again is taking one of the major roles, portraying Shakespeare.

Summer student Kay Ackerman, drama major from San Francisco State College, is cast as Elizabeth. Kay's specialty is stage design but she has filled several roles on the stage also.

**Jennifer Rothschild**, the director's wife, will enact the role of the *Dark Lady*, and Michael Blair, an Englishman living in Mexico, interprets the character of the Beefeater.

**Ann Brownrigg**, a summer student majoring in archaeology from Columbia U., will direct *The Death of Bessie Smith*. The play deals with the death of the famous blues songstress and the racial prejudice which more or less caused it.



Marilú Pease Photo

**LEARNING TO DIRECT**—Charles Lucas assists Keith Rothschild (right), student director of *Dark Lady of the Sonnets*, in staging a dramatic scene. The actors (left to right) are Kay Ackerman, Jennifer Rothschild, and Russ Bennett.

## Far-Sighted Alumnus Gives UA Tuition Gifts

Alumnus Allan Gillespie, B. A. '55, feels that by 1984 it will be so difficult to be admitted to the UA summer session that he is already making plans for the children of his friends. Now director of the Institute for University Studies in Bergenfield, New Jersey, Gillespie has sent two checks to the University for the tuition of his friends' offspring.

The most recent gift was to Amy Morgan Schmitter, daughter of Professor Morgan Schmitter of Columbia University's English

Department and Dean Barbara Schmitter of Barnard College. Amy, who is now one-year old, will possibly attend the University during the summer of 1984.

The first of these gifts went to two-year old Matthew Kasha, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kasha of New York City.

According to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas de López, dean of admissions and registrar, framed certificates will be sent to the parents acknowledging far-sighted Gillespie's, unusual, but generous gift.

## Ciudad Satélite To Be Location Of New Campus

Plans are now underway for moving the University of the Americas to a new site located at the western edge of Ciudad Satélite, according to President D. Ray Lindley. The move is expected to take a minimum of three and a maximum of five years at which time the buildings necessary for occupancy of the new campus will be completed. The property for the new site, which was a gift of a group of Mexican and Italian businessmen headed by Sr. Bruno Pagliani, consists of 350,000 square meters of land worth over 800,000 dollars.

The University is now beginning a 10-year-10-million dollar development program divided into two parts. The first phase, which will entail expenditures of \$3,300,000, is the securing of funds for the erection of the administration building, classrooms, international house dormitory, library, student center, power house and facilities for parking.

The second part of the plan calls for the completion of additional buildings at an estimated cost of \$2,250,000 to house the proposed student body of 2,500. To be constructed in this phase are the fine arts center, auditorium, swimming pool, gymnasium, dormitories for 400 students and a dormitory for married students.

In addition to the initial cost of \$5,500,000 for the costs of building, another \$4,500,000 is needed. Of this sum \$2,500,000 is for scholarships for Latin students and \$2,000,000 for a general endowment fund to supplement faculty salaries for outstanding scholars. The major source of these funds will be low cost government loans, foundation grants and corporation, individual and estate grants.

Dr. Lindley, the main drive

behind this program, says, "While this might appear to be an ambitious program, attention is called to the fact that today we are far ahead of our timetable. It is our confidence that before ten years will have passed the actual re-

## New Film Workshop Now Being Organized

With the help and encouragement of a number of interested students Charles Lucas is now in the process of organizing a group on campus which will concern itself with the new American Cinema, a recent movement in the United States. The UA group is called the New Film Project and the main student organizer is David Hett, a junior.

The New Film Project is composed of three separate, but interrelated parts, the Exiled Film Group, the Film Workshop and the third phase which will be made up of lectures and classes.

The main purpose of the Exiled Film Group is to exhibit films to the student body, both to raise money and to acquaint UAers with the type of work being done. The group is tentatively scheduling a number of full-length, half-hour pictures that have been made by independent producers. The films are not of the Hollywood type and are now being shown in special theaters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the centers of the new movement.

The Film Workshop will deal with the actual production of films from the lighting techniques to the filming of the picture itself and will be offered as a course for credit.

According to Hett the biggest attraction will be that "complete freedom of subject matter will be

sources of the school will go far beyond this projected plan. The role of the school in international and intercultural education in these times is too great for us to be content with anything less than the most challenging effort".

## New Film Workshop Now Being Organized

allowed. The student may make a film on any subject that appeals to him."

The last part of the project is the courses and lectures that will be offered both by Lucas and a number of guest speakers from the film industry of Mexico. The talks will cover such fields as the history of the film and the art of film-making. The course will deal with critiques on films that have already been produced and shown. Works by such men as Luis Buñuel, world renowned film-maker, will be shown in this phase.

Courses such as these are now being offered at the University of California at Berkeley, New York University and have just begun at the University of Chicago. Hett says, "It could make the University of the Americas a center for the New American Cinema. Potentially UA has the great advantage of being located in Mexico, where U.S. film-makers want to come to work."

These courses in the workshop, scheduled to begin in the winter quarter, will offer opportunities to a wide range of people now on campus. Writers will have a place to have their works produced if they so desire. The drama workshop will be able to expand its present activities to include film acting and budding directors will

(Continued on page 4)



Marilú Pease Photo

**HISTORIC MOMENT**—Jess Dalton, chairman of the UA Development Program, holds the burning note which signifies the end of the University's indebtedness. The match was lit by John Sevier, co-chairman. Bernard Bennet, representative of the Exchange National Bank of Chicago, and Mrs. D. Ray Lindley smile as they watch the mortgage go up in smoke. Now that UA is debt free, plans are underway for moving the school to a new campus.

## Dr. Lindley Praised For Courage, Vision

With the burning of the last note of its half-million dollar debt, the University of the Americas can at last embark on its extensive building program.

The fact that such a vast debt was obliterated in two years is a tribute to the remarkable leadership of President D. Ray Lindley.

Upon accepting the post of president of this institution, Dr. Lindley courageously began a program designed to utilize the advantages that a university in this location has to offer. Besides immediately beginning to work on liquidating the debt, he changed the name of the school from Mexico City College to the University of the Americas. In changing the name Dr. Lindley began a vigorous public relations campaign seeking wider recognition in conjunction with his ambitions to make this University worthy of its name.

The Board of Trustees and the independent businessmen here in Mexico City, gave immeasurable support, both financially and morally, as they rallied behind the forceful leadership exhibited by President Lindley in his efforts to attain the goals that he knew the University of the Americas was capable of achieving.

The full potential of the University of the Americas is yet to be reached, but it is Dr. Lindley's far-sightedness which is bringing these potentials close to realization.

With the undertaking of the ten-year building program, the University now goes further toward the achievement of its role in the Western Hemisphere, the role of a cultural meeting ground enabling persons of all nationalities and creeds to meet and to learn, and someday to use this knowledge in helping to create a better understanding between all the peoples of the world.

J. M.

## Placement Office Needed For Graduating Students

During the past several years the nature of the University of the Americas has been rapidly changing. The student body, formerly composed largely of veterans and transient students, has shifted so that there are more people graduating from the University every year. This spring one of the largest graduating classes in the history of the school was awarded degrees. With this change in the type of students attending the institution, the responsibilities of the administration also change.

With a student body where relatively few people are staying on to graduate there is little need for a placement office, but with this new trend such a service is becoming increasingly more important. Today with the extremely tough competition for good positions in industry it is becoming more important for the school to aid the student in procuring suitable employment after he obtains his degree.

The location of the University of the Americas in a foreign country is indeed unique, especially as far as job placement is concerned. In Mexico, as in the majority of Latin American republics, it is almost impossible for a foreigner to obtain any work, executive or otherwise. For this and other reasons in the past the placement of students has been almost entirely ignored and the student has had to find his own position.

With the present growth of United States industries overseas there are now offices and plants being opened every week, and Mexico is no exception. A large number of American companies in Mexico have branches throughout the country, but maintain their head office in the Federal District. These companies are usually headed by a small number of executives from the United States and a number of Mexican nationals. These groups are constantly searching for executive personnel, but usually just for citizens of this country.

This situation would seem to limit the placement of opportunities for Americans studying here, but in many instances this is not the case. Numerous companies having branches here are also looking for people interested in working in Europe, other countries in Latin America and in the United States. To aid the home offices in the search for personnel of this type many of the branch offices in Mexico are willing to interview people that will be sent back to the U.S. for training in the company operations and policies. These are the companies that the placement office should be interested in, and are the ones that should be contacted.

In the past there have been several speakers and interviewers on the campus from such firms as the First National City Bank of New York; CARE, Inc.; and Procter and Gamble, all at the invitation of the International Business Center. Companies and organizations such as these and others, although interested mainly in nationals, were more than willing to interview people for the home office.

One of the most important things to remember is that the University of the Americas has a unique position in more things than the one previously mentioned. Its students have lived and studied in a foreign country, an immeasurable opportunity that is an asset in the future. In addition when a person graduates from the University he is usually bi-lingual and, in the field of international trade, the ability to speak more than one language is worth more than money.

Now that the debt has been liquidated and the school is planning a new campus site, it is time for the administration to start considering the needs of the student body, not only while at the University, but also after graduation.

T. M.

## Alumni Notes

Henry Herner (B. A. MCC, 1959, Business Administration) is now the sales supervisor for Gillette Company in Lima, Peru. After graduation he trained with Gillette in New York for a year and a half before being assigned to San Juan, Puerto Rico as assistant to the company manager and sales supervisor for the Caribbean Islands. He has been in Peru since 1962.

Denos P. Marvin, a 1959 graduate of MCC with a B. A. in Spanish, has recently received an M. A. from Columbia University's Teachers College in New York City.

Ruth Johnson Gannon (Mrs. Clell G. Gannon) M.C.C. M. A. 1954 is employed at Bismarck Junior College, Schafer Heights, Bismarck, North Dakota.

## PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



THE PLACE OF THE COYOTES

If you're in search of something different, far from the noise and rush of modern living, drive south along Insurgentes until you reach the monument to Obregón, then turn left on the street just before reaching the garden which surrounds the monument.

Soon you're in a different world, in a different century, a place of silence as if forgotten by the passing years, broken only by the ringing of church bells, by the song of birds, by the rustling of the breeze through the trees, by the chirrupy sound of two maids talking as they go to market. The sound of an occasional car bumping over cobblestones is an intrusion.

This is Coyohuacán, the Place of the Coyotes, now known as Coyoacán, a place so close to the city, yet so different. An Indian village existed here even before the Conquest, a wide road connecting it with the Aztec city of Tenochtitlán, now Mexico City.

When the Spaniards arrived in the Valley of Mexico, they soon discovered Coyohuacán's charm and realized its importance in the coming war against the Aztecs. It was here that Hernán Cortés established his base for attacking Tenochtitlán. Once he had conquered the Aztecs, both he and his lieutenant Pedro de Alvarado built homes in Coyohuacán, both of which can still be seen.

Across from Cortés' house, in the plaza facing it, is an imposing Dominican monastery with massive domes of glistening tile and high walls, also erected on orders of the Conquistador.

The photo shows the façade of Alvarado's house as originally built. The only addition is the iron fence which tops the front wall. As in most colonial structures, a saint in a niche is above the main entrance.

### Rebuttal

## Theoretical Statement Misconstrued As Attack

By B. Hughel Wilkins,  
Associate Professor of Economics

It is flattering that my article should elicit such an impassioned response from Dr. Van Sickle. It should be clear, however, that it was Dr. Van Sickle who chose to construe my general theoretical statements as an attack upon a group to which he belongs.

Further, it is interesting that he should have "misgivings" about my "prescription." My only prescription is that my audience—the community of scholars which is the University—should devote itself to evolving a solution to the problem of unemployment. It is indeed strange that an educator should have misgivings about such a suggestion.

The major points in Dr. Van Sickle's argument seem to be: (1) an assertion that I do not understand the reasoning and policy recommendations of the "orthodox" economists; (2) an appeal to history to prove that the market has provided the best solution to unemployment, and (3) a resort to the authority of Professor Shenoy (who visited our campus during the spring term as a paid guest of Dr. Van Sickle) to show that India's problems are the result of Keynesian-type government intervention.

The first point is a pure sophism. In fact, the model under consideration is a simple one. Its implications have been understood by economists for seventy years. Many of the policy conclusions drawn from it have been rejected by a large portion of the profession for thirty years. This is the model which every bright freshman student can and does understand at the close of a well-taught principles course.

The second point is conjectural history. It is just not possible to find an historical example of an economy in which the market (in this sense) has operated unrestricted. The approximations most often given as examples are England during the last half of the nineteenth century and the United States in the 1920's. That was the England from which Marx drew his examples and the United States which produced grinding poverty in the midst of potential plenty.

Finally, Professor Shenoy's argument involved a *non-sequitur*. That is, he presented the facts that the Indian government is engaging in economic planning, that foreign aid funds are being used in the planned projects and that poverty is widespread. He then drew the conclusion which does not follow: that the poverty is the result of the planning.

(Continued on page 4)

### A Prof. Replies

## Orthodox Position Is Misinterpreted

By John V. Van Sickle  
Professor of Economics and  
Chairman of the Department.

I read with interest the article by my colleague, Dr. Hughel Wilkins, on "the crucial problem of employment" which appeared in your issue of June 9th. He is quite correct in saying that if we do not handle this problem reasonably well, "the economic system which we have known in the West may simply cease to exist." My misgivings are with respect to his prescription and still more with respect to his understanding of the traditional or orthodox prescription.

Nevertheless, I am glad the article appeared in time for me to take it with me to Austria this fall to the annual meeting of a group of economists who still believe in this "something they call 'The Market'." Unless I am mistaken, Professor Wilkins had this group in mind when he wrote that "there appear to be only two schools of thought" regarding the proper handling of the unemployment problem. One is represented by "politicians from the United States' South and Southwest, a rustic portion of the world's business community and a few economists"—a vanishing remnant who still sees virtues in The Market.

According to Professor Wilkins, this group asserts that "to solve the unemployment problem... all that is necessary is for wage rates to be reduced so that it is profitable to hire all possible workers. If the wages of the workers go below the level of subsistence, the problem is eliminated—along, incidentally, with the workers." The other school of thought is represented by the enlightened business community and Keynesian economists of the New Frontier.

What interests me is that a young man of such high intelligence as my colleague Professor Wilkins can so completely fail to understand the reasoning and the policy recommendations of orthodox economists. He has shown us how badly we have stated our position and how important it is that we restate it so clearly that intellectuals as well as "a rustic portion of the world's business community" will understand.

It is true that orthodox economists believe that there is a relationship between wages and employment. But so, of course, did Keynes. Thus, toward the close of *The General Theory*, he admitted that nothing would contribute more to the restora-

tion of full employment than a sufficient fall in real wages to create the expectation that the only direction in which they could move thereafter was upward. Orthodox economists lay less stress on the general level of wages and more on wage distortions. They believe that some wages are too low precisely because others, thanks to collusive and government sanctioned practices, are too high. And the same holds for profits.

Orthodox economists are every whit as concerned with the problems of poverty and unemployment as are the economists of the New Frontier. They are impressed with the fact that only in societies in which this thing they call "The Market" has been allowed to operate has death from starvation disappeared. This is one of the reasons why they believe that both poverty and unemployment can best be alleviated through the play of spontaneous market forces. They know that these forces operate through signals, which, if they are to be useful, must relay reliable information. They recognize that if governments falsify or allow special interest groups to falsify the signals long enough, maladjustments will emerge which will require corrective measures, including on occasion, deficit financing. Long before Keynes the need for the sparing use of this medicine was recognized. What orthodox economists object to is its use to buy off powerful pressure groups whose restrictive practices increase inequalities of all sorts and makes full employment impossible in a free society.

Much of the "infra-structure" dear to economists of the New Frontier is "deficit financed." This enables governments to pay higher money wages, but, as Professor Shenoy of India pointed out in his recent visit on our campus, the misdirection of resources and the resulting rise in prices slow down growth, lower real wages, and impose cruel sacrifices on the broad masses. What is needed is measures which will increase the purchasing power of these people and provide them with more of the things they want.

Deficit financing is a powerful, sometimes useful, but always dangerous tool. Wherever public opinion has come to accept it as the appropriate device for correcting every minor adjustment, the end is almost certain to be either galloping or suppressed inflation and controls which diminish both freedom and welfare.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



Collegian

Vol. 17, No 14

Friday, July 31, 1964

Published Biweekly by The University Of The Americas  
Kilometer 16, Carretera México - Toluca; México 10, D. F.

Subscription Rate ... \$ 2.50  
Alumni Rate ..... \$ 2.00  
per year



Member Texas Intercollegiate Press Association

Editor . . . . .	Terry McEvoy	Reporters . . . . .	Nancy Arbuckle
Managing Editor . . . . .	Sylvia Douglas		Craig Chilton
Assistant Editor . . . . .	Jim Mac Dougald		Kathleen Favela
Circulation Manager . . . . .	Mike Blair		Ron Gaudier
Staff Photographer . . . . .	Marilú Pease		Brian Hill
Faculty Advisor . . . . .	Brita Bowen		Hans Zileh
			Don Soldini

Impreso en México, LIBRERIA MADERO, S. A.

# M.A. Program In Art History To Be Reintroduced This Fall

As announced in the fall catalog of 1964 and 1965, the Art History Department will reopen its graduate program which has been discontinued since 1951. In the process of doing this, the Art Department will introduce four or five new courses in art history, which according to David Ramsey, chairman of the department, will be extremely interesting. These courses are History of Architecture, History of Folk Art, History of Art in Commerce and Industry, Art of the United States and Canada, Art of the Film, Masterpieces in Mexico.

These courses, even though they are not all on a graduate level, are all applicable to graduate programs in other departments as a related field.

While the undergraduate Art History program emphasizes a

comprehensive scope of world art, the graduate level will concentrate more on the art of Mexico.

Art in Commerce and Industry may eventually have a counterpart in the Applied Arts program with the offering of several courses in commercial art. As Ramsey said, "We have already taken steps in that direction by offering the basic design course in two parts instead of one with the second half emphasizing advertising, design, and lettering."

During the fall, the first of the new Art History courses to be offered will be the Art of the United States and Canada. The Art Department also hopes to incorporate the course, Art of the Film, with a Cine Club, which will be open to the public. The course dealing with masterpieces

in Mexico will include visits to the major private collections in Mexico City.

Ramsey states that the Fine Arts Center, which previously consisted only of the Applied Arts and Art History Departments, now will also include the Departments of Music and Drama. Efforts are under way to bring about a progressive integration of the material covered in each of those areas.

Charles Lucas, chairman of the Drama Department, has announced that, in addition to the new Drama Workshop course which is being offered this summer, the Drama Department has added two new courses to its program, Design: Light and Projection Experiment 311, which is being offered this coming winter quarter, and a course in the History of Design and Art in the Theatre, which will not be offered until the spring quarter.

## Bernal, Horcasitas To Edit 'Tlalocan' Journal

The journal, *Tlalocan*, *Revista de Fuentes para Conocimiento de las Culturas Indígenas de México*, which was suspended for several years, has appeared again with Ignacio Bernal and Fernando Horcasitas as editors. Dr. Bernal, Director of the National Museum of Anthropology and History, formerly was chairman of the UA anthropology department and Horcasitas was formerly associate professor of anthropology and history here.

The publication was founded in 1942 by the late Robert H. Barlow, first chairman of the UA anthropology department. "Tlalocan publishes source material," wrote Barlow when he founded the journal, "having a definite bearing on the aboriginal

cultures of Mesoamerica. This material may be of any era; it is the degree of reference to native life which counts. What *Tlalocan* is after is material which will contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the Indian people who have been so often libeled, grotesquely romanticized, or ignored by even their own ashamed descendants."

*Tlalocan* has reappeared with the aid of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. In the present volume texts appear in a number of indigenous languages such as Nahuatl, Otomí, Mazatec, Seri, Tarascan, Tzotzil, Totonac, Cuicatec, Pame, and others. Historical and ethnographic documents also appear.

### Publishes Work

Stuart Kenter, B. A. 1960, has a moving and psychologically interesting story, "The Date", in the June, 1964, issue of *The University Review*, published by the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

Kenter, in his note accompanying the magazine, asked Ted Robins, chairman of the creative writing department, if he remembers that the story was originally written in the Manuscript Workshop here.

Kenter should be complimented for being published in such good company. Other short stories in the same issue are by Jesse Stuart and Ervin Krause and there is another of Celeste Turner Wright's excellent poems.



HARD WORK DOES IT—A respite from studies is enjoyed by a few of the group on the most recent Dean's List. From left to right are James Olaf Halvorson, Patricia Tofflemire, Nelson Tapson, Jinx Maxon, Lynn Cochran, Emilie Margolis, and Graciela Vaca.

## Thirty-Eight Attain Honor For Scholastic Achievement

Thirty-eight students have been placed on the Dean's List for the spring quarter according to the office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. To appear on this list is a high honor for academic achievement and this time includes nine Mexico City residents.

Frederick Alan Hombach, Mt. Wolf, Pennsylvania is on the list for the seventh time. Appearing for the fifth time are Helen Joan Klaus and Michael Wittig.

Five students are on for the fourth time. They are Benson Lee Lanford, Emilie F. Margolis, Carol Francesca Mason, Gloria C. Schon, and Geoffrey D. Schwer.

On the honors list for the third time are Lynn Mylisse Cochran, Linda H. Furman, Jeffrey B. Roberts, and Graciela Vaca.

Among the students making the list for the second time are Fletcher Henry Browne, Steven Lloyd Daniels, Francis Herbert Fields, Mary Ann Fox, James Olaf Halvorson, Joyce Margaret Handler, Michael Don Lind, Barbara Lord Phillips, Anne Margaret Schiff and Patricia A. Tofflemire.

Most of the students on the list are those who appear for the first time. They are Nancy Jean Brachet, Kathleen M. Dillon, Bonnie J. Gaudier, Marilyn R. Glass, Mary A. Grossnick, Sally K. Lutes, Jinx Maxon, Christopher L. Moser, Jack David Myer,

John Edward O'Brien, John William O'Neill, Nina Kay Schertel, Nancy K. Simpson, Marijo K. Smith, Nelson F. Tapson, Sylvia E. Thieme and James J. Thornton.

Undergraduate students become eligible for the Dean's List at the end of their third quarter. The qualifying grade point is 3.2 based on the work of each of the past two quarters in which the student has been registered for twelve credits.

A grade of "A" earns four quality points for each credit hour; a grade of "B" three quality points; a grade of "C" two quality points; a grade of "D" one quality point. The grade point average is the total number of quality points divided by the total number of credit hours.

## UA Visitor Recalls Varied Experiences As Member Of Foreign Service Family

"Seeing many different places and meeting such wonderful people is the part I enjoy most," is the way Jeannie Freeman, daughter of the American Ambassador to Mexico, sums up her life as a member of a foreign service family.

Born in Peking, China, Jeannie has led a life of travel many could only dream of duplicating. After spending two years in China, she began travels that brought her all over the world. She has lived in Peking, Bogotá,

Brussels, Rome, the United States, and now Mexico.

Included in her most memorable experiences are modeling ponchos for Adlai Stevenson, having Louis Armstrong dedicate a song to her in Brussels, and most important, Kennedy's visit to Colombia when her father was Ambassador there.

"I'll never forget the day that President and Mrs. Kennedy came to Bogota and stayed with our family. The house had an entire wall of extra phones instal-

led and many extra Marines stationed throughout the yard. For three days before his arrival, I had to show an identification card to get in the house after a date. The day the President landed I had the honor of making a welcoming speech to him on behalf of my school, but I was terribly nervous. After I finished Mrs. Kennedy congratulated me on doing a good job and remarked that she would have been petrified were she in my place. The Kennedys were such warm,

wonderful people. I'll always cherish the memory of that evening."

Prior to her stay in Bogota, Jeannie lived in Brussels and attended a French school for one year. She took advantage of being in Europe by learning French and Italian. In Colombia she learned Spanish, and she still retains some of the Chinese she learned as a first language in Peking.

When asked about the life she leads as an Ambassador's daughter, she immediately points out that her father was not always an Ambassador. He started his diplomatic career here in Mexico City twenty-five years ago as a vice-consul. She says that "being an Ambassador's daughter puts me in a position in which I must be extremely careful to observe the customs of the country we are in. My parents have always had complete confidence in me, and have let me guide my actions by what I know is right. I have always loved being the daughter of a foreign service official, since it gives me a chance to observe the cultures and traditions in a wide variety of places."

Miss Freeman, upon visiting the UA campus, remarked, "It must be an ideal place for study abroad, since its size and atmosphere give it real distinction."

She is planning to attend the University of California in Santa Barbara where she will major in International Relations. After finishing her education, she plans to enter the Peace Corps and, if possible, work in South America.

### Inquiring Reporter

## Differing Opinions Offered On Education

By Nancy Arbuckle

Just what constitutes a good education? Various students and faculty members have offered opinions concerning the matter.

Corinne Farley, from Santa Ana, California, says, "Education is the continuing assimilation of information from any source but is prominently combined with a formal education. Formal education prevents the tendency toward spontaneous or partial learning by implying self-discipline and opening new fields of interest to the student."

Pete Spingaerd comments, "Education as far as school is concerned is limited. Knowledge alone is not education, but is the process through which one goes on perfecting himself as an individual seeking a goal. Being in business, I found that just knowing my product was not enough. Something else was needed—the ability to convince, to attract attention, to stimulate interest. These and many other qualities cannot be learned through schooling. Education comes from

living life and having a self-determined amount of schooling."

John P. Sullivan reflects that, "Education is merely a life-long conscientious effort to keep all the senses highly tuned and open to new sensations and ideas. Formal education, such as university studies, plays a basic role toward this end."

When Mrs. Malvina Liebman, chairman of the department of education was asked to describe briefly the meaning of education, she said, "Education is the use of meaningful experiences to constructively influence future experiences. Formal education has as its main purpose the widening of opportunities for such meaningful experiences as would increase the use of the human potential toward the accomplishment of constructive and ethical goals".



PRETTY, ISN'T SHE?—On the University terrace are left to right Jim Mac Dougald, Jeannie Freeman and Terry McEvoy. Miss Freeman, the daughter of the American Ambassador to Mexico, recently paid a visit to UA and was very impressed by the school.

# Challenge Of Conquering Popo Lures Adventurous Mountaineers

By Craig Chilton

For the student who comes to Mexico for a summer, Mt. Popocatepetl, known by residents simply as "Popo", lures him almost unmercifully. The fabled, snow-capped volcano seems to have an irresistible brand of magic, and throughout the season, dozens of foreign students place their bid for the conquest of its white mantle.

Three University of the Americas students recently departed at 3:00 a.m. in a rented car from Mexico City to climb Popo, 60 miles to the southeast. The writer, from East Greenbush, New York, was accompanied by Brian Hill from North Stonington, Conn. and George Luttrell from Arlington, Texas.

After passing through Amecameca, we occasionally were able to catch a glimpse of the snow cap, bathed in the light of a gibbous moon.

We parked at 5:15, gathered our equipment, and began the ascent. The beginning of the trail was deceptively easy, but upon reaching the first steep grade we found that we had to stop about every 75 feet or so to catch our breath. We had started out in rarified air at 12,000 feet. Almost immediately, we each set our own pace; Brian became a rugged individualist and pulled away from us rapidly, and after a few minutes George pulled away from me. I wasn't concerned with how long the climb would take, but just wanted to enjoy the spectacular scenery.

After two and a half hours of climbing, I reached the shrine which is the last level spot for those headed for the top. Here, three crosses remind the climber that not every climber of Popo has returned alive.

Below the shrine, the trail is composed of black volcanic dust which looks very dirty. However, one may comfortably sit in it with no ill effects, for it brushes away completely, leaving no stains.

There were two Mexicans at the shrine when I arrived, and they had a warm fire going. The

air was very chill because clouds that seemingly came out of nowhere had enshrouded the area a few minutes earlier, blocking off the sunlight.

My new acquaintances invited me to come along, so we tied on our crampons and set out onto the vast snowy slope. Almost immediately one of my crampons fell off, and I stopped to re-tie it. It was soon evident that this was a very common problem, as both

"For the last 200 yards I couldn't stand straight up or I would have passed out; in fact, I nearly did pass out several times. Every few yards we climbed, the summit looked no closer, and it took an hour to climb the last 150-200 yards. I had beautiful hallucinations near the top.

"We reached the crater at 9:45, and two minutes later clouds moved in and enshrouded everything.

George I sank into the snow while they had not.

At 10:15, I turned back. Not until later did I know that I had probably been less than 500 feet from the crater.

I half-walked, half-ran down the slope, and met several people who were going up, including a lone girl from Los Angeles.

At 11:00 I reached the shrine and met five more Mexicans. After a snack, we started to descend. One sat in the snow and started sliding, and I followed suit. When he hit the snow line, he seemed to explode in a cloud of volcanic dust, from which he quickly emerged, standing. I did likewise, and quickly emerged—sitting. We removed our spikes and continued on.

Soon after, Brian, George, and Juan came along. We all walked together to the parking lot, where we arrived at 1:00 p.m., tired but happy with one exception—me. Sometime later this summer, I will again set out to conquer Mount Popocatepetl!



Craig Chilton Photo

**ON THE WAY UP**—Brian Hill and Craig Chilton stop to tighten their crampons and contemplate the long climb ahead. Hill was successful in reaching the summit, but Chilton stopped just a few yards short of the goal.

of my new partners experienced the same difficulty frequently. Luckily, my crampons fit well over my street shoes, and never again came off.

We soon broke out above the clouds, and the stark bright sunlight quickly warmed us. Due to the rarity of the atmosphere, and the directness of the sun's rays, it is easy to get an exquisite sunburn on Popo.

Farther up the mountain, Brian was approaching his goal of the 17,887-foot-high crater. At 8:45, he met Juan Cicardo, from Mexico City. They were now only about 175 yards from the summit, and Brian said that he "felt the drive to conquer". He gives the following description of his conquest:

"Juan belongs to a local mountain climbing club. He seemed to have the qualities of a true mountaineer".

Meanwhile, farther downslope, George was still ascending:

"For the last 100 yards it seemed like I would never make it. I frequently sank to my knees in snow if I stayed on the trail; so I started walking alongside it. This way I could walk on the surface of the snow. At times I saw bright white specks of light swirling ahead of me, but this was hallucinatory.

"I reached the top at 10:00, and felt very relieved. As we sat on the edge of the smoking crater, we felt no heat, but I could sure smell that sulphurous smoke! It was really steep on the inside and there were a lot of rocks. It looked really dangerous!"

At 9:30, my Mexican friends decided to stop climbing, and I went onward at a slightly faster pace. As I climbed, I felt weakened by the rarified air, and could only take a few steps each time. At about 10:00, the clouds returned and swirled around me. For ten minutes more, I tried, but every step I took landed me knee-deep in snow. I discovered later that because I weighed just a little more than either Brian or

## Theoretical . . .

(Continued from page 2)

Incidental to his main argument, Dr. Van Sickle makes a point of "collusive and government sanctioned practices . . . which diminish both freedom and welfare." The point he does not make is that the alternative is to leave the market in the control of those with the most market power—that is, those with the most money. The restriction of the market liberties of some may well increase the freedom of all. Either alternative requires governmental choice.

Welfare is, of course, directly related to the amount of production and, therefore, to employment. Deficit financing may or may not increase employment. But then that was a point in my original article.

# Machos, Donka Hotly Contend Bowling Lead

As the bowling league enters its fourth week of competition the Machos are still on top. Their chief competition, the Donka, are only one game out of first place and are contending strongly for the lead.

## TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost
1. Machos	13½	2½
2. Donka	13	3
3. Groseros	11	5
4. Strikes	10½	5½
5. Goodluck	7	9
6. 4 Lefties-1	5	7
7. Snipers	4	8
8. IF's	4	8
9. Gutterballs	5	11
10. No Names	5	11
11. 4 F's	2	10

## HONORS

<b>Team High Game</b>	
Strikes . . . . .	774
<b>Team High Series</b>	
Strikes . . . . .	2239
<b>Men's High Game</b>	
Ted Sparkhul (4 lefties -1) . . . . .	270

<b>Men's High Series</b>	
Arthur Landau (Donka) . . . . .	664
<b>Men's High Average</b>	
Ted Sparkhul (4 Lefties -1) . . . . .	177
<b>Women's High Game</b>	
Marie Fouts (Gutterballs) . . . . .	216
<b>Women's High Series</b>	
Marie Fouts (Gutterballs) . . . . .	574
<b>Women's High Average</b>	
Maruja Barrera (4 Lefties-1) . . . . .	160
<b>Men's 220 Club</b>	
Ted Sparkhul . . . . .	224
Arthur Landau . . . . .	225

## Book Sale Held

Donald Campbell, head librarian, has announced a book sale that will take place every quarter in the bookstore. Books on sale will consist of duplicates that the library doesn't need or has no room for on its shelves. The volumes will be offered at a certain price which will be lowered 10 percent each week that the books are on sale.

# Widely-Traveled UA Student Witness Of Riots, Witchcraft

By Ron Gaudier

The massive, four-engined plane roared with great speed toward Miami, carrying its passengers high above the thin wisps of cloud which seemed to float on the very surface of the sea. Some passengers slept peacefully, others talked in whispers, and still others occupied themselves by watching the setting sun dive colorfully behind the watery horizon. An air of utter calm hung suspended over them.

But this calm was suddenly shattered; the pilot hit an air pocket and lost control. The plane shuddered; then, nose down, it plunged hawk-like toward the sea. A woman screamed in terror, touching off a chain-reaction which soon developed into pure, unrestrained panic. As his plane sliced through the fiery red clouds and his terror-stricken passengers watched the sea climb dangerously near, the pilot struggled desperately with the controls. A few people snapped on their seat-belts thinking they would be saved in the crash, and not realizing that the tremendous impact would smash the plane open as it plunged into the depths, taking everyone with it. But finally the pilot won his battle with the errant controls. The plane leveled off, with the white-caps on the waves below clearly visible.

Norma Cabrera recalls that when the danger was finally over she began to laugh; partly as a release of tension, and partly because she realized the ridiculous way everyone had acted when they panicked.

Because her father is connected with the United Nations, Norma and her family have traveled extensively, having been throughout North and South America, Europe and Asia. One can correctly assume that Norma has experienced a great deal of excitement and adventure during her eighteen years.

In Indonesia, Norma and her family were forced to remain locked in their house for three days. Through the closed windows they could see truck loads of armed soldiers cruise slowly through the streets, trying to flush out rebels who had attacked the British embassy. "A walk around the block would have been fatal,"

says Norma, "because the rebels were shooting everyone they thought was foreign."

On the lush, tropical island of Trinidad, Norma was able to observe with interest a witchcraft ceremony taking place. Congregating around a deep pool near a waterfall, a group of natives chanted unintelligibly to small dolls which were very similar to those dolls in which certain tribes stick pins when they want to exterminate an enemy. The dolls were thrown into the pool, and as they sank to the bottom the natives began a wild dance, accompanied by their own rhythmic chanting.

On the tiny island of Grenada, off the coast of Venezuela, Norma witnessed a different type of ceremony; sacrifice to the gods. Several animals such as chickens, pigs, and calves were

killed ceremoniously, tied to a small raft, and cast adrift. An elaborate feast followed the sacrifices, with much singing, dancing, and merry-making.

In the dozens of countries she has visited she has been able to observe many picturesque ceremonies and customs. In addition, she has been exposed to varying natural phenomena, such as a hurricane, and a violent earthquake. Her experiences seem limitless.

At this time Norma's father is working with the U. N. for the betterment of the Caribbean area, with his main office here in Mexico City. However, in December he plans to return with his family to Puerto Rico, where he will teach economics. Norma will then attend the University of Puerto Rico, from which she will probably graduate.



Marilú Pease Photo

**BAREFOOT CONTESSA**—Exhibiting her beautiful Vietnamese garb is Norma Cabrera, UA economics major. Norma, whose father is with the United Nations, has been over most of the world with her family and has acquired many native costumes in her travels.

# Differing Opinions . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Gregory Tork, psychology major, says, "My opinion is that a good education is a combination of the individual's attitude, as well as the general make-up of the school. There has to be this reciprocal process in order not only to understand ideas, but also to further the goals of both the student and the school. Our learning process is a never-ending one, continuing throughout life, and it is up to the individual to gain what he can."

Conrado Murguia, from Mexico City, points out that education must begin in the home. "Frequently", he says,

"parents delegate to teachers what is one of a parent's most valuable rights—that of transmitting to the child spiritual and moral values. The majority of specialists in the education of youth say that nothing can take the place of parents although other agents outside of the home, such as church and school, are often good. There are no fixed methods for parents to transmit the important values of living to their children. But in each case moth-

ers and fathers must look for the best procedure."

Sheri McKercher says, "To me education is not only learning in the formal sense but also it is the experience of living. We learn more from everyday contacts with people and our varied experiences than we do in our total time in school. Of course, we are out in the world more than in school too and this is 'practical education.' Everything we experience is education in one way or another."

## New Film . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

have a change to exhibit their abilities.

Dave Hett, the main student organizer, attended the University of Chicago before coming here. While there he made a film entitled *Junk* which dealt with a Negro from the south side of Chicago who owned a junk yard and lived in it. This picture will soon be shown in theaters in New York.

Hett was also chairman of the 1962 Mid-West Film Festival which is now the most important showcase for the New American Cinema. It is also the proving ground for the work of independent film producers in the United States.

