



Waldo Named Public Relations Director

By Nancy Westfall

"In contrast to public relations on behalf of a commercial organization, such activity developed for an educational institution should concentrate on projecting the total character and purposes of the University," says UA's new public relations director, Thayer Waldo.

Explaining his concept of his new post, Waldo continues, "Emphasis can be directed toward different features of the University, its achievements and perspectives, according to the interests of a particular public while still pointing up overall goals."

"Our first aim is to establish the international character of the University in the minds of people. There must be a closer relationship with Mexico, stressing UA's evergrowing internationality," he says.

Waldo, a native New Yorker, is a graduate of Columbia University. His first visit to Mexico was in 1939 as a tourist. "I returned in 1940 and for three years worked for United Press and did freelance writing," recalls Waldo.

The public relations director has published articles in *Saturday Evening Post*, *Harper's*, *Holiday* and *Colliers*.

During World War II, Waldo was with naval intelligence and because of his knowledge of Spanish, was stationed in Latin America. After the war, Waldo was information director of the Pan American Union in Washington.

In 1947 Waldo was one of six U. S. newspapermen invited to Argentina by Juan Perón to report the conditions of that country.

"I became so intrigued that I returned to South America on my own and stayed for the next ten years, living in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador, and visiting all of the other republics in the hemisphere," reports Waldo.

While in Latin America, Waldo continued to freelance and to run his own public relations businesses, as well as several English and Spanish language newspapers.

In 1960 after having returned to the United States for a few



P.R. MAN—Thayer Waldo intends to establish "the international character of UA in the minds of people."

years, Waldo ventured to Cuba. "I remained there until I was asked to leave," recalls Waldo. "From Cuba I went to the Dominican Republic where I stayed until 1963."

When John F. Kennedy visited Dallas in November, 1963, Waldo was at the time employed by the Fort Worth *Star Telegram*. Consequently he was able to witness the tragic events which followed. "I was standing not more than 15 feet from Lee Harvey Oswald when Jack Ruby shot him. I was therefore called to testify before the Warren Commission."

Now co-authoring a book about the assassination, Waldo says, "It will deal with the circumstances, both clarified and still vague, surrounding Kennedy's death and the Oswald murder."

Waldo expressed deep regret at the recent death of Adlai Stevenson, who had been a close friend since 1945 when Waldo was covering the organizing conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

Spanish Dept. Adds Twelve Instructors

Because of the large enrollment of students in Spanish classes this summer, 12 extra instructors have been added to the faculty in order to handle the influx, according to Dr. Enrique de Rivas, chairman of the Spanish department and dean of the graduate school.

"Since we attempt to keep a maximum of 20 students to a class of grammar and conversation, it was necessary to expand the number of teachers to accommodate the 460 students who have enrolled in Spanish classes during the short session alone," says Dr. Rivas.

Many of the new professors have taught or are teaching at the National University or the Mexican North American Cultural Institute. Those here for the summer include Ulises Carrión Bogard, Eduardo Cárdenas, Miss Elena Alemán, Mrs. Consuelo Laurent, Mrs. Enriqueta Sainz de la Calzada, Miss Anita Oyarzábal, Miss Guadalupe Zárate Morales, Jaime E. Cortés Arellano, Enrique Gutiérrez, Miss Calvo Urdaneta, Dr. Cipriano de Rivas-Cherif, and Sergio Muñoz Batha.

Miss Oyarzábal is a retired Spanish professor who taught at Wellesley College from 1924 to 1954. She was a long-time acquaintance of the late Dr. Lorna Lavery Stafford, former dean of the graduate school.

Dr. Rivas-Cherif, now teaching courses in poetry and theater, was a member of the faculty here from 1947 to 1949. From 1930 to 1936 Dr. Rivas-Cherif was Director of the National Theater in Spain. In Mexico he is a well-known stage director and writer.

Both Miss Oyarzábal and Dr. Rivas-Cherif were born in Spain while the rest of the new professors are from Mexico.



Marilú Pease Photo

DRAMATIC INTERLUDE—Three actors from the cast of *Impromptu*, (left) Nancy Schuh, Keith Rothschild, and Sandra Garcia, pause for a break during rehearsal. The play, part of a bill of one-acts, opens August 10, at 2 o'clock, in the campus theater.

John Paddock Awarded Grant To Continue Oaxaca Research

John Paddock, chairman of the UA anthropology department, received this week a grant of over 9,000 dollars from a donor who wishes to remain anonymous. The sum awarded Paddock will allow him to study and write up discoveries at Caballito Blanco, an archeological area close to Yagul in Oaxaca.

Since 1958 Paddock has been supervising excavations at the Caballito, an early site occupied about 300 B. C., where he has discovered remains of pyramids and has uncovered burials.

Because of the fact that Caballito Blanco is the only known site where material of the time of Monte Albán II (radiocarbon dates 240 to 275 B. C.) is accessible, Paddock's study will assist colleagues from other countries who will be doing research nearby in the future.

Sympathy Expressed

The Collegian staff joins the administration, faculty and student body of the University of the Americas in extending condolences and sympathy to the family of Mrs. Margaret Martínez de Alva, former director of student housing, who died Friday, July 9, as a result of a stroke.

Following funeral services on July 10, interment was held at the Spanish Cemetery in Mexico City.

Mrs. Martínez de Alva had served UA as student housing director from 1961 until the end of last month when illness forced her to resign.

She is survived by her husband, Lic. Salvador Martínez de Alva, who served many years in the foreign service, representing Mexico as consul and ambassador to various Latin American countries. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. Mary Cody, Mexico; a daughter, Mrs. Paz Fry, Columbus, Ohio; and seven grandchildren.

"In Monte Albán itself," says Paddock, "only one exposed building dates from this period and all others are deeply buried and therefore are really hopeless for study."

Beginning next year, Paddock expects to spend considerable time in Oaxaca in order to work on this project which he hopes to complete by the end of '66.

Also included in the grant are funds to make possible, during 1967 and '68, an analysis of all the major Mixtec codices. "These pictorial manuscripts were produced," says Paddock, "by the people whose tradition was most influential not politically, but otherwise—in all Mesoamerica at the time of the Conquest."

Some of these codices have been published in Mexico and

(Continued on Page 3)

Theater Club Will Stage Three Plays

Continuing its successful program of providing UA with dramatic entertainment, the Theater Club of the University of the Americas plans to produce a bill of one-acts as its main theatrical fare for the summer quarter.

Three plays, *Impromptu*, by Tad Mosel, *The Harmfulness of Tobacco* by Anton Chekhov, and Pirandello's *Sicilian Limes*, are scheduled to go on stage Tuesday, August 10, at 2 p.m. in the campus theater and Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 13, 14, and 15, at 8:30 p.m. in the Teatro de la Comedia, located at Calzada Villalongin 32, two blocks off Reforma.

Admission to the evening performances will require a small donation which will aid the Club in covering its expenses and providing for the acquisition of more stage properties.

The plays have been in rehearsal since early this month. The cast of *Impromptu*, directed by

Keith Rothschild, who also portrays a part in the play, includes Sandra Garcia, Nancy Schuh, and Curtis Weeks.

Miss Garcia, resident of Mexico City, but visiting from Trinity where she majors in drama, returns to the UA stage after an absence of 10 years. In 1955 she played the role of a little girl in *The Bad Seed* produced on the campus stage while in *Impromptu* she enacts the role of a fading actress.

Miss Schuh, also of Mexico City, comes to the college stage, after acting in high school in such plays as *Animal Farm* and *The Glass Menagerie*.

Both Weeks and Rothschild are well known to UA theatergoers for their roles in last quarter's *My Three Angels*.

Impromptu deals with the predicament of four actors summoned to perform on a bare stage in a "play about life," on the advice of a mysterious stage manager.

According to the one-act's author, the play poses the eternal question of how much illusion and how much reality a man needs to lead a satisfactory life.

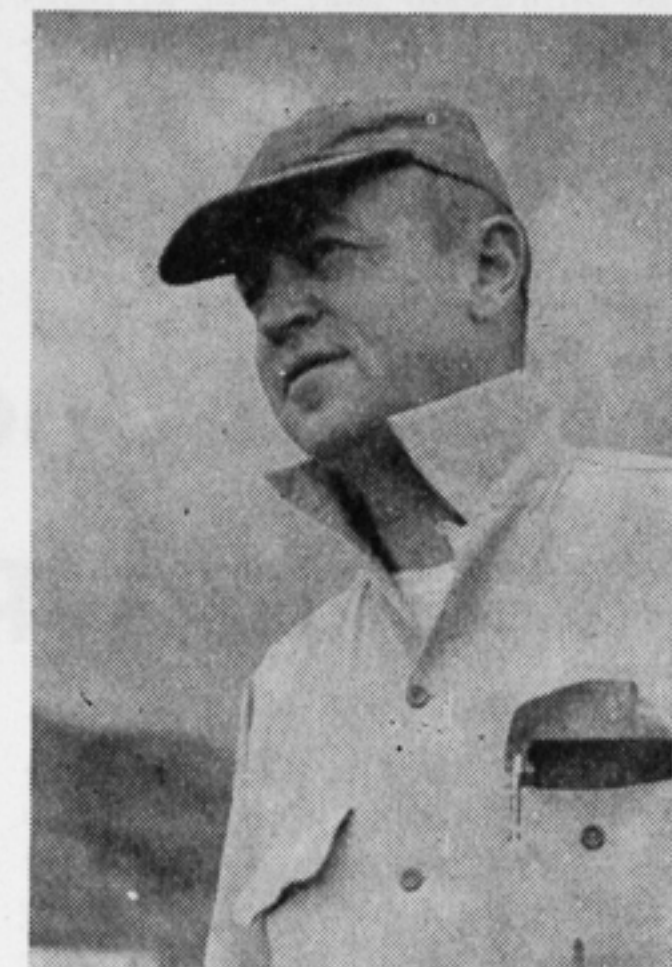
Dr. Charles Lucas, director of the Theater Club, will deliver the dramatic, but hilarious monologue *The Harmfulness of Tobacco*.

Dr. Lucas also directs *Sicilian Limes*, one of Pirandello's earlier plays. Pirandello is generally considered to be one of the forerunners of the theater of the absurd school. *Sicilian Limes* is representative of that inclination.

Three actors from *Impromptu*, Sandra Garcia, Keith Rothschild, and Curtis Weeks, also have roles in the Pirandello's play. Edith Sands and Judy Huddleston, plus the role of a girl which had not been filled at press-time, bring the cast of *Sicilian Limes* up to six.

Miss Sands has been associated with the Theater Club for several quarters now, and the role in *Limes* is her second public performance on the UA stage. She has acted previously and is particularly appreciated by Club members for her performance in an earlier version of *Impromptu*.

Judy Huddleston, visiting here from Pasadena Playhouse, where she studies drama, also has a part in *Limes*. She completes the available index of this quarter's UA stage participants.



IN THE FIELD—Anthropologist John Paddock is the recipient of a 9000 dollar grant which will enable him to continue important research in Oaxaca.

Business Center Gives Award To Harry Steele

At the annual UA Businessman's Luncheon recently held on campus, Mexican business leader Harry Steele, was honored by the University as "Businessman-of-the-Year."

President D. Ray Lindley presented Steele with the award and in reading the citation, said, "The International Business Center of the University of the Americas, in recognition of his outstanding services to the Business Community and his continuing contributions to higher education as a medium for better international understanding and cultural interchange, is honored to cite Mr. Harry Steele as 'Businessman of the Year.'"

The main speaker at the event was Ladislao López Negrete, director of the Banco Nacional de México, who spoke on "The Importance of Technical Education on the Economy of Mexico."



Marilú Pease Photo

DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE—Harry Steele, of Mexico City, receives UA International Business Center's first Businessman-of-the-Year award, which is being presented by President D. Ray Lindley. At the right is Ladislao López Negrete, director of the Banco de México, who was the main speaker at the annual luncheon.

Ultimate Questions Should Be Discussed

Although institutions of higher learning pride themselves on awakening young minds, upon the asking of the Big Questions of life (who and what is man, from where has he come, where is he going, what is love, what is reason, is there a God, etc.), students today seem to feel that the Big Questions don't really count—either in academic standing or in later life.

The assumption is that ultimate questions are in principle unanswerable, and therefore, not worth taking seriously. Furthermore, no one is much interested in students' answers or feels that they can compete with anyone else's.

Today's student feels that if such questions are considered, they are completely personal and relevant only to the individual. Thus vehement arguments on the Big questions are few and far between.

University life is the opportunity to face the distressing, profound, and "unanswerable" questions. However, students often become overly preoccupied with merely "figuring out what the professor wants" and giving it to him. Too many collegians speak of having "had" Shakespeare in English 102 or of having "done" modern history. Thus, the whole university career becomes an obstacle rather than an opportunity.

Perhaps the old adage, "Don't talk about religion or politics," is becoming obsolete. There is little chance that such topics that "rock the boat" will be discussed over coffee in the cafeteria. Nevertheless, students should realize that the mere asking of such fundamental questions might help to focus or clarify an opinion on other less basic queries.

N. W.

Professor Refutes 'Collegian' Article

By Alexander von Wuthenau

With reference to an article published in the COLLEGIAN on April 30th, written by Miss Lynda Harvey and dealing with my forthcoming book, I would like to rectify some of the statements made in the article thus avoiding any possible misconception among the readers of the COLLEGIAN.

1) The title of the book, now being printed in Germany (Hollverlag Baden Baden) is: "ALT-AMERIKANISCHE TONPLASTIK, DAS MENSCHENBILD DER NEUEN WELT" (Ancient American Clay Sculpture, The Human Image of the New World). The text was written and will be published in the German language. An English edition will probably not be available until 1966.

2) The book will contain 41 color plates and 36 full page black and white reproductions depicting about 350 human beings and practically no deities.

3) The specimens shown are not as Miss Harvey presumes just from my own private collection. They include pieces from many museums in America and Europe: The National Museum; the Anahuacalli Museum in Mexico City; the Museum of Jalapa, Veracruz; the Museum of Tulane University in New Orleans; the Bliss Collection in Washington, D. C.; the National Museum of Bogotá, Colombia; the Museum of the National Bank of Quito, Ecuador; the Musée de l'Homme in Paris; the Voelkerkundemuseum of Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna. Besides that all the leading private collections of pre-Columbian art in Mexico City are well represented and some items of private collectors in New York, Paris, Barcelona, Zurich and Quito are also included.

4) I presume that headlines and captions like the ones used by Miss Harvey in her article are unavoidable for publicity's sake and the raison d'être of newspapers. Yet the over emphasis on "diffusionism" is to a certain degree misleading, since I am not chiefly and directly concerned with diffusionism as such—and certainly not with cultural diffusionism. For many years my research work has been concentrated, as the subtitle of my book explains, on the study of human beings as depicted in archeological objects. If the publication of my book will implicate certain deep-rooted concepts of the eth-

nological history of the Americas, it is not my fault but the fault of the people who happened to have lived in remote times on our continent, and it is especially the fault of the gifted early American artists who knew how to depict their essential characteristics in a most convincing and, as I believe, in a most truthful way. The existence of Art in pre-Columbian times is an undeniable, even "scientific" fact. To ignore it is unscientific. Yet I am under the impression that some archeologists (not of course Salvador Toscano, Walter Lehmann, Mi-

(Continued on page 4)

A Student Speaks

Cultural Understanding Heightened By Developing Positive Attitudes

By Allen Lester

"Culture shock," a term totally unfamiliar to me until two weeks ago, has occupied much of my thinking since. As one of 25 high school teachers here through the United States government cultural exchange program, I am quite anxious about my role.



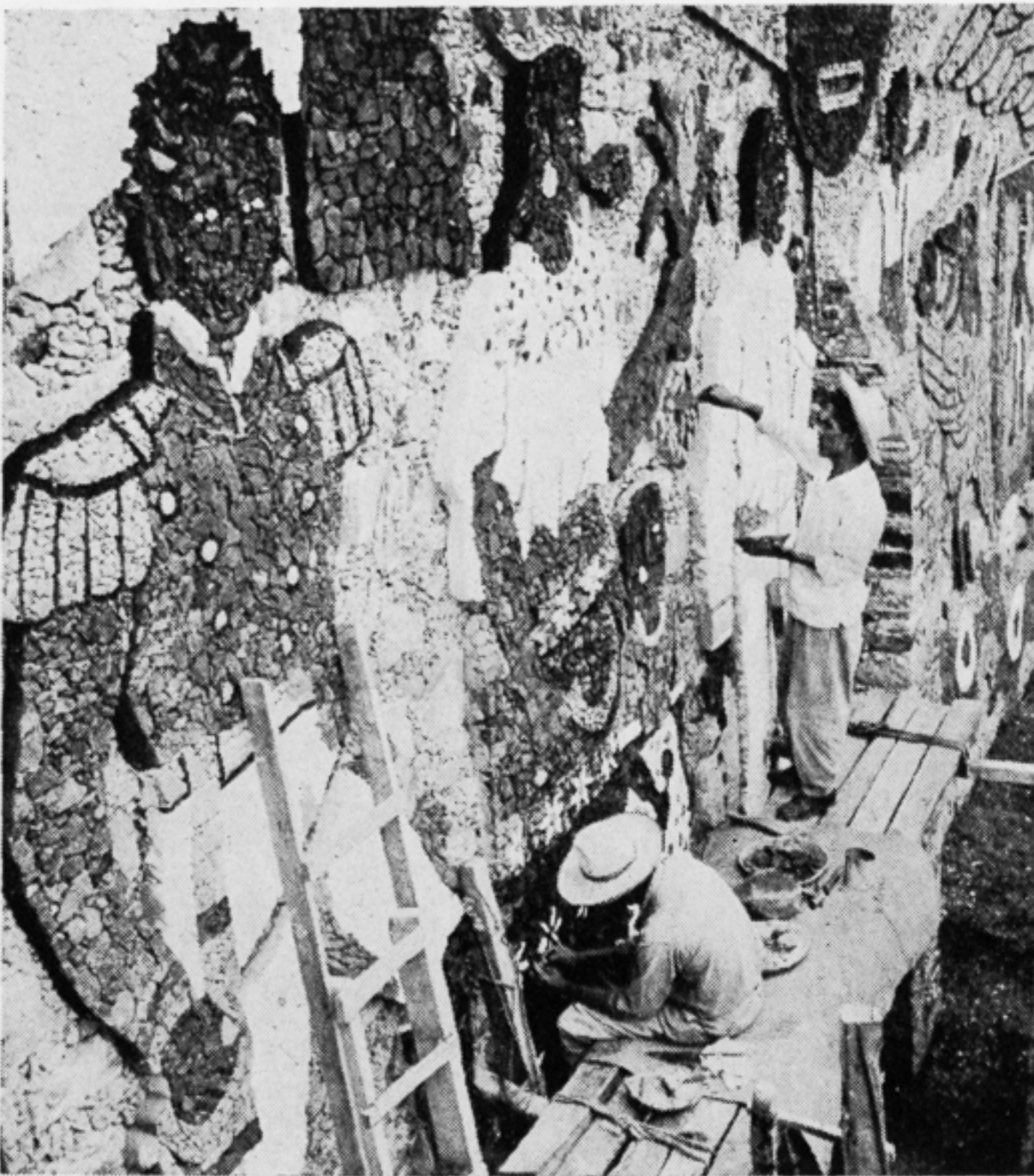
It is important what we, as a group, think about Mexico for this reason: we are teachers and therefore have a multiplier effect. That is, upon return to our classrooms in the United States, we will "pontificate" (as Dr. Greenleaf aptly puts it), our opinions to many young minds. It seems essential then, that our conclusions be validly drawn.

This suggests the question of attitude. To me, being negative is much easier than being positive. It takes less energy, and therein lies the danger.

When initial contact with the University was made by Dr. Cotner of the U. S. Department of Education, asking Dr. Lindley to accept a Fulbright group of high school teachers for a summer seminar, Dr. Lindley expressed his enthusiasm. The purpose of the seminar coincided with the goal of the University, that of developing our understanding of the Mexican culture. Too

PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



An Ancient Technique Revived

The ancient technique of mosaic work was re-introduced into Mexico only a couple of decades ago. Decoration with tiny pieces of colored stone and glass, which made the buildings of Byzantine and Roman cities gleam, had its parallel in pre-Columbian Mexico in the adornment of masks and altar pieces covered with bits of turquoise, jade, onyx and obsidian.

Using this technique, a page of Mexico's colorful history was written in stone in Taxco, in the Posada de la Misión. Designed by Juan O'Gorman, an artist of international renown, and executed by native workmen using natural colored stones to be found in the State of Guerrero (many of them in the immediate vicinity of Taxco), the mural is one of the attractions of this interesting Colonial city. The Posada de la Misión is easily reached, since it is right on the highway which leads into Taxco, and visitors wishing to see the mural are always welcome.

The theme of the mural concentrates upon the central figure, Cuauhtemoc, the last Aztec emperor. To his right are the people of modern Mexico, a worker, a farmer, a peasant woman and her child. To the extreme left is Vicente Guerrero, hero of the War of Independence, after whom a state of the Mexican Republic is named.

often, the United States visitor develops the attitude that it is the Mexican's own duty to understand us because our values are right and his are wrong. The initial outlook we take is most important.

My first few days here led to serious questioning of my outlook. As I sat in my room feeling queasy from change of diet and climate, I felt my tolerance being stretched to its limits. The language difference, the cosmopolitan attitudes I encountered. Was my country this bewildering to a Mexican visitor? Would his initial encounters in the U. S. be as disconcerting as mine in Mexico?

Previously, I had felt that my education and maturity would over-ride the cultural transition I would encounter. But upon experiencing the transition, I was forced to conclude, realistically, that people are people, whether educated, mature or otherwise. It is only through understanding that we can avoid erroneous conclusions which may distort our perspective of Mexican culture.

It is tempting, comforting, and easy to wield our power, affluence and independence here. To pass the onus of responsibility for shaping our attitudes onto the Mexican people, the school, or some other outside source would ease our minds considerably. But it would also defeat the purpose for which we were sent. Dr. Lindley has a phrase which I believe apropos: "It is not our business

to avoid discomfort here, but to experience it as an aid to understanding Mexico."

In some guidebook I read, "Avoid comparisons between Mexico and the United States." Outwardly this is sound, but inwardly some comparing can be beneficial. The University does not resemble NYU or Columbia. But it does not pretend to, nor does it want to resemble them. It has its own uniqueness, which is worth traveling 3,000 miles to experience. Finally, and more specifically, some cab drivers cheat you in New York, too, but on a much grander scale.

Actually Mexico and the United States share some cardinal social problems in spite of different cultures. Expanding industrialism, population growth and social welfare are demanding attention in both countries. Neither country has decided how best to solve them. Perhaps our many common problems are one of our best bridges between the cultures.

Politically, we have taken Latin America for granted since our beginnings as a nation, and we have directed our efforts of understanding mainly toward Europe. Such a policy, if continued, must result in disaster. Perhaps the time we have left to remedy this lack of understanding is shorter than we dare suspect.

Our experience here will modify visitor and host alike, but whether cultural understanding between each other is heightened or not will depend largely on our attitude.

Around The Galleries

Joint Exhibition Invites Comparison

By Toby Joysmith

Immediately on entering the Galeria Nuevos Valores at the Instituto Mexicano Norteamericano where Jane Sutherland and Lynda Harvey are holding a joint exhibition in pursuit of their Master's degrees, one receives a jolt.

The paintings are hung so close together that they tend to read like a continuous wall frieze and closer scrutiny is necessary in order to separate one from the other. But then another sensation takes over. Superficially they look like the work of one painter. Only careful examination dispels this illusion. Since Harvey and Sutherland chose to show together, hung their own paintings, elected to work in the same studio and even to share the same technical means, all this must be intentional and certainly invites comparisons. But one wonders what has been proved?

The show is neither a One Man exhibition with the emphasis on the individual nor has it the sharp contrasts which sometimes make a *collectiva* interesting. Perhaps it proves how susceptible to influence we all are! On still closer examination it appears that these two painters stand in distinct contrast to each other and the very merits and demerits which separate them complement each other exactly.

Of the two, Harvey is most technically proficient and sure of herself. She seldom stumbles in execution and her work seems to flow easily upon the canvas. In fact she has solved the painter's problem of how to make a canvas which has been worked on over a period of time look spontaneous and fresh as if it 'just happened.' At her best, as in "Apparition" she attains a sense of real mystery. And in "Arachnid Medley" she maintains with ease over a large canvas a flowing mastery of paint, value and color which is professional in the best sense.

But in #25, "Hundreds of Roosting Swallows", she is at her worst, becoming superficial and relying on *bravura* and 'tasteful' coloring to uphold an essentially formless vision. However of her 18 canvases, work on a level of the first two mentioned easily outweighs those few canvases which rely solely on surface charm. Harvey is naturally technically gifted and seems fully equipped to say what she wants to say. That she says nothing in

this collection will surely be set right in time when she has become less immersed in method and freed from her present reliance on a free-wheeling adaptation of Abstract Expressionism.

Sutherland, on the other hand, has plenty to say. She is sensitive, perceptive and is deeply interested in a humanist approach. At her best, as in "I Still Invoke You," she shows a real compassion and tenderness for the human condition. Her problems derive from a certain gaucheness of placing in her figures which in part stems from unsure drawing and sometimes forces her figures over the edge into the comic... as in #17 "The Kingdom of Peace" where the woman appears to be suffering from a headache.

Sutherland is delightfully naive and most often this is compelling and tender, but it can teeter over the edge into false dramatics. Again, the proportion of her canvases which 'work' far outnumber those which fail. And even in the few failures there is a forthright sincerity which, one feels, will never desert her.

In writing critical notes of exhibitions put on by students seeking a Master's degree, one is faced with a dilemma. What standards must one employ? Are they to be assessed as students... or as already arrived professional artists holding a show in a downtown gallery? If Harvey and Sutherland are to be judged as professionals, then Harvey has

(Continued on Page 3)

An Open Letter

To all members of the administration, maintenance and service staff, faculty and student body:

The International Business Center of this University presented its annual Businessman's Luncheon on Wednesday, July, 14. Preparation for this event required a certain amount of individual sacrifice on the part of everyone on campus and considerable extra work for many. As acting director of the Center, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation in making the occasion a successful one. Thank you one and all.

Sincerely,
W. L. Fouts
Acting Director
International Business Center

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS



Collegian

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'Aventura en México' Winners On Campus For Short Session

Five students at the University of Americas this summer are winners of a contest "Creative Teaching Competition—Aventura en México" sponsored by the 3M (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing) Company.

The purpose of the awards is to honor teachers who have stimulated their students through their ingenuity in classroom presentation.

"The single most important factor in this annual salute is the recognition and respect accorded the nation's individual teachers. It is a credit to their resourcefulness that evergrowing bodies of knowledge are imparted effectively to the largest student enrollment yet experienced in this country," state 3M officials.

Prize winners now on the UA campus are Sister Mary Malachy O.S.F., St. Paul, Minnesota; Sister Martin Marie, O.P., Sparckill, New York; Mrs. Enid Fisher,

Salem, Oregon; Kenneth N. Bush, Carrollton, Texas; and Thomas Valente, Ithaca, New York.

Sister Mary Malachy is a first grade teacher at Presentation of the B.V.M. School. Her entry consisted of a collection of teaching devices for overhead projection. She is accompanied by Sister Mary Louise, supervisor of the Sisters of St. Francis, Sylvania, Ohio. Sister Mary Malachy feels that the arts and crafts course will be particularly valuable to her in teaching first grade next year.

Sister Martin Marie is associate professor of science of St. Thomas Aquinas College. Her entry consisted of a unit of 30 transparencies for teaching the external and internal structure of the ten main animal phyla. She is accompanied by Sister Florence, vice principal of St. Helena High School, New York City. Sis-

ter Martin Marie is concentrating in anthropology. She is looking forward to observing science teaching methods, particularly at the college level, during her stay.

Mrs. Fisher is a traveling Spanish teacher for the sixth grades of the Salem Public Schools. Her daughter, Leslie, who has been studying in France will join her this week in Mexico. Mrs. Fisher won with a series of transparencies telling the story of the bullfight. She is studying Spanish grammar and diction at UA to gain greater fluency in Spanish.

Kenneth Bush, principal of Good Elementary School, was awarded the trip to Mexico by entering a set of transparencies used to teach information concerning spiders. Bush is studying arts and crafts to provide himself with ideas to take back to the teachers of his school. He feels his trip to Mexico will also give him greater background and understanding in dealing with the large number of students of Mexican origin in Texas. Mrs. Bush is accompanying her husband on campus.

Thomas Valente is an industrial arts teacher at Boynton Junior High School. His entry was a transparency of a working model of a meter used in his field. Valente is studying anthropology and feels that at UA he will gain a greater understanding of people in his future contacts. Valente is accompanied by his wife and 12 year old daughter.

Writing Center Students Sell To 'Post' Again

Pete Hamill and Roy Bongartz, former students of the Writing Center at UA, have published articles in the July 3 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Hamill, who studied here in 1956-57, wrote the cover story, an interview with Charlton Heston, on set in Rome for the filming of the life of Michelangelo based on a novel, *The Agony and the Ecstasy*, by Irving Stone.

Besides having been previously published by *Post*, Hamill co-authored a book, *Hemingway: The Life and Death of a Man*, and was co-winner with Lewis Lapham of the 1962 Meyers Berger Award for distinguished journalism.

"Wanted: One Lovely Monster," is the name of a humorous essay in which author Roy Bongartz proposes to *Post* readers a novel solution to the problem of the low attendance of the World's Fair in New York. Bongartz, who attended UA in 1950-51, has also been published in the *Post* before and has written for the *New Yorker*, *Mademoiselle*, and *Contact*. His first volume of short stories was recently published under the title of *Twelve Chases on West 99th Street*.

Joint...

(Continued from page 2)

already attained full technical proficiency... but has yet to find her direction. Sutherland has her direction but lacks the sureness which experience and fuller knowledge will bring. Considered as students, the work of both these young painters is well above average and their joint show is the best in this gallery for some time.

We said at the beginning that these two invite comparison. So, for what it is worth, here is a prophecy; Harvey exploiting her natural abilities can, if she wishes, reap a wide popular success. Sutherland's deep-running sincerity and humanity is for the discerning few.



Marilú Pease Photo

PROGRAM PIONEER—Frederick A. Peterson, director of the first summer group from West Virginia Wesleyan College, explains aspects of study at UA to his group, (left to right) Louise Bradley, Diane Rennick, Betsy Robbins, and Robert Winget.

Renowned Anthro Grad Heads First West Virginia Group

By Robert L. Sharp

"We found the earliest example of corn ever unearthed—7,000 years old," says Frederick A. Peterson, renowned author, anthropologist, and UA graduate, who has returned to the University after an absence of 16 years.

This significant discovery was made in 1959 when Peterson was assistant field director in an archeological-botanical project in Tehuacan, Puebla. The object of the Tehuacan excavations, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Rockefeller Fund, was to trace the origins of agriculture in the New World and to relate their findings to the development of man and its effects on the rise of civilization.

"Besides the oldest specimen of corn, we also found a cache of 60,000 corncobs. This discovery was important as it shed light on the sequence followed by the evolution of corn from a wild to a modern state," reports Peterson.

Involved in this expedition was an international group of 35 specialists—botanists, textile experts, authorities on ceramics, geologists, workers in radio carbon dating, geographers, not to mention the archeologists and anthropologists.

Searching through a garbage dump may not sound appealing, but this group was able to determine the origin of plants such as tomatoes and potatoes through inspection of such debris. Also found at this time were ceramics dating back to 2,500 B. C., the oldest found in Mexico so far.

Peterson, who received his B. A. in anthropology from here in 1948 and his M. A. in the same field the following year, is currently the Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, and professor of anthropology at West Virginia Wesleyan College, in Buckhannon, West Virginia. "The Center for Latin American Studies is planned to be the focal point for area study seminars for faculty members of colleges in the Buckhannon region," reports Peterson.

Here at UA Peterson is pioneering a program leading to a junior-year-abroad, or a summer collaboration, between the two schools. With Peterson are four Wesleyan students, perhaps the first of many.

Since graduating from here, Peterson has been active in the anthropological and archeological

fields. His first expedition was a six-month trip as field assistant with the noted Danish explorer, Franz Blom, into the Lancondone area of Chiapas. The job there was making an anthropological and archeological survey and doing ethnological work among the Indians. In 1958 Peterson returned to the cultural highlands of Chiapas for the New World Archeological Foundation.

During 1956-57 Peterson authored *Ancient Mexico*, a book that has become well-known. The work is a general summary of

archeological history, and is used widely as a text, as it is at UA in Anthropology 496.

The University of Texas used Peterson's talents in 1963 as a research scientist. He was in charge of excavations at reservoir sites in Texas removing historical remains before rising waters could destroy them.

Peterson's career has been impressive—an excellent reflection not only on him but on the high quality of UA's anthropology department.

Mrs. Liebman Addresses American High Faculty

"Hat-racks for Halos" is the title of a talk given yesterday by Mrs. Malvina W. Liebman, chairman of the education department of UA, to the teachers association of the American School.

Mrs. Liebman feels that at a time when the world most desperately needs vigorous leadership we are trying in the name of democracy to educate everybody equally. The tendency is to push everyone into a pattern and not allow individuals to rise above the set level.

"How many teachers can tolerate a 'different student', assignments fulfilled differently, different opinions?" asked Mrs. Liebman. "The great leaders such as Teddy Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were different in their value systems and creativity. Too little allowance is frequently made by educators for these differences. Each person has his own aura or halo which we cannot afford to perch on hat-racks," said Mrs. Liebman.

Twenty Five Teachers At UA On Fulbrights

In order to give U.S. educators a better understanding of Mexican history, culture, sociology and the Spanish language, 25 high school teachers are studying this summer at the University of the Americas on government grants under the Fulbright Hays Act.

The teachers, all specialists in the areas of history and social studies, will be in Mexico a total of eight weeks. Six weeks will be spent attending the UA short session and two weeks will be spent in travel around the Valley of Mexico and adjoining areas.

The grantees who come from 15 different states and Puerto Rico were selected by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare after their applications had been approved and after personal interviews with regional directors of the program.

The terms of the Fulbright

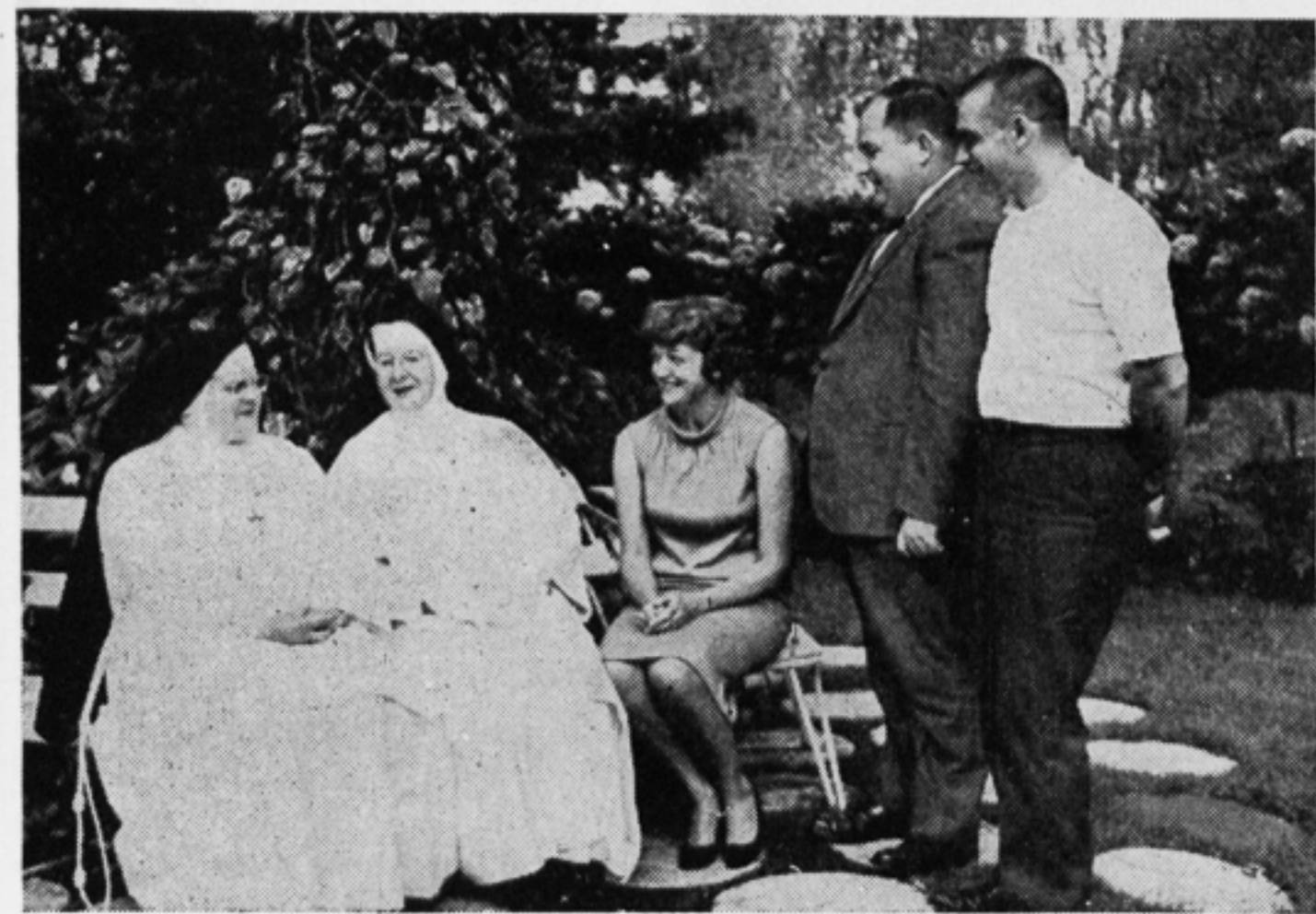
grants cover round-trip air travel for each grantee, partial maintenance fees for living expenses while here, and transportation expenses for the final two weeks of travel in Mexico.

Paddock...

(Continued from Page 1)

some in Austria. By supplementing these publications with black and white photographs of an original codex which is kept in the British Museum, Paddock will be able to make a sketch of late prehispanic Mixtec character from these historical-religious-artistic products.

Also included in Paddock's plans is the development of an exhibit in the Museo Frissell de Arte Zapoteca in Mitla which will show evolution through 2,000 years of a number of Oaxaca traits and simultaneously characterize various anthropological periods.



Marilú Pease Photo

PRIZE WINNERS—Successful contestants of 3M's "Creative Teaching Competition" are (left to right) Sister Mary Malachy, Sister Martin Marie, Mrs. Enid Fisher, Kenneth N. Bush, and Thomas Valente.

Helia Box Given Grant From U.S. Government

Helia Araujo de Box, instructor in the UA Spanish Language and Literature department, has been awarded a ten-month grant by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to work with the foreign language staff of the State Department of Public Instruction in Salt Lake City, Utah. After two days of orientation in Washington, D. C., she will assume her duties in Utah in early September.

Of the over 100 applicants from Latin America for a grant, Mrs. Box was one of the nine who were accepted and the only one from Mexico to receive the award.

The grants are made available to bring foreign teachers, professors, and specialists in foreign languages or area studies to the United States to strengthen the academic programs in these fields of study. A further purpose of the grants is the advancement of mutual understanding and good will among the peoples and nations of the world through the study of languages, history, geography, and other subjects related to other countries and cultures.

As a Spanish Language Curriculum Specialist, Mrs. Box will observe and evaluate general meetings concerning Spanish language instruction and help formulate in-service meetings or conferences for Spanish teachers in the State of Utah. Mrs. Box also will assist with foreign language television classes, aid in preparing graded reading and taped materials based upon the everyday life and culture of Mexico, participate in and conduct



SPECIALIST—Starting in September Mrs. Helia Box will work with the State Department of Public Instruction in Salt Lake City, Utah.



Marilyn Pease Photo

TOP SCHOLARS—Seven of the twenty-one students who have held high academic averages for two consecutive quarters and who consequently appear on the latest Dean's List, pose for a braintrust picture. Left to right are Alejandro Rivera, Kathleen Anne Killea, Silvija Irina Ritums, Sandra Wiggins, Mimi Escalante, and William Prenskey. Michael Ambrozek is in the foreground.

Twenty One Undergraduates Named To Recent Dean's List

Twenty-one students are on the most recent Dean's List, according to Dr. Robert Bidwell, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. To be placed on the list is a high honor for academic achievement.

Carol Mason, Mexico City, heads the list, appearing for the seventh time. John Scribner of Marion, New York, Carolyn Czitrom and Ruth Jacobowitz, both of Mexico City, appear for the third time. Gerda Hamacek from

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and John O'Brien, a graduate student from Freehold, New Jersey, make their second appearance.

Newcomers to the Dean's List are Michael Ambrozek, Gloria Anne Ehrlich, Marie Escalante, Kathleen Killea, Bertha Ostrowiak, William Prenskey, Silvija Ritums, Alejandro Rivera, and Sandra Wiggins, all of Mexico.

Others on for the first time are Margaret Brunner, Norwood, Massachusetts; Ellen Jump,

Elmhurst, Illinois; Thomas Mad-dux, Weatherford, Texas; Susanne McEvoy, Glen Rock, New Jersey; Jim Parkhill, Mission, Texas; and Steven Swenson, Stockton, California.

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

Professor Refutes...

(Continued from page 2)

guel Covarrubias and many others) seem to be slightly afraid of Art, perhaps somehow in the same way as orthodox communists seem to be afraid of religion, which they call opium of the people.

5) Diffusionism was amply discussed at the International Congress of Americanists held in Mexico in 1962. I agree in part with the methodological warning voiced by Dr. Alfonso Caso in his elaborate contribution to the Congress. Resemblances of artistic details applied in decorations have very limited significance in this respect. Caso's juxtaposition of designing elements from a ring of Mycene to a Louis the XVIth table at the Louvre was witty and to the point. A similar weakness of argument might also be seen in the comparison of mythical ideas, writings, linguistics, etc. I disagree however with Caso's arguments when it comes to the representation of human beings, especially human faces. Here we get into a field of much deeper and more intricate significance and much more removed from separate accidental inventiveness. The samples chosen by Caso in figure 8 (Actas y Memorias of the XXXVth Congress, Vol. I, page 63) of a Merovingian figure from Regensburg and the famous double bearded terra cotta from the Balsas river in Guerrero are wrongly selected. They coincide only in exterior resemblances whereas their intrinsic characteristics are quite different. The one from Regensburg shows a well-defined Germanic personality and the other one from Guerrero, a very obviously non-Germanic type. It is the essence of representation which counts and not the superficial likeness. Well chosen on the contrary were figures 6 and 7. Here we do see essentially a similar concept; in figure 6 (a pre-classical head from Monte Alban

and a Neolithic one from Palestine) on an archaic level, but nevertheless the same; and better even, on a higher level, the famous bearded stone disk of Veracruz and the head of an Etruscan sarcophagus. Only God knows how close the Mexican maestro might have come, in these juxtapositions, to the real truth, although introducing these samples probably for quite different reasons in his paper of the Congress. It is my conviction that time and patient investigation will undoubtedly reveal to our inquisitive and alert generation many surprising events in the ancient population history of the Americas.

6) In Miss Harvey's article we can read: "As a European of aristocratic lineage, von Wuttenau is a natural advocate of diffusionism." I don't quite understand the "scholarly concept" of the writer, linking aristocratic lineage with diffusionism. As historical sample one might only adduce the diffusionistic ideas of Lord Kingsborough, because the fleeting remark of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, about Caucasian stock in ancient America, does not really fit into the argument of the article.

7) Of great interest however is the revelation of Miss Harvey

Q	U	E	T	Z	A	L	C	O	A	T	L	X
L	O	A	R	A	O	X						
C	O	M	I	C	R	E	X	R	I	O		
A	A	E	A	O	C							
L	O	C	A	L	D	I	C	E	A	H		
I	A	O	O	A	P	A	R	I				
F	I	S	H									
O	A	M	M	S	I	I						
R	E	S	A	B	E	E	A	S	E	L		
N	P	D	R	R								
I	C	E	L	I	A	I	A	M	O			
A	S	R	D	P	G							
P	O	P	O	C	A	T	E	P	E	T	L	

This is the solution to the crossword puzzle which appeared in the July 9 issue of the Collegian.

that the diffusionist theory "had its strongest origins and development in Germany." Here my modest knowledge of German literature on the subject is completely baffled by the wisdom of my seemingly very advanced student. As far as I know there were many more non-German advocates of diffusionism and relatively few German ones. Even Hornius (1620-1670), although born in Germany, was a Dutch professor at the University of Leyden and everybody knows that Prof. Heine Geldern is Austrian and not German, to mention just some extremes. During my lecture trip in 1963 (Universities of Madrid, Bonn and Tuebingen and the Frobenius Institute in Frankfurt) I could notice a very cautious attitude of European academicians concerning the problem of diffusionism, especially in Germany. Of course in Europe they did not really seem scared as in Tulane University where an assistant of Prof. D. Robertson told me after my lectures in a trembling voice that I wouldn't find "a single diffusionist on the campus!"

8) In Miss Harvey's article the subject of authenticity is brought up also in connection with her complaint about the lack of annotations and footnotes in my article presented to ART NEWS. a) Scientists usually admit a "safety margin" of about 1% erroneous objects in public museums. In serious private collections this margin might sometimes be a little bit higher (2 or 3%) or even lower according to circumstances. b) Since Miss Harvey must be well acquainted with the German language on account of her surprising knowledge of the German diffusionist school, I hope she will enjoy reading not only the text but also the annotations and footnotes on all objects reproduced in the first edition of my forthcoming book.

UA SPORTS

Student Coaches Mexican Squad For Olympic Basketball Games

By Bill Barry

A splendid example of inter-American cooperation between the United States and Mexico is the presence in Mexico of Les Lane. Studying Mexican history and Spanish at the University this quarter, he has been appointed head coach of the Mexican Olympic basketball team, a task which will continue until the completion of the Olympic Games three years from now.

Since May, Lane has been in Mexico beginning to organize the team. At this point he has selected nine of the 15 players for the squad, and is holding daily workouts.

The players presently on the team were selected from the best players at the National Tournament. Five men were chosen from the winning team, and the remainder from the best players on the other teams. Lane had nothing to do with the player selection, but feels the material is the best in the country.

As part of his assignment, Lane is also choosing 30 "Young Selections," players from 18 to 22 years old, who will follow an intensive training program of development. Lane said that several of these younger players will eventually move up to the Olympic squad in time for the 1968 competition.

His daily program is a rigorous one. In the mornings, he instructs a group of former basketball players in fundamentals and techniques. These students will then spread out to the various states in the country, to pass on the knowledge to others, in an attempt by the Mexican government to build basketball on a nation-wide basis. This group of future coaches numbers approximately 200.

In preparing for Olympic competition, and judging the Mexican players in relation to the other teams which they will play, Lane is realistic about the team's chances. While he feels the three-year period of preparation will improve the quality of Mexican play tremendously, he still cites several factors which may limit the team's success in the tough competition.

The most important aspect is the lack of height. Lane estimated that the average height of the Mexican team would be 6'2", with the tallest player at about 6'5". In contrast, the U.S. team—which Lane feels is always the team to beat—will undoubtedly.

Beats Hold Lead In Bowling Race

The summer quarter bowling season is well under way, with the Beats occupying their customary spot in first place by a comfortable margin over the second-place Stuka. The Beats, comprised of Michael Dean, Miguel Zaldivar, Juan Aguilar and Bruce Fey, sport an 11-1 record, while Stuka is 9-3.

The other teams in the league this quarter are the Maestros, the faculty team; the Coquettes; the Y's and the 95's.

Competitors for the high average trophy are Fritz Erlandson, with a 177 average; Cesar Gaxiola, 172; Michael Dean, 160; and Wally Fouts, 160. The lead in the race of woman's high average is held by Maruja Barriera, with a 140 average. Gaxiola also holds the mark for individual high series, with a 589 pin count.

have several seven-footers on their squad.

"Another problem I've found is the lack of dedication," Lane stated. "The players here are just not willing to work as hard as players in the States. Where a boy's whole day—his training schedule, the food he eats and his studies—are all integrated into his play on the team, they get used to pushing themselves hard if they want to win. Down here, the rich food and lack of constant competition tend to keep the players from getting into top condition."

countries have been improving greatly."

Lane pointed out that, in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Mexico finished third, while in Tokyo in 1964, Mexico could do no better than fourteenth place.

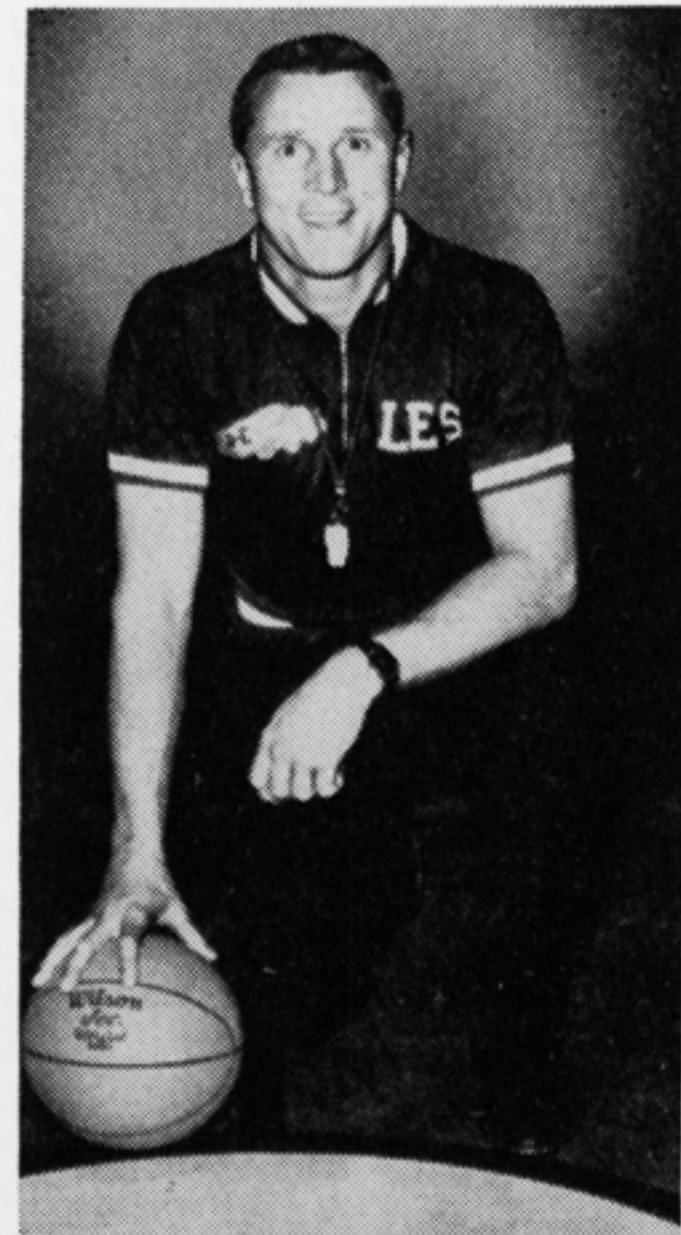
Lane is eminently qualified for the Olympic position, having had long experience as both a player and a coach in the U.S. He was a starting guard for four years at the University of Oklahoma, where he received a degree in physical education in 1955. He still holds five major records in basketball including most points scored in one season, highest average, and most points scored in a single game.

After graduation, he joined teams in the Industrial Basketball league, and was a league all-star for six years. He was selected in 1959 and 1961 for the AAU All-American team.

The high point of his playing career came in 1960, when he was a starting guard on the U.S. Olympic team. This is quite an achievement, since the other starting players were Jerry West, Jerry Lucas, Oscar Robertson, and Terry Dischinger, all pros stars now in the NBA.

Working for the State Department, Lane has toured more than 70 countries as a coach, working with the AAU All-Star teams that toured the world. He also coached the All Air Force team to the title in the Inter-Service Tournament in March, 1964.

While Lane doubts that he will be able to continue taking a full schedule of courses at the University, he does hope to continue with as many advanced Spanish courses as his coaching duties will permit.



Les Lane

"It's not that Mexico has declined," Lane explained, "but just that they have remained static, while teams from other

BRIDGE and GAMES

By Joel Gaines

The odds on getting dealt a thirteen suiter at bridge are over 150 billion to one. This means that on the average once every two years one person in the world will legitimately receive this most splendid of hand distributions. Of the famous bridge experts that this writer has asked, none has ever been dealt more than a ten-card suit or has ever seen more than an eleven suiter in a lifetime of bridge. It is safe to say that if a friend tells you he was dealt a thirteen-card suit, he is either lying or the cards were stacked as a practical joke.

NORTH			
♠	A	K	Q
♥	10	9	8
♦	7	6	5
♣	4	3	2
WEST			
♠	A	10	9
♥	8	7	6
♦	5	4	3
♣	2		
EAST			
♠	Q	J	3
♥	K	Q	10
♦	9	7	6
♣	5	4	3
SOUTH			
♠	K	5	4
♥	A	8	6
♦	5	4	2
♣			
J 9 7 3			

Neither side was vulnerable.

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
Pass	3 ♠	7 ♣	7 ♠
D'ble	Pass	Pass	Pass

In the deal above, North received the hand of a lifetime but spoiled everything by bidding too confidently. Over West's Three-Spade pre-empt, North, hardly in a rational mood, blurted out "Seven Diamonds!" East smelled a fish and decided to save at Seven Spades. South doubled and, as North was not permitted to bid Eight Diamonds, the auction ended.

North now received double punishment, as he was forced to

play a diamond for his opening lead. This enabled West to trump in dummy with the spade queen and simultaneously discard the heart jack from his hand. When to his amazement South also did not follow suit to the opening diamond lead, West had a perfect count on the hand. He simply finessed trumps and clubs and waltzed home with his grand slam.

Though North, after he fanned his hand, assuredly was in no mood for clear thinking, he might have been permitted to play at Seven Diamonds, had he eased himself into the contract. If he would have psyched Four Clubs, over West's bid, East would probably have raised to Four Spades. Then South might have bid Five Clubs; West would double and North would then leap to Seven Diamonds. East would surely double and South would leave the bid stay (provided perhaps that North winks at him confidently).

Or what if North would have jumped to Six Diamonds over West's opening call. East might then have bid Six Spades (if he smelled a similar fish), and South would pass or double. North would then "sacrifice" at Seven Diamonds, which would be doubled by East.

It is obvious that there is no set way of bidding with such weird distribution. Even Charles Goren would have his troubles. Using his point-count method, he would add ten points for high cards plus three points for each void, nineteen points in all, hardly enough for a bid at the seven level!