

## Enrollment Increases 28 Percent

This summer, the first time that UA has had two short sessions, enrollment has increased 28 percent over that of last year, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Lopez, dean of admissions and registrar.

This is also the first summer that an organized group from Yampa State College, Steamboat, Colorado is attending UA. Before this session, the participants toured the entire Republic of Mexico.

As always, there is a high proportion of foreign students at UA. The over 40 countries represented on campus include Argentina, Austria, Ecuador, Finland, France, Holland, the Philippines, Panama, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

There are more UA students from Mexico, D. F., than from any other one locality; the second largest number is from California, with Texas being a close third.

### University playhouse

#### SEASON OF SUMMER STOCK

**JULY 5-9** YOU CAN'T TAKE WITH YOU  
BY KAUFMAN & HART

**JULY 19-23** 10 LITTLE INDIANS  
BY AGATHA CHRISTIE

**AUG. 2-6** THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER  
BY KAUFMAN & HART

**AUG. 16-20** HAY FEVER  
BY NOEL COWARD

**AUG. 30** LIGHT UP THE SKY  
BY MOSS HART

**SEPT. 3** BY MOSS HART

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UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS  
PERFORMING ARTS DEPARTMENT



**DRAMATIC SUMMER**—Dr. Charles Lucas directs the plays offered by the University Playhouse in its first season of summer stock. The last production will go on stage August 30 at the Teatro Urueta on Puebla 292.

UNIVERSITY OF  
THE AMERICAS



Collegian

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## Coed's Art Combines Creative Imagination, Scientific Fact

The search for a just equilibrium between art and science is the theme of the 25 fantasies-on-canvas currently being exhibited by UA graduate student Gail Zaidman at the Mexican North American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115.

The artist's bold style, executed in acrylics, is derived from her search for a new reality to express the irrationality and insecurity of the post-atomic age. Gail, whose husband is a doctor, has used anatomical forms from illustrated medical books as a departure-point from which to express a paradoxical and incongruous

combination of scientific fact and creative imagination. She rejects the already-known to express inner experience in symbolic form.

"The conscious and the subconscious have a fluctuating relationship," remarks Gail. "I try to make possible the disassociation of the anatomical form from its usual meaning."

For example, in explaining her paintings *Reestructuración* and *Partenogenesis* Gail says, "Both of these landscapes are derived from the same cross-section of the hip region. The iliac artery runs across the lower region like

a vigorous river, while the pelvic and femur bones appear like mountains jutting upward."

Many of Gail's compositions are focused on the bizarre and the macabre. Illustrative of this is her composition entitled *Mediastino* (the area between the lungs and the heart within the rib cage). It presents "a marine fantasy in low key, with two cardiac figures and a third, whose existence is questionable, as it appears and disappears. All lurk menacingly from the unforeseeable."

## New Campus Fund Drive Near Attainment Of Goal

The University of the Americas Fund Drive, aiming for 1,400,000 dollars, is near completion, Dr. D. Ray Lindley, president of the University announced today.

At press time, the marker stood at 1,250,000 dollars, contributed and pledged by more than seventy-five individuals and firms. Deadline for the money raising campaign, originally planned for the end of June, has been moved forward to September 1.

The additional 150,000 dollars needed to complete the goal will qualify the University for a two million dollar grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

"We must not fail," declares fund chairman J. Weldon Thomas, "But we need the assistance of everyone in this community." Pledges are being accepted for payment over three to five years, deductible from U.S. or Mexican income tax.

A reason for the success of the fund drive may be found in a letter from the Scaife family of Pittsburgh, which contributed a quarter million dollars and is "...most impressed with the accomplishment which you and your associates (UA administration) have made in helping to

## Playhouse Closes Season With 'Light Up The Sky'

*Light Up The Sky*, a Broadway hit comedy by Moss Hart will be the last production of the University Playhouse, to be presented August 30 through September 3 at the Urueta Theater on Calle Puebla 292.

With this comedy, the Playhouse closes its first season of Summer Stock sponsored by the University of the Americas performing arts department.

The theater program concentrated on Kaufman-Hart collaborations, presenting such recognized hits as *George Washington Slept Here*, *The Man Who Came To Dinner*, and *You Can't Take It With You*. *Ten Little Indians* by Agatha Christie provided a change of pace from comedy to bloodcurdling melodrama.

*Light Up the Sky* followed the tradition of most Kaufman-Hart plays by racking up a record run when first presented on Broadway.

Dr. Charles Lucas, director of the Playhouse, has personally staged all previous plays, and will also direct *Light Up The Sky*. Of the summer stock program, he says, "This is the first time that an American university has successfully staged a season of summer stock. And it is also the first time that it has been done in Mexico."

The playhouse, starting from scratch, has built up a large following of theater fans in Mexico City, which helped triple the attendance figures for the theater's latest production.

Plays presented in summer stock are cast with members of the drama classes which the University offers, and also with members of Mexico City's English speaking community. Standards are high, and most actors have had experience on both professional and amateur stages.

## Dean Bidwell Lists B. A. Degree Candidates

Thirty-five students are candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts to be conferred at the end of this session, according to Dean Robert Bidwell.

The largest group, coming from the department of international relations, includes Roy Albert Bernardi, Liverpool, New York; Doris Charles Howe, Brooklyn, New York; John Henry Ibarquien Martin, Santa Monica, California; Kenneth Ramon Mutch, Winnemucca, Nevada; Dan M. Rhode, Toppenish, Washington; Regulo John Rivera, Guadalajara, Jalisco; Annette Sara Jenton de Rosenberg, México, D.F.; Andre Rozental, México, D.F.; and John Myron Smith, Seattle, Washington.

Majoring in business administration are Gonzalo Mora Beltrami, Bertha Ostrowiak Eichenbaum, Robert Michael Shirley, and Juan Tomás Witt-Ziehl, all from México, D.F.; and Alberto Rando del Monaco, Caracas, Venezuela.

Eda Andrea Frohmader, Mexico, D. F.; Ivedde Nina Kelsey, Trenton, New Jersey; Georgia Somerville Paez, Atlanta, Georgia; and Marilyn Sue Ross, Teaneck, New Jersey, are candidates from the Spanish department.

Victoria Elena Castañón, Mexico, D. F.; Susan Elizabeth Fobes, Cleveland, Ohio; and Nancy Joan Moore, Paramount, California, are in the psychology department.

Arthur A. Messler, Miami, Florida; and Susan Vaylle Nelle, Western Grove, Arkansas, are in Latin American history. Nina Kay Schertel, Wenatchee, Washington, is in Latin American studies; Robert Alexander de Villar, San Antonio, Texas; and Katherine Ruth Simonich, Hanford, California, are in Latin American studies: social studies.

With majors in education are John Harold Greene, Antioch, California; and Robert Vallejo, Acampo, California. Greda Maria Hamacek, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is in English education. Ma. del Carmen Sánchez-Mejorada is majoring in English; and Hans-Dieter Zilch, Düsseldorf, Germany, is in literature.

Representing other departments are Hugo Abdiel Flores G., México, D.F., majoring in economics; H. Gregory Hamberger, Buffalo, New York, in history; Celynn Jean McDonald, Los Angeles, California, in philosophy; and Jane C. Beller, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who is a candidate for her B.F.A. degree in art.



**COMING ATTRACTIONS**—Some of the thirty-five candidates for the B.A. degree this quarter discuss the changes graduation will bring about in their lives. Sitting (left to right) are Georgia Somerville, Marilyn Ross, Victoria Castañón, and Bertha Ostrowiak; standing are Juan Witt, John Smith, Gregory Hamberger, and John Rivera.

## Fulbright-Hays Scholars Arrive

Twenty-five social studies teachers from the United States entered the University of the Americas this term as part of their eight-week summer seminar summer under the Fulbright-Hays scholarship program.

The scholarships are administered by the U.S. government's department of Health, Education and Welfare, and are primarily used in a teacher-exchange program. Scholarships are granted in two areas—languages and social studies—and representatives are sent all over the world. Its purpose is to provide teachers with more background in the history, geography and culture of various countries.

The Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar in Mexico pays full transportation, tuition, room and

board. The group at UA includes only secondary school teachers, although college professors may apply for the grants. Before coming to Mexico the grantees stopped for a three-day briefing session in Washington and upon arrival in Mexico toured important cities, including Acapulco, Querétaro, Patzcuaro, San Miguel de Allende and Oaxaca. Their courses of study include History of México Since 1808, the Mexican Economic System and all lectures and tours included in the Culture Workshop.

Charles W. Bryant, student director of the Fulbright group, who teaches in San José, California, feels that "it's truly a feather in one's cap to receive a scholarship." His aim is to "learn more of the behavior patterns of

the people" in Mexico's rapidly developing society so that he can better understand the reactions and sentiments of his students, many of whom are Mexican-American.

A Florida representative, Sid Winoker, says, "When you think you have learned everything you might as well be dead." This is the fifth grant he has received. He says "My main purpose in Mexico is to learn as much as possible so as to be able to interpret Mexican culture to my students."

All the recipients of the Fulbright-Hays scholarship feel that this experience is extremely valuable and that through it they have the opportunity to learn about and to empathize with the Mexican people.



**FACT AND FANTASY**—Gail Zaidman explains her acrylic painting "Homeostasis" (equilibrium of inner parts), one of her 25 works now on display at the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115.



# Young Men In Revolt Change View Of Life

The Western world may be in a permanent tizzy about its culture crisis, but it needn't feel lonely. There is one in Peking, too. In Russia, *Komsomolska Pravda*, the official Soviet youth organ, pleads for more "youth recreation cafes" in one issue and rages for three issues thereafter about decadence, sandals and miniskirts that prevail in the ones that already exist.

A few weeks ago they had a fit about the adolescent custom of wearing Maltese or German Iron crosses which had managed to cross the barbed wire no-man's-land of the borders of the Workers' Fatherland in a matter of just a few months.

Consequently leading Communist writers plaintively ask for a good sound theoretical explanation of what is happening and what to do about the incomprehensible behavior of their sons.

Members of Western society fail their sons for the same reason. They, too, find youth incomprehensible. They suspect it of being subversive, maybe even anti-free enterprise, just as their like numbers in the People's Democracies suspect the same behavior to be subversive, that is, anti-Communist.

The more obstreperous exponents of disaffiliated art, like the Mime Troupe, the Black Arts Repertory, the psychedelic hard rock boys and girls, fill the nice people with terror. Over there on the other side of the electrified fence, such types exist only in a private underground culture, but they do exist.

Both establishments are perfectly right in their judgment. There is a cultural revolution, and it is subversive. On the more superficial level, there is a drastic wholesale change of the forms of expression. Earlier revolutions in the arts were nominally elitist movements.

What is happening today is a different thing altogether. It is a mass movement, confined largely to people under 35 recruited from all levels of education and economic classes. It is self sustaining where it is not persecuted out of existence, and its creative expression is diffused — democratized. It is not a change in style of painting, like cubism; or composing, like 12-tone music; or writing, like Eliot's disassociation and recombination of the elements of a poem. It is a fundamental change in life attitude.

All you have to do is look at them — these people live differently. Art is a kind of life. True, the quality of junk sculpture, coffee shop poetry readings, or electronic music, seems to the previous generation to represent a drastic deterioration in quality, and there certainly is a sameness about it all.

But that is just the point. If you are going to democratize art, you have got to reduce it technically to a level where anybody can do it. The point about the streets poets' movement in San Francisco, for example, is not that it is modernistic — that is technically unconventional — but that it is recited in innumerable pads and coffee shops, peddled on the streets, and mimeographed sheets of poems by neighborhood poets are given away free in corner super markets. "Lady, take a free poem. It's better than bingo."

This is a mass demand, devoid of ideology or political program in the old sense, to do something about that alienation Marx's revolution was supposed to do away with. What Marx did not realize, writing in 1844, was that the divorce of man from his work and of man from man had become the outstanding issue of European intellectuals after the Napoleonic Wars because they were not oppressed, but comparatively free and able to afford fundamental moral judgments of the society about them.

The great moral issues that concern youth today — civil rights, war and peace, sexual honesty — have assumed such vast dimensions of mass action simply because today people can afford to concern themselves with the wrongs of our sick societies, and most important, they can afford to act, to do something drastic.

In an economy of abundance everybody can afford a conscience. We can all be Voltaires today, or even Dantons, and cry, "Dare! Dare! And dare again!" and nobody will knock off our heads or hide the food.

Youths of the world are saying today, "I am going to live a life in which man is no longer wolf to man. Mister Comrade, your economic system can afford it, and you'd better fix it so it can without a lot of fuss. I don't like fuss." We don't, either.

H. D. Z.

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## PRESENTING MEXICO

By Marilú Pease



A frequent sight on campus are the Indians from a small village near Taxco who sell flower and bird pictures which they themselves paint. Some are on ordinary art paper, others on paper made from wood bark.

One day I asked them if the bark they used came from a special tree, and they said yes, but could not tell me what it was called. They also explained, very haltingly, how it was made.

From what they told me, it seems that they use the same method as did the ancient pre-Hispanic tribes, which method was described by Francisco Her-

nandez in his *Historia de las Plantas de Nueva España*.

He described the *amaquahitl*, the paper tree, and said that the paper from this tree, although coarse, was used during the fiestas honoring the ancient gods ... that the holy vestments and funeral decorations were made from it.

Only the thick boughs from this tree are cut, since they are the hardest. After being soaked overnight in water, the bark is peeled off, flattened, and pounded with a grooved stone, then cut into sections and again pounded until the desired thinness is obtained.

### Inquiring Reporter

## Love's Labor Lost As Computerized Society Mechanizes Role Of Romance

By Iris Hart

A new fad — something possible only in this computerized machine age — has hit U.S. campuses: IBM dating. Beginning last year, college newspapers began running ads appealing to fun-loving collegians ("It's camp. It's campus. It's the modern way to meet. It whammo's blind dates! ... Get modern! Get electronic!"). Other ads, of the confidential, hush-hush type, appeal more to the super-sensitive shy student: "Your ideal date— such a person exists, of course. But how to get acquainted? ..."

The gimmick is to send in \$3.00, fill out a questionnaire, and the 7090 runs through 10,000 cards an hour until it selects five ideal dates for you out of the "hundreds of thousands of vigorous and alert subscribers."

Is this but another manifestation of the increasingly impersonal and over-mechanized bureaucratic society? Or is it a intelligent new way to have a wholesome good time? Or meet people who have something in common with you? Or even find a suitable marriage partner?

The inquiring reporter has taken a small survey of UAers' opinions on computerized dating.

Texan Dennis Woolam considers that "it depends on a person's attitude as to what a date is. If this is done just for enjoying oneself and not taken too seriously, it can be fun. I've gone out with five girls I've met this way. They're pretty nice."



Rebeca Tabajovich, of México City has a strong opinion on the subject: "I think computer-dating is another bit of American nonsense. It is part of the U.S. craze for statistics — a product of the go-go age. I'm definitely not for it."



"I don't believe you can plot human emotions on a form," says George Harrison of Chicago. "For this same reason executive testing isn't really working. Too many intangibles go into making a personality."



Jan Bachmann of Munich, Germany feels that the use of computers for finding dates "removes much of the human element from dating and takes the fun out of conquest. But it might be fun to try if you are new in a town and don't know anyone."

Laurale Simpson, from Oregon, feels differently. "I think it's horrid! The questionnaire is multiple choice and there are not enough choices. For example they ask what your favorite sport is: bowling, tennis, or swimming. They don't even include my favorite! So the forms can't be valid. Anyway, I couldn't begin to put down my personality on paper — I don't even understand it myself."

Leigh Lockwood of Mexico, D.F. thinks that "ninety-eight

## El Dr. Núñez Habla Sobre los E.E.UU.

Editor's Note: Dr. Rafael Núñez, chairman of the psychology department, returned this term from the University of Minnesota where he spent the past academic year pursuing psychological research on a Ford Foundation Grant.

By Rafael Núñez  
Professor of Psychology

Cuando el Profesor Starke Hathaway, uno de los psicólogos más distinguidos de la actualidad, me comunicó la posibilidad de visitar la Universidad de Minnesota dentro de un programa de intercambio de profesores universitarios, lejos estaba de darme cuenta de la gran serie de experiencias que a un Profesor le esperan en una institución como la de ese Estado donde la gente se jacta de ser capaz de soportar más frío que nadie en el mundo.

Nunca había vivido en una región donde la temperatura llega a treinta grados Fahrenheit bajo cero. Cuando uno piensa en esas temperaturas tan bajas cree que solamente una raza especial pueda sobrevivirlas. Allí en aquellas regiones vivieron los Vikingos y los descendientes ahora han logrado modificar el medio de tal manera que les permite vivir casi seis meses del año en ese medio que hace a las gentes amistosas, sinceras, francas y cordiales.

En México uno no se explica el por qué las gentes en otras partes conversan tanto sobre la temperatura. Viviendo en Minnesota

uno llega a darse completa cuenta de la razón de ese tipo de conversación: se pronostica constantemente temperaturas más bajas y se hacen bromas al visitante diciéndole que será víctima fácil de las inclemencias del tiempo; dentro de todo aquello se le ofrece amistad y se le introduce a la metodología utilizada en el ambiente universitario, donde se vive y se respira un aire de objetividad y seriedad en todos los aspectos que se estudian.

En mi calidad de Profesor visitante se me ofreció un panorama enorme en todos los campos que se ofrecen al alumno estudioso que es constantemente estimulado a buscar por sí mismo esa objetividad de las ciencias en la Medicina, en la Educación, en la Psicología, en Economía Política, en Filosofía, en el Periodismo, etc. Naturalmente la Universidad cuenta con un profesorado selecto y profesionalizado. En la Universidad de Minnesota colaboran tres mil profesores de tiempo completo a los que se agregan instructores jóvenes que forman un total de cinco mil profesores dedicados a la enseñanza en la forma más completa que uno puede imaginarse.

El Profesor Universitario se dedica a la enseñanza, a la investigación, a escribir y a participar en diferentes áreas, tanto dentro del ambiente universitario, como dentro de la comunidad donde vive.

Minnesota es un estado privilegiado por la naturaleza. Durante el invierno sus diez mil lagos se cubren de hielo en tal forma que es posible que tanto automóviles como otros vehículos transiten en esa superficie como si fuese una carretera especial. Los niños, los jóvenes y la "gente respetable" de nuestra edad, patinan en las tardes y en las noches en los lagos cercanos, a la luz de la luna o cerca de una fogata. En los fines de semana la gente viaja a lugares desde cuyas cimas se deslizan en palos planos que se ajustan a los pies y se refugian en unos albergues donde una gran fogata y la música ranchera permiten a los esquiadores y visitantes dedicarse a los placeres orales, con sabrosas gallinas, chile verde, tacos de carnisas y chicharrones (en San Pablo y en Minneapolis viven muchos mexicanos y hasta allí ha llegado la delicia de los bocadillos de por acá y se encuentran, inclusive, Chongos Zamoranos!).

Sin embargo, el Profesor Universitario no tiene necesidad de ausentarse de la ciudad para dedicarse a actividades diferentes de las intelectuales, ya que la Universidad cuenta con un magnífico gimnasio y son muchos los colegas que se dedican a la natación, al tenis, a la esgrima y a la carrera de una milla diaria.

El Profesor Norteamericano me impresionó por su sencillez, por su calidad humana, por su espíritu de colaboración y por su gran interés en modificar puntos de vista de épocas anteriores y ofrecer así al estudiante lo más selecto en los diferentes campos en los que se ofrecen conocimientos al nivel universitario. Me impresionó profundamente la manera sencilla y franca con que se me trató, como a un colega que deseaba conocer la técnica utilizada en ese tipo de universidades, pero que también como profesional de otras tierras ameritaba el mismo trato que allí el Profesor Universitario recibe.

Es importante el recalcar una y otra vez el nivel de profesionalismo del Profesor Universitario Norteamericano. Es enormemente dedicado a su profesión, se pre-

percent of the people who do it seriously don't have enough confidence to go out and pick a date for themselves. But as long as it's taken with a grain of salt, I guess it's fine."

Regardless of the pros and cons of meeting dates via IBM, people are doing it. Whether or not it proves successful, computer-dating brings up a larger moral consideration.

Some people believe that the increased efficiency these machines provide can free human beings from mechanical drudgery so that they can live more creative and meaningful lives. Others harbor a gnawing fear that computers may take over human life and turn people into smoothly-functioning but feelingless cogs of a grand machine.

Just how far can mechanization go in regulating human relations? Perhaps this question could best be summed up in the words of Mary Roberts, from Ithaca, New York: "If the computer proves accurate and boy-girl meet, fall in love, get married, will central control 'make the babies?'"



### Express Sympathy

The staff of the Collegian joins the students, faculty, and administration in expressing deepest sympathy to Mrs. Dorothea Davis, dean of women and director of student activities, whose sister, Mrs. Elsa von Harjes Patterson, died on August 3 in Chicago, Illinois.

(Continued on page 4)



## M. A. Degree Candidates Announced

Twenty-three students are candidates for the master's degree to be awarded at the end of this summer session, according to Dr. Enrique de Rivas, dean of the graduate school.

Of the M.A. candidates, six are in the field of history. They are Lawrence K. Delamarter, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Alberto Diez Castillo and Arnold Peter D., both from Panama City, Panama; James I. Planck, Johnson City, New York; Paul Dale Rorex, Swifton, Arkansas; and Robert F. Springer, Los Angeles, California.

Candidates in business administration are Roger Scott Besmehn, Los Angeles, California; Jack Habermann, Paris, France; Peter Jay, Gary, Indiana; and Ernest Rillman, Zurich, Switzerland.

Anthropology majors are Wayne Walter Kappel, Chicago, Illinois; Michael D. Lind, Kewanee, Illinois; and Walter Wakefield, El Centro, California.

John H. King, Tarrytown, New York, and Boris Cohen, Manitoba, Canada are specializing in international relations. Walter L. Jones, Withams, Virginia and Nikolai Sikorsky, Mineola, New York are candidates from the department of creative writing. Candidates from the Spanish department include Marcus Cousino, Monroe, Michigan; and Rosemary Miranda, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Dick Townsend, from Asheville, North Carolina, is receiving his M.A. in art history. The Master of Fine Arts Degree is being awarded to Lucylee Chiles, Denver, Colorado; Jean R. Pilger, New York City; and Gail H. Zaidman, Halifax, California.

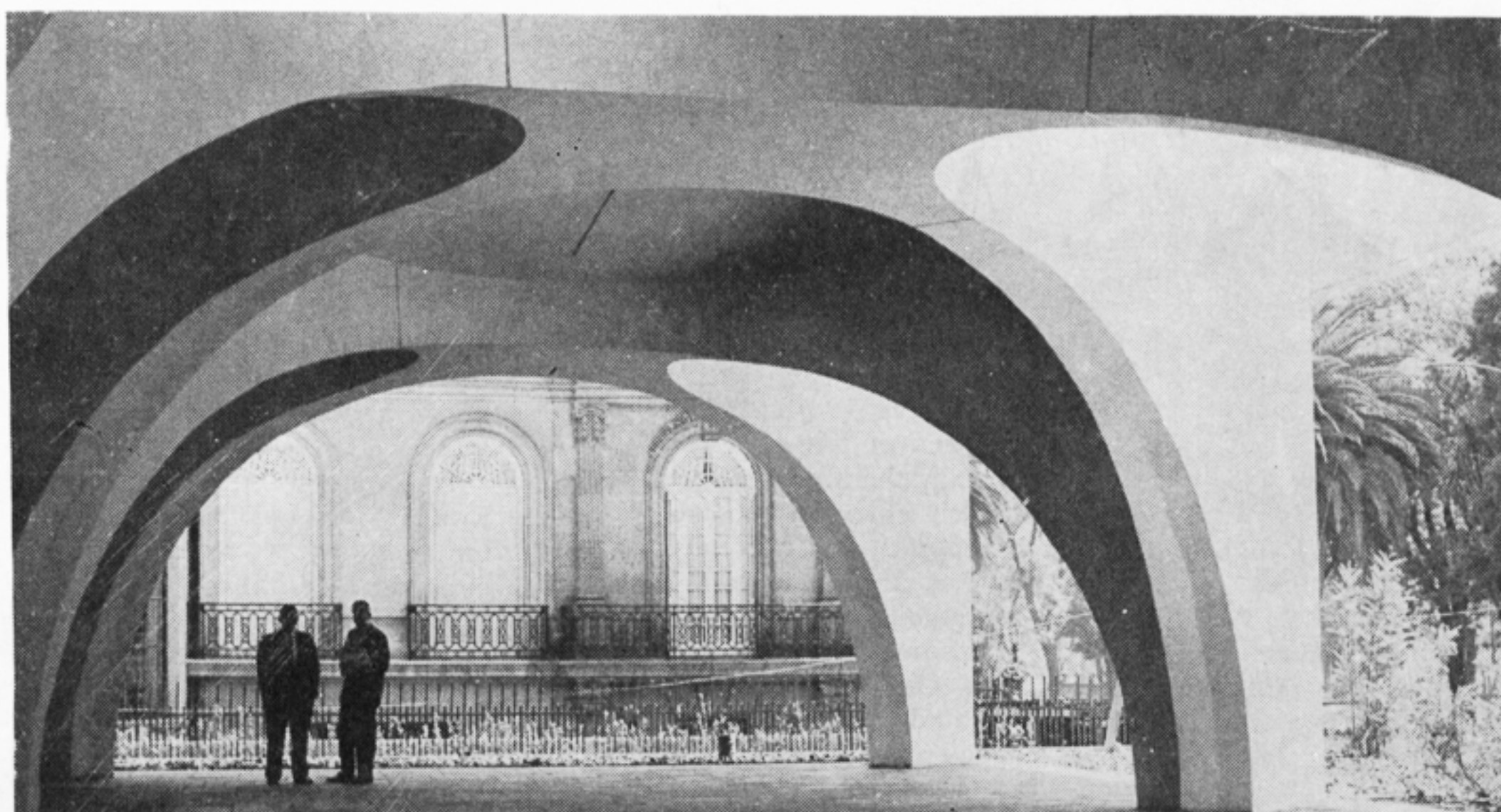
## Xirau Returns From Lecturing At Oxford

"If a bomb were to fall on Oxford, philosophy would cease to be." Thus remarked one of Professor Ramón Xirau's students at Trinity College in Oxford, England this past spring.

Although this statement was made in a joking manner, Professor Xirau explains that it is indicative of the outstanding philosophical community of faculty and students at Trinity College. A few of the faculty names he mentioned are Professors Warnock, Ryle, Quinton, Strawson and Isaiah Berlin. A quick glance in any book store here will reveal, through his own books, Professor Xirau's interest and devotion to the field of philosophy, although his scholarly achievement in the field of literature is of at least equal proportion.

Recently returning from Europe and resuming his position as chairman of the philosophy department at UA, Professor Xirau took time from his ever-overcrowded daily schedule to relate something of his teaching experience in Great Britain.

He was invited to Trinity College to lecture for one quarter on Latin American thought from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century and the recent development of the novel in Latin America. One of the first things he noted was that the student body in England showed a high degree of knowledge about Latin America. He was also greatly impressed by the student-faculty relationship as fostered through the British tutorial system.



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

## Soothsayers From Numerous Nations Tell Coed's Fortune

By Laurale Simpson

Pamela Abell, a UA coed whose home is in Los Angeles, has had her fortune told, her horoscope cast, and her palm read by men and women all over the world.

In India Pam met a truck driver whom the Indians called "Pundit" (learned man), who claimed to get his inspiration from the Monkey God. He was able to tell a fortune by reading the moles on a person's body. He told Pam where hers were, even though they were covered by clothing.

In the same country she also encountered a mind reader who, robed in a turban and native dress, squatted under a tree and wrote something on a small piece of paper that she was unable to

see. "He then folded up the paper and placed it in the palm of my hand and proceeded to ask me questions," said Pam. She remembers the questions as being very specific and her answers direct. After he finished, she opened the paper and found that every answer she had given was already written on it.

One woman in New Mexico was able to read the cards particularly well for Pam. "Oddly enough," she said, "her name was Mrs. Crook." She predicted Pam's future for years in advance and many things have already occurred exactly as they were forecast. Besides being accurate with her prophecies, Mrs. Crook was also quite obliging. On one occasion Pam had a half hour lay-over in the card teller's city and called

her for an appointment. Mrs. Crook packed up her cards and read the girl's fortune at the train station.

While Pam was in England a Hindu cast her horoscope. His system was based on the hour one was born rather than the month, which many astrologers feel is more important. There were also numerous gypsy fortune tellers in England, but Pam says she's never had much faith in them. She also had the opportunity to live with an Irish woman who had learned palmistry from the gypsies. The woman also read tea leaves and claimed she saw visions each night before retiring.

Having read *You Can Change Your Life Through Psychic Power* by Jo Anne Chase, Pam went to (Continued on page 4)



**FORECASTING FUTURE**—Pamela Abell (right) demonstrates a technique in fortune telling to Collegian reporter, Laurale Simpson.

## John Paddock Publishes Study On Oaxacan Archeological Findings

The Indians of Oaxaca were probably the first Americans to raise plants, practice writing, and inhabit cities, according to John Paddock, principal author of the recently released collection of studies entitled *Ancient Oaxaca, Discoveries in Mexican Archeology and History*, published yesterday by the Stanford University Press.

The book Paddock edited is the first to be entirely devoted to the ancient history and culture of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. It includes contributions by nine prominent experts in Oaxaca studies: Ignacio Bernal, Alfonso Caso, Robert Chadwick, Howard F. Cline, Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, Howard Leigh, John Paddock, Donald Robertson, and Charles R. Wicke.

Oaxaca lies between two re-

nowned centers of ancient culture—Teotihuacan and the Maya area. For over 30 years archeologists have been gathering evidence of another major early civilization, which was centered at Monte Albán. *Ancient Oaxaca* endeavors to place this civilization in its Mesoamerican setting and to explain other Oaxaca events from earliest times to the Conquest. In addition it offers new information on current archeological research.

The book is illustrated with over 300 photographs of Zapotec and Mixtec ceramics, codices, and stone carvings, including 16 pages in full color; 50 photographs of the imposing sites of Monte Albán, Yagul, and Mitla, and the elaborate tombs found in these cities; 200 drawings of glyphs and art objects; and two dozen

carefully prepared maps and plans. Five full-page charts present the best-known chronologies of culture sequence in Oaxaca and in Mesoamerica as a whole.

Part I of *Ancient Oaxaca*, "Mesoamerica Before the Toltecs," by Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, brings together what is known about Mesoamerica's first urban peoples and the villagers who preceded them.

Part II, "Oaxaca in Ancient Mesoamerica," by John Paddock, traces the history of an extraordinarily creative people from pre-ceramic times, at least 7000 years ago, through their establishment of the Classic metropolis of Monte Albán and their mysterious abandonment of the site in the 10th century. In this long essay Paddock ventures into territory (Continued on page 4)

## Culture Workshop To Visit Embassy

The last field trip scheduled for the members of the Workshop on Mexican Culture is set for August 25, when they will meet with representatives of the Cultural Attaché Division of the American Embassy, located on Paseo de la Reforma. The purpose of the trip is to "contribute to the whole picture of Mexican culture and familiarize members with what the United States is doing to foster good relations with Mexico," according to Mrs. Dorothea Davis, dean of women and director of the workshop.

The session will include a tour of the embassy dedicated in May 1964, which is second in size only to the United States Embassy in London, England. The embassy of the United States in Mexico is large because of the great amount of tourism and commercial and official interchange between the two countries.

The workshop has been studying pre-Hispanic, colonial, and contemporary culture of Mexico through classroom lectures and excursions to the city's museums, historical sites, market places, and cultural institutions. Students enrolled have already gone on field trips to the Shrine of Guadalupe, federal housing projects, Mexico City's central zone, the pyramids of Teotihuacan, and the Juarez School.

Before going to the embassy the participants will hear a lecture by Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, academic vice-president and chairman of UA's international relations department, on "Mexican-American Diplomatic Relations." He will discuss the foreign policy between the two countries from 1825 to the present.

It took about four years to construct the U.S. embassy because of the delicate and time-consuming system used in building the foundation and basement. Since the subsoil of Mexico City is soggy and since earthquakes occur occasionally, the builders had a rare opportunity to demonstrate their abilities. For the design the U.S. Department of State commissioned Dr. Leonard

Zeevaert, a noted consulting engineer.

The foundation and basement walls form a watertight chamber which actually floats on the subterranean mud. A quantity of earth exactly equal in weight to the building was removed to achieve the delicate balance necessary to assure complete stability. These features have earned the embassy the nickname of the "floating embassy."

The central patio, with its fountain and shrubs, stands in contrast to the massiveness suggested by the rectangular superstructure of the building. This feature was inspired by the Mexican custom of combining nature's beauties with mortar and stone.

## Volunteers Needed For Social Work

The Volunteer Service Agency of Mexico City asks UA students to donate a little of their spare time to do volunteer work in recognized welfare agencies in Mexico City. Institutions in which this work is done include hospitals, orphanages, schools, and rehabilitation centers.

The Agency, backed by the Junior League of Mexico City and working through the American Society, attempts to give the volunteers jobs in which their particular university studies can be practically applied.

No special talents are necessary, but students' interest in fields such as art, music, and handicrafts can be used to advantage in giving many less fortunate people a more meaningful and enriched life.

Interested students may call the Volunteer Service Agency at 33-08-50, 51, 52, 53, or go to the American Society headquarters, Insurgentes Sur 105 (around the corner from the Benjamin Franklin Library). Office hours are from 10:00 to 1:00 Monday through Friday.

## Wachter Will Speak At Peninsula School

Merle Wachter, chairman of the UA art department, will travel to Wisconsin the end of this month to lecture at the closing sessions of the newly inaugurated Peninsula School of Arts, located near Green Bay, Wisconsin. Wachter, who has been named honorary associate director of this recently-founded school, will speak on pre-Columbian art and on his experiments in light.

Earlier this month Wachter delivered a lecture entitled *Three Centuries of American Painting* for the Quincena Cultural de los Estados Unidos, held at the Universidad de Queretaro.

Among numerous other lectures Wachter has given this summer are five on all phases of Mexican art, which he delivered to the Youth for Understanding Group at the Instituto Cultural Hispano-Americano. At the Mexican-American Cultural Institute he recently spoke on "The Twelve Most Significant Painters in Mexico Today."

In the near future, Wachter is scheduled to deliver lectures at

universities and museums in Chicago, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, and Iowa City.

## Library Awards Scholarship For Summer Quarter

Mayellen Bresie, librarian at the University of Texas, is currently attending the University of the Americas under the library summer scholarship, according to Elsa Barberena, reference librarian.

The summer scholarship grants full tuition and fees with a small stipend for living expenses to graduate librarians interested in study in Mexico.

Miss Bresie, who is at present working 15 hours a week in the UA library, is cataloguer of serials for the Latin American collection. She obtained her B.A. in Latin American studies and her M.L.S. in library sciences from the University of Texas in Austin.





**REGIONAL DRESS**—Examples of Dick Townsend's drawings show Quechua Indian couple (left) in homespun garments; the woman is wearing a Spanish provincial style dress of the mid-18th century. A cattleman from the Chumbivilcas region (center) wears leather chaps derived from the early 18th century. Clothing used by the women of Tinta (right) includes medieval travelling hats and headcloths, and 18th century cavalry jackets.

## Grad Art Student Discusses Year's Study Of Peruvians

By Iris Hart

"Many years ago I read Aldous Huxley's book *Beyond the Mexique Bay*, in which the author mentioned that the Indians' dress in Chichicastenango, Guatemala was like that of the 16th and 17th century Spaniards. Suddenly a whole new panorama opened up for me," comments graduate art student Dick Townsend.

Dick has recently returned from Peru, where he spent a year in the Southern Andean region among the Aymara and Quechua Indians, sketching and photographing the adaptations of European dress from as far back in time as the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the mid-19th century. He was awarded a Fulbright grant to do this project on regional dress in Peru, where no similar study has been made, and to produce drawings and photographs of colonial architecture and Inca remains.

Traveling by truck, on foot or horseback, Dick made his way to almost every village in the 12,000-foot-high *Altiplano* around Lake Titicaca, a land of bleak, bitter cold and herds of llamas and alpacas. Further north, around Cuzco and Ayacucho, there are immense, barren mountain ranges, broken by occasional valleys, the only areas which permit raising of corn, wheat, potatoes and root crops.

Villages are isolated and Dick was able to find more holdovers of European attire than he had anticipated. Each village has its distinct mode of dress, which he was able to draw and photograph.

Lima, the capital city, is the only stronghold of contemporary Western European culture in Peru and is ethnically isolated from the rest of the country, where colonial ways of life and ancient languages are still maintained.

In Peru the wearing of beautiful clothing is a principal means of aesthetic expression. "The designs of ponchos and women's shawls, called *llijllias*, are comparable to polyphonic music," remarks Dick. "One who is unaccustomed cannot usually keep track of the many threads simultaneously weaving their different intricate patterns."

Dick lived most of the time in Cusco, the old Inca capital, whose streets are lined with beautiful Inca stone masonry. Besides pre-Hispanic ruins, Cusco boasts some of the handsomest colonial architecture in Latin America. Near the Inca capital are such celebrated archeological sites as *Machupichu*, *Pisac*, and *Ollantaytambo*. "Inca architecture is different in design and concept

from that of any pre-Columbian peoples of Mesoamerica," comments Dick. "It is a functional type of building, completely adapted to the rugged terrain."

At the present time, Dick is still involved in classifying the wealth of data he gathered. He

## Polyglot Prepares For Career In Mexican Diplomatic Service

By Jess Sandoval

When his family moved from Mexico City, Andre Rozental's birthplace, to the United States of America, Rozental started a pilgrimage through the education systems of four countries. For Rozental, a University of the Americas senior, New York became the center of his activities when his diplomat stepfather, Jorge Castañeda, was sent to the United Nations as a minister in the Mexican delegation.

Since Rozental's stepfather, now under-secretary of state for multi-lateral affairs, is in the foreign service, the family has moved from country to country. These frequent changes gave Rozental the opportunity to attend universities in Egypt, France, the United States and Mexico.

When he lived in the United States, international diplomacy began to capture the Mexican youth's interest. At the start of his college education Rozental decided to follow in his stepfather's footsteps and specialize in that field.

The fact that his mother, a naturalized Mexican citizen, was born in Russia also contributed to his interest in international relations. Rozental's mother learned English when at the age of 16 she moved to Belgium and attended the University of Brussels. Besides Russian and English, she also speaks Hebrew, German, Spanish, Polish, and French.

"Finding qualified diplomats for the Mexican foreign service is not easy," says Rozental, who hopes to go into the foreign service after completing his graduate studies in I. R.

The problem is complicated by the large percentage of political appointees in the higher ranks; therefore to work in the foreign service is a political reward rather than a profession, as it should be.

"Diplomacy is a career," the twenty-one-year old says emphatically, "and one should prepare for it through the study of international relations, history, political sciences, economics and other related fields."

"Mexico's foreign policy," he says, "differs from that of many other nations in its lack of propagandism. Since Mexico is not trying to convert anyone, why should we propagandize?"

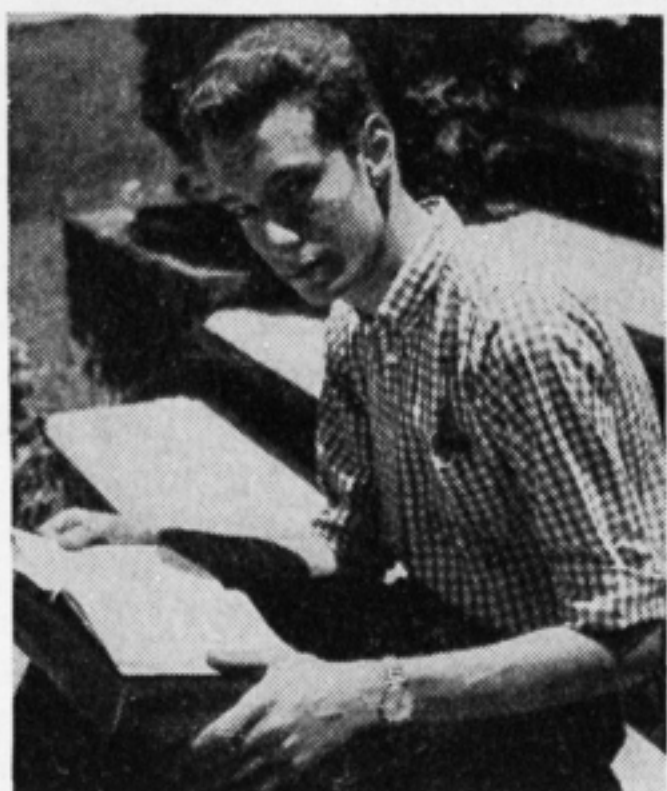
plans to use his collection of color slides in teaching courses on Latin American art history. In commenting on his general impression of Peru, Dick says that he considers it "fascinating both ethnologically and from the point of view of the art historian."

An honest and straightforward presentation of one's country is one of the best kinds of diplomacy, he believes. "Cultural exchanges, such as films and photography exhibitions, promote this better than political and economical exchanges," Rozental added.

As an example of the benefit of films, Rozental mentioned the movies presented by the Mexican Embassy in Egypt while his stepfather acted as ambassador to that country. "This type of program gave the Egyptians a knowledge of what Mexico is like and was useful in contributing to the understanding of Mexico's culture," he said. In Cairo, Rozental attended the American University for a year and a half.

When Castañeda was transferred back to Mexico City, Rozental enrolled at the University of the Americas to continue his studies in international relations.

Since returning to the capital, he has supplemented his studies



Marilú Pease Photo

**DIPLOMAT TO BE**—UA senior Andre Rozental is studying international relations in order to qualify for Mexico's foreign service.

## Xirau Returns....

(Continued from page 3)

Some of his books in the field of literature include *Poesia Hispanoamericana y Española* and *Poetas de México y España*. Among his volumes in philosophy are *Sentido de la Presencia*, *Comentario*, and *Introducción a la Historia de la Filosofía*.

In commenting on his teaching experience in Britain, Xirau says, "Not all philosophy would cease if an atom bomb were dropped on Oxford, but quite a bit would."

## Frenchman Sees Mexico City As Paris Of The New World

By Tom Saucedo

"There is good reason for calling Mexico City the 'Paris of the Americas,'" explains Jacques Rutten of Nimes, France. Structurally the municipalities are very much alike. In most U.S. cities, shopping centers, business districts, and downtown areas are secluded from the residential sections but in both Paris and Mexico City stores and shops are located on the street level and apartments are above them.

The two capitals are also similar in that both abound with parks and monuments, memorials of each country's colorful eventful history. The cities have the same cultural atmosphere. That the arts are present in everyday life and are closely related to the people is clearly indicated in the large number of museums, art galleries, and theaters located in the cities. Both French newspapers and Mexican dailies always dedicate three or four pages to fine arts.

Jacques, in denying the misconception that Paris is dirty,

observes that a city as old as Paris or Mexico City, has many antiquated buildings which add to the city's old world charm but which cannot be kept as meticulously clean as modern buildings.

In comparing Mexico and France, Jacques states one of the major contrasts between the two countries is that the difference between the wealthy and poor classes is more pronounced in Mexico. France has a dominant middle class, with a small very rich class and a relatively small number of poor.

Jacques has just completed a year at North Texas State and after two months in Mexico, he relates, "I feel more at home here than I did in the USA because the Mexicans live more like the French do. Both seem to be more carefree than the Americans. Since the French and Mexicans take more time for enjoyment and relaxation, they seem to enjoy life more. The variety of entertainment places illustrates this."

Jacques goes on to say that there is a law in France which requires everybody who is employed for the full year to take a month's vacation. It is true, however, that in the larger cities life is hurried as it is in America. Everyone works intensely hard and fast. However, life is more easy-going in most of the French countryside.

In further commenting on



Marilú Pease Photo

**GALLIC SPIRIT**—Jacques Rutten finds many similarities between the customs of Mexico and those of his home country, France.

## El Dr. Núñez Habla....

(Continued from page 2)

para constantemente y se preocupa por mejorar tanto sus métodos de enseñanza como el cultivarse más y más con fines de ofrecer lo mejor al alumno, quien es la meta y centro de todas sus preocupaciones y anhelos. Es responsable, respetuoso, afectuoso e inteligente y preocupado por todo lo que afecta al ser humano. En mi campo, la Psicología, encontré colegas con un gran interés en modificar técnicas del siglo pasado y en ofrecer algo más de acuerdo con la vida de estos tiempos.

En la División de Psicología Clínica, en la que se colabora con el Departamento de Psiquiatría y Neurología, se investiga constantemente y casi todos los profesores trabajan en proyectos de investigación, para lo cual tienen laboratorios bien equipados y toda la asistencia necesaria. Los profesores disponen de la ayuda económica que les permite realizar sus investigaciones y para ello cuentan con la colaboración de estudiantes, a quienes se les remunera adecuadamente.

El grado de seriedad, responsabilidad y resultados a que han llegado les permite obtener el respaldo de fundaciones que favorecen económicamente las investigaciones que realizan. Las fundaciones Ford, Kennedy, de

Psicología, de Psiquiatría, el Instituto de Higiene Mental y otras muchas organizaciones se encuentran enormemente interesadas en la labor realizada por estos científicos.

Pasando a la experiencia de la enseñanza en sí, uno encuentra un grupo de estudiantes entusiastas, alertas y sensibles quienes responden con gran dedicación e interés. El estudiante de doctorado ha aprendido a estudiar, a investigar, a ser más humilde y más humano.

Dentro del programa que trabajé pude asistir a congresos científicos diferentes, dictar conferencias a psicólogos, psiquiatras, sociólogos, antropólogos, periodistas, etc. Conoci a novelistas, escritores, periodistas, filósofos, políticos destacados que se encuentran en los prados de aquella Universidad.

Los profesores tienen dentro de la Universidad un lugar donde reciben sus alimentos, leen, discuten y se distraen. Un día estaba almorzando solo en una mesa del gran comedor cuando llegó un profesor quien muy cortésmente me preguntó si se podía sentar conmigo a lo que accedí gustosamente. Inmediatamente comenzamos a conversar, le dije quién era yo y a la vez le pregunté qué materias enseñaba a lo que me contestó que ninguna; le pregunté

France, Jacques describes his native Nimes as a city of 100,000, located in southern France near the Mediterranean. The province in which he lives is noted for its ideally pleasant weather, friendly people, and wine production.

He notes that the French are accustomed to having wine with their meals and drink not for alcoholic effect, but because the flavor of the liquor enhances the meal. Since people seldom drink to excess, alcoholism is not a problem in France.

Jacques' main interests concern the study of languages, history and economics. Here at the University of the Americas he is enrolled in a Spanish and in an anthropology course.

Before eventually returning to France, Jacques, who considers himself "independent and non-sedentary," hopes to extend his knowledge of languages by touring some Central and South American countries and visiting exotic places such as Tahiti and Japan.

## Soothsayers . . . .

(Continued from page 3)

visit the author in New York. Miss Chase predicted that Pam, who was on her way to Mexico, would stay much longer than she had intended and that she would make an important decision. Pam originally had planned to come to Mexico for a short vacation, but en route decided to major in international relations and therefore entered the University of the Americas. She expects to stay in Mexico for a year.

Upon arriving here she immediately sought out one Maria Louisa, a fortune teller, who reads cards. Pam says her cards are different from most she has seen as they have pictures of animals on the lower halves and miniature faces on the upper halves. With these cards Maria Louisa is able to predict one's future or to solve one's immediate problems.

"There is really nothing to tea leaves or cards," says Pam, "but through them the subconscious can manifest itself. As for the validity of fortune telling," she adds, "nobody has disproven it yet."

té entonces qué investigaba y me contestó que nada. Observando mi confusión me dijo: "Soy el Rector de la Universidad, nos da mucho gusto tenerle con nosotros".

Fue esta experiencia una de las tantas que hicieron mi estancia en ese vecino país, de lo más agradable y beneficiosa. Pude darme cuenta que nosotros también en México y en Latino América podemos llegar al nivel de profesionalismo que allá se vive, ya que nuestra causa, nuestras metas y aspiraciones y nuestros deseos son también con fines de preparar y guiar a la juventud estudiosa para convivir en armonía unos con otros.

## John Paddock . . . .

(Continued from page 3)

normally considered forbidden to archeologists: the feelings and motives of the people who created the material remains he studies.

Paddock also is concerned with the Mixtecs, producers of supremely refined polychrome pottery, metalwork, and stone carving.

John Paddock, besides being chairman of the anthropology department at UA, is president of the executive council of the Museo Frissel de Arte Zapoteca in Mitla.