



Educators Enrolled In Econ Group

Nine educators in the fields of economics, international relations and business administration, representing four countries, are currently attending the second annual workshop in the economic development of Mexico at the University of the Americas.

The seminar, inaugurated June 19 and ending July 22, covers a wide range of activities, including lectures, round tables, industrial plant visits and conferences with government officials.

Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, chairman of UA's economics department, is director of the workshop, assisted by Lic. Demetrio Bolaños as sub-director and staff members Zev Bairey, Richard Peck, John Leppelmeier (University of Florida) and Charles Yundt (University of Alabama).

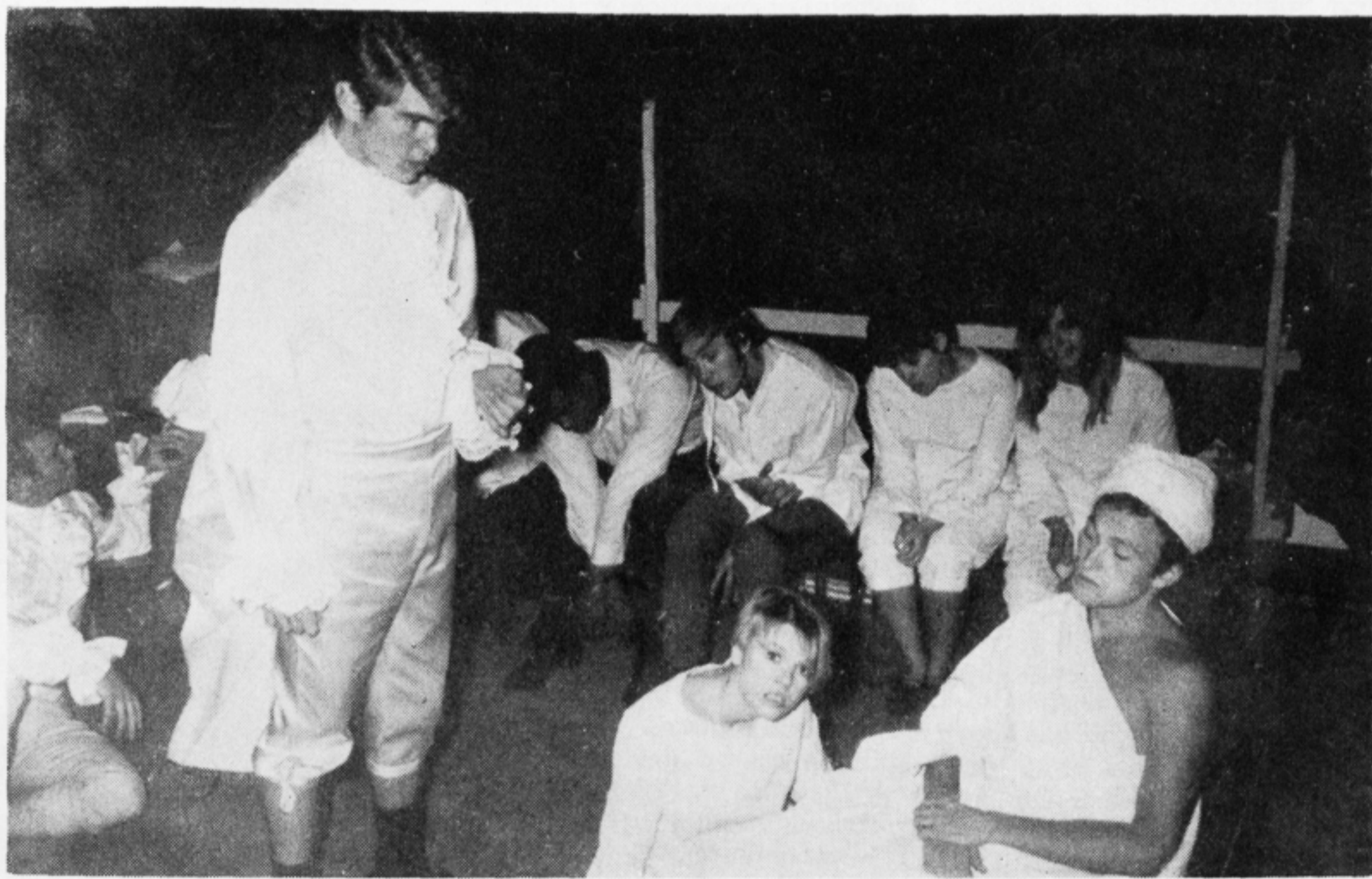
Translators are Armando Palerm of this city and Ravindra Parashar of New Delhi, India. Palerm is a graduate student at the university and Parashar is an economics instructor here.

Workshop participants from the United States are Veron L. Engberg, associate professor of business administration, University of Houston; Dilmus D. James, assistant professor of economics, University of Texas at El Paso; Douglass G. Norvell, fellow in agricultural economics, Texas A&M; Virgil G. Shepard, head of finance department, Lake Superior State College, Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.; J. A. Raffaele, professor, Drexel Institute of Technology, and Dr. John Walton, associate professor of sociology, Northwestern University.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, comes Lic. Ma. Sylvia Peralva C., socio-economic supervisor, social service faculty, J. Forá Provisoria College. Lic. José Lizardo Hernández R. is chief of research laboratory, economics department, University of Honduras, San Pedro, and Lic. Guillermo Saldarriaga G. is assistant professor of economics at Colegio San José, Barranquilla, Colombia.

During the five-week session the workshop is having an opportunity to meet with some of Mexico's prominent industrial and business leaders.

The field trips range from Bardi, D. M. National, Pemex, and Ford, to Industrial de San Cristobal, Vidriera Los Reyes, and Westclock.



Fenton Photo

INSANITY PERSONIFIED—Sade, played by Paul Rogers (left foreground) addresses Marat (Dewey Gallatin, right foreground) concerning the meaning of life and death within the context of the French Revolution, as other inmates of Charenton look on. The inmates, from left to right are played by Dino Hanes, Charles Smith, Walter Von Phaden, Kani Whitney, Eileen Connell and Christina Yakolbian.

Project Grant Puts Paddock In Oaxaca

Beginning this term, John Paddock of the department of anthropology will be working in Mitla, state of Oaxaca, for at least one and a half years on a special project. He retains his status as associate professor at UA.

The project, financed by an anonymous foundation grant, centers on the living habits of the residents of Oaxaca past and present, according to Paddock. Aspects of the study include a punched-card analysis of pre-conquest Mixtec historical accounts as to life then, and archeological digging, Paddock said.

Preparations for the historical analysis have been underway for about six months. Mrs. Emily Rabin, Paddock's research assistant, has been in Oaxaca programming the information contained in the Mixtec historical codices, Paddock said. The codices, "about half a dozen, depending on how you count them," range from 13 to 90 pages, each page with several scenes in pictographs with ideographs and dates, he added.

Paddock is highly optimistic concerning the work to be done in Mitla, and admits to hoping

"to publish a pile" concerning expected findings.

He also will be working closely with two other groups studying the area: "a big project" formerly financed by the Smithsonian Institute and now under the aegis of the National Science Foundation, and another group based in Mitla from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Both are archeological projects, the former studying the early periods in the entire Oaxaca Valley, and the latter the period just before the Spanish conquest in the neighboring mountains.

Both studies are under the direction of former students of Paddock here. The larger project is headed by Kent Flannery. The Vanderbilt project is headed by Ronald Spores.

On Wednesday, July 19, Dr. Paddock will be in Mexico City to speak on "El esplendor de los mixtecos," at 7 p.m. in the auditorium of the Museo Nacional de Antropología in Chapultepec Park. His lecture will be the fourth in a series of 15 lectures in Spanish to be given at the same time every Wednesday in the museum.

Fete Dr. Lindley

In honor of President D. Ray Lindley's fifth anniversary as UA president, a dinner will be given Thursday, July 20, at the University Club. The UA Board of Trustees will sponsor the affair.

AID Contract Signed By UA

Contracts were signed June 20 between the University of the Americas and the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. Government, providing for a grant of \$2 million (dollars).

The grant, first of its kind to be provided by AID for any university abroad, was applied for in July, 1964, and approved July, 1965. Money is earmarked for use in operational areas at UA's new \$10 million (dollars) campus to be constructed near Cholula in the state of Puebla.

Half of the total cost of the new plant, designed to accommodate initially 3,000 students with room for 2,000 more projected in a second phase, will be provided by the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation of Puebla.

This foundation was established by the late William Jenkins, long-time honorary U.S. Consul in Puebla.

Mad Men Mumble In New UA Drama

"Yeooooowww!!!! You're all NUTS!" —an understandable first reaction from anyone walking in on rehearsals for the upcoming production of "Marat/Sade." Jesús Urueta Theater, Puebla 292, is the place, July 25-31 are the dates and 8:30 is the time set for the most insane production in the history of the UA department of performing arts.

"The audience is really treated to two plays," explains guest director Alain Guilloton, a professional and one-time Columbia drama professor. "Marat/Sade" is a story about the inmates of the mental clinic of Charenton in post-revolutionary France, who are putting on a play of their own or "The Persecution and Assassination of John Paul Marat" under the direction of the Marquis De Sade.

Leading roles are handled by veterans in college drama. Dewey Gallatin portrays Marat—fifty-year old paranoid, suffering from a skin disease, who insists on spending most of his time in a bath tub. Gallatin played "Albert" in UA's production of "A Thousand Clowns." He held starring roles in "Dark of the Moon" and "You Can't Take It With You."

The Marquis De Sade, sixty-eight year-old playwright gone looney, is played by Paul Rogers. He may be remembered for his rendition of Murray in "A Thousand Clowns." Rogers brings a wide variety of experience to the role, having worked with the San Francisco Actors Workshop and the Oklahoma State Drama group.

Dino Hanes has finally kicked the bottle after his role as "Doc" in the spring quarter production "Sneaky Fitch." He is playing Duperret, an erotomaniac who is Corday's lover.

For the role of Corday the department is fortunate to have the talents of Indra Lakshmi Dindial, who is half Indian and French-Haitian, who claims New York as home.

The part of the Herald is played by Andy Jamieson. The Herald is the one connection with reality in this den of idiosyncracies. It is the responsibility of the Herald to keep the audience

informed when developments journey past the range of the normal psychedelic mind. Jamieson has worked with several groups in the States and participated in UA Summer Stock production of "The Man Who Came to Dinner" as Professor Metz.

Modestly claiming no experience is Kami Whitney who plays Simmone. As Simmone, Miss Whitney plays Marat's erratic nurse maid and mistress, given to throwing an occasional spastic attack while fishing bandages out of Marat's bath tub.

Straight-jacketed priest Jaques Roux is interpreted by Bob Reynolds, another newcomer to the drama group.

In all there are 38 persons involved in the cast of "Marat/Sade." Even the director of performing arts, Jerry Nagle, has gotten into the act. Playing Coulmier, the superintendent of this 'flogglotten' home for wayward minds, Nagle will be seen wearing pince-nez and carrying a walking stick as he sallies forth among the patients, making periodic proclamations and striking a Napoleonic pose whenever possible.

Stuck with the never-fully-appreciated-role of costume maker and set designer is Mrs. Jerry (Carol) Nagle. As if she didn't have enough to do, Mrs. Nagle has also accepted a part in the play as one of the singers—an ebullient body of four who assist audience understanding through song and pantomime.

Real blame for this whole affair must be cast directly on Peter Weiss, a German who wrote the play in his native language in 1965. The Royal Shakespeare Co. met with great success in England when they performed "Marat/Sade" and the show soon opened on Broadway. It was a continual sell-out and a movie has been made featuring the Royal Shakespeare Co. as cast members.

"Marat/Sade", as a historical political drama, will break an established tradition of comedy for the UA drama department. From the quality of the cast, direction, and the critical X-factor of enthusiasm which is definitely present, this play will rank as one of the most remembered presentations in UA history.

All students are encouraged to come. Admission is free to UA students and reservations may be made by calling 25-62-90.

Group Formed To Plan Move

To help meet the growing demands placed on UA administrators by the forthcoming Puebla move, a long-range planning commission has been created. The commission was activated last month and meets the third Friday of each month, dedicating itself to all aspects of policy planning, including academic, administrative and financial matters.

The commission will be directly responsible to the board of trustees. It is composed of 22 members, with Joe Sharp as chairman.



Fenton Photo

PASSING THE BUCK—As the last registration step, students count out dollar bills or fill out traveler's checks. One coed seems to be looking at the cash as though she wished she were on the receiving end of the paying process.

Courses Concerning Mexico Popular With Most Newcomers

Spanish language courses have proven the most popular with the 1141 summer students presently studying at the first summer session of the University of the Americas. The history of Mexico runs a close second.

The majority of the students are from Mexico, D. F., with Texas, California, New York, and Illinois supplying the next largest numbers in that order.

Students came from as far away as Denmark, Germany, England, Peru, Panama, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Canada.

The Mexican Way of Life Workshop conducted by Robert Vallejo is continuing in its seventh

year and has about 100 students. Lectures, conducted trips to archeological and historical sites and museums, social events, folk dancing, and conversational Spanish constitute the content of the program which carries nine quarter hours of college credit. High school students may earn nine quarter hours of deferred credit by participating.

There are 50 students participating in the Workshop in Mexican Culture conducted by Dean Dorothea Davis.

Groups from five colleges and universities in the United States are enrolled.

The colleges represented, the

number attending, and their directors are: San Diego State College, 36, Dr. Thomas Case; West Virginia Wesleyan College, nine, Dr. Fred Petersen; Western Kentucky University, 19, Mrs. H. J. Huey; MacMurry College of Jackson, Illinois, 11, Dr. Reade Haskamp; and Northern Illinois University, nine, Dr. Roland Ely.

A group from Denver University was organized in the states by Dr. Arturo Campa.

A former UA student, Nelson Tapon, organized a group of students from LaPeer High School in LaPeer, Michigan, who are also here this session.

Amid Chaos, Cheers, UA Drives To Puebla

Hijole mano! It's summer quarter—that chaotic array of academic assemblage which interrupts UA life as regular students leave the campus to an invasionary force of 800 transients—about 75% of the undergrad population.

Good things have been happening—for the most part. Profs Xirau, Greenleaf and Paddock are at it again publishing. Workshop groups are here from all over featuring some very distinguished leaders. AID money was finalized the other day and with the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation going the other half, the checkered flag is down and Puebla is goal to go. Even the three presidents have been busy, sorting out their own duties while calling for a faculty job study.

A Long Range University Planning Commission was created in May to hack at everything in general—sounds functional but official sessions are run only once per month.

UA is understandably excited about the Puebla move. One aspect that administrators particularly seem to enjoy discussing concerns the student orientation of the new unit. New designs in dormitories—featuring clusters of eight students—are aimed at doing away with the barracks atmosphere. Individual reading carrels have also been proposed. Presumably this feature would be available for evening use—reports are not yet in on the Cholula nite-life but one gathers that students will necessarily be driven closer to the "U" as a father figure. (Rumor has it that in Puebla "El Patio" on 16 de Septiembre swings after midnight but an official Collegian reporter hasn't been dispatched as yet.)

The future looks bright in Puebla, but at present it would seem that there is little chance for more than a superficial academic intercourse between us and UA. (Note: In international relations, one of the University's major departments, there has not been sufficient interest in the last two quarters to warrant an extracurricular organization. For shame!)

There is one area which has sprouted from University sown seeds which should be of great pride to the University—performing arts. Unbeknown to most, there is a spirit which exists in this open group which should do old father UA's heart good. A man-sized chunk of credit must go to interim-director Jerry Nagle for placing himself and his residence in the "leaning tower of Liverpool" at the level of any student with a desire to participate. The Collegian strongly urges students to judge for themselves when the new play opens. To be sure, many other areas come to mind which deserve honorable mention, art and anthro to name only two; but space (and mainly a limited point of view), prevent their mention here.

Summer Student Association blames its troubles on transients and lack of regulars. Perhaps it would be best to let sleeping things lie; yet, it might be of interest to point out that one of the titular heads of same is not even enrolled for classes, (whatever happened to the yearbooks anyway?) while another would seem to be out of town a great deal. Even so this trio managed singlehandedly to swing one "helluva" party for the students a few weeks back. (Considering the free refreshments, the 3,000 plus peso loss would seem minimal, but would be surprised to see that happen again soon!)

With this session closing rapidly, it might be apropos to comment on the line being handed out by far too many teachers about students putting everything off till the last minute. Would seem that some instructors might do well to heed their own advice. We have all seen the most elaborate course plans scrapped as the well meaning prof tries to cram half the course into two or three weeks. Hats off to James Hamon, the most organized prof we know.

Finally the Collegian wishes to congratulate President D. Ray Lindley—soon to be honored at a University Club dinner—for completion of his fifth year as UA President. Dr. Lindley has been instrumental in securing AID and Jenkins Foundation assistance. Congrats Dr. Lindley!

—FENTON

PRESENTING MEXICO By Marilú Pease



SAN JUAN DE ULUA

A childhood memory which sometimes comes to haunt me is the time when I was first taken to visit the Fort of San Juan Ulua, in Veracruz. As we walked along a sunny passageway, I felt something clutch the hem of my dress. Looking down, I saw a hand protruding from an iron grill set in a wall close to the ground. It held a tiny monkey carved from a peach pit, the tail curling up towards the animal's head. A whining voice begged a few coins in exchange for the carving.

Making these tiny works of art was the only means by which the unfortunate prisoners could earn a few cents to slightly ease their terrible situation.

Many were those who spent

long years there in darkness and dampness—not only common criminals such as pickpockets, and burglars but also people of fame such as Fray Servando Teresa de Mier the Restless, and Mexico's Robin Hood—Chucho el Roto, who stole from the wealthy to help the poor. And during Mexico's 1910 revolution, many politicians and military personnel languished there.

No longer is this infamous place used as a prison, and its value as a military outpost has come to an end. Now the rocky reef on which it was built is joined to the mainland by a causeway, and its only inhabitant is the caretaker. Visitors are welcome to observe this silent reminder of Spain's once great military might and cruelty towards her enemies.



Randy Lawton
President



Ellicita De Votie
Secretary



Donny Wiggins
V-President

Dear Students:

Although we aren't succeeding in producing beautiful and continuous sunny weather for the new students this summer, and we won't be inciting controversial and exciting political issues on campus, the student association welcomes all new students to the University of the Americas and places itself at their service.

We are here to help all students to the best of our abilities and we would be pleased if you would come to us with any

problems or suggestions you might have.

Students with questions or conflicts can contact members of the association in the S.A. office from 11:00 to 12:00 Monday through Friday, or on the campus at other times. If we don't meet you via official channels, we hope to get to know you all informally during one of the many mass migrations to Acapulco. Have fun this summer!

The Student Association

'Moe' Williams Appointed Coach Of Top Local Team

Morris "Moe" Williams, former basketball coach at the University of the Americas, has been appointed head coach of the Federal District championship Comunicaciones basketball team.

In five years of coaching at the University of the Americas, Williams took the UA team to eight tournament championships. In 1965 he led the juvenile team of the Club de Portevil Israelita

to the Mexico City Championships.

Williams replaced Jorge Cardiel who headed the Comunicaciones team to six Federal District crowns in the past eight years.

"I'm building the team up again," Moe stated. "I'm optimistic about winning the district championship. I've had tough assignments before, and I can get my boys in winning form this time, too," he added.

Inquiring Reporter

'Collegian' Inquires 'When UA Moves, How About You?'

By Mike Madigan

In 1969, the University of the Americas will move to a 10 million dollar university complex to be constructed on a 175 acre site near the outskirts of Puebla. The new University of the Americas will include dormitories and is planned to accommodate 3,000 students. The future goal is to have 5,000. The new school will have a complete graduate program and include almost every major field of study.

Because of this move, the inquiring reporter is interested in learning the students' reaction to the question, "Would you attend the University of the Americas if it were located in Puebla?"

"The school is too inconvenient for Mexico City residents already," commented Susan Karl, who has been living in the capital for a year. "It would be impossible for the City's residents to commute to Puebla."

Although Ned Muñoz thinks that it is a good idea for the University to have a new campus, he thinks that the school is moving too far away. The 23-year-old Mexico City resident comments, "Puebla does not have as much to offer as Mexico City. Therefore, not as many U.S. students will attend. Also the move will hinder further study for businessmen, because they will not have all the chances for practical application that Mexico City offers."

Nancy Martin, a sophomore Spanish major at SMU in Dallas, stated that the primary reason for coming to school in Mexico is education. But she added, "When people leave the States, usually they are

interested in seeing and visiting places that can't be found anywhere else, and Puebla would not have these things to offer."

Earl Larson, who is currently concentrating on Latin American affairs and economics, feels that the move to Puebla is a very important one. "The University of the Americas in Mexico City has a tendency to lessen the learning of the language because in this city many people speak English. A city like Puebla is more Mexican than Mexico City. Puebla will give a person more of a chance to get the feel of Latin America."

Social life is important, too, says 21-year-old Bruce Cameron from Dallas. "Most people from the States who attend the University of the Americas come to have fun as well as to study. Social life in Puebla would be, needless to say, lacking."

Vicki Gasché from Victoria, Texas, thinks that living in a home with a Spanish-speaking family is the best way to learn the language. "I feel that the new dormitories at Puebla will take away this stimulus. Also Mexican homes offer great opportunity for social life outside the school."

Tog George, a senior Spanish major at SMU thinks that Mexico City is more stimulating. "Although my trip to Mexico City is primarily for academic reasons I do enjoy the museums, theaters, and other cultural activities of Mexico City. "In contrast to Mexico City, Puebla does not measure up to the vast interests which exist here in Mexico City. "Therefore I would rather go to school in Mexico City than in Puebla."



Karl



Cameron



George



Martin

A Professor Speaks

Drama Prof Views Medley Of Mexico

By Jerry Nagle

Interim Head of the Performing Arts Department

You know, it is highly risky to ask a teacher to write an article about whatever he wishes. You are liable to end up with a harangue on the sociological implications of the nesting habits of the three-footed Parfa-

ganus or battle cries such as... "Anthropologists unite, today Cholula... tomorrow the world!" "Let us seek wisdom of our peers" "Why the year 1974 for the Performing Arts Center?" "The modern poet expresses inner beauty... let him!" (I..bu-babi% am..aaaaaaa... \$\$\$ I...28765 45%—('be...¼¢ 23\$ xxxx() a GUNKIEjijijii.) Soooo, rather than fall into the obvious pitfalls, I have decided to limit myself to general impressions of Mexico.

Mexico is a pair of tire tread sandals from Cuernavaca. It is a hammock swaying in the ocean breeze with the smell of salt water and sand. It is the National

Anthropological Museum. It is the Wednesday boxing at the Arena Coliseo with the mafia betting wildly and gesticulating while the police look on stoically.

It is the smell and taste of a thousand delicious tacos. It is the kamikazi pilots zeroing-in on hapless tourists at the glorietas. It is Mexican beer... the nectar of the gods. It is a "bronca" at a soccer game. It is the view from my eighth floor apartment.

It is the loneliness and sentimentality of a "canción ranchera." It is Chapultepec park, a family haven. It is high-strung thoroughbred thundering down the stretch. It is Catholicism and all it represents. It is Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz. It is the grace and beauty of the Ballet Folklorico. It is the "Porra" at the bull-fights. It is "Juan Derecho" or Chucho Salinas and Hector Lechuga on the TV. It is night life with flashy shows and dramatic singers. It is "gringo gulch." Mexico is a combination of the traditional and the progressive. It is raw passion and cool intellectualism.

To the summer session students I would say... stay loose, play it cool, don't judge, experience, do not be too quick to give or take offense.

Anthro Department Produces Journal

"Teotihuacan and After" is the general topic of the four essays contained in the recently published joint issue of the department of anthropology's learned journal, *Mesoamerican Notes*.

The 211-page magazine contains issues seven and eight. In it, there is an essay by Robert E.L. Chadwick on "The 'Olmeca-Xicallanca' of Teotihuacan," which advances the theory that Mixtecs participated early in the cultures of Teotihuacan and Tula, and by Will T. Levey on "Early Teotihuacan: an Achieving Society," which analyzes ceramics in an attempt to detect the rise and fall of vitality in Teotihuacan culture.

Also, is included an essay by Frank W. Moore on "An Excavation at Tetitla, Teotihuacan," which tells of the excavation of a place at Teotihuacan, and one by Evelyn C. Rattray on "An Archeological and Stylistic Study of Coyotlatelco Pottery," which traces a segment of native culture in the period of the huge center at Teotihuacan.

Mrs. Rattray served as managing editor for the issue, with student assistance from Estelle Keller, Joseph Mogor, Andrea Wakefield and Iris Hart. All of

the essays were taken from theses written for this university.

Mesoamerican Notes is an occasional publication first issued in 1950. The issue previous to the present one was published late in 1965.

25 Educators To Study Here On U.S. Grant

For the third successive summer, the University of the Americas is host to a group of 25 U.S. educators studying in Mexico under a program set up by the Fulbright-Hays Act for international education.

The 25 are specialists in history, geography or international relations. They will spend two weeks touring historical areas of Mexico, including the city of Mérida, Yucatán; Morelia, Michoacán; Querétaro, Querétaro; and the city of Mexico. Afterward, the teachers will study at UA for the five-week second summer session.

Mrs. Helia Box, assistant professor of Spanish at UA, is in charge of the program.

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Fenton Photo

SET FOR SHOW—Howard Crist, who is teaching film making this summer at the University of the Americas, adjusts a projector for a private showing. Crist will aid students making a short movie in the second summer session.

Flick Making Course Given

"First we're doing everything we can to envision a film; then we'll make one," said Howard Crist. He is teaching film making at UA this summer, and his class is scheduled to make a movie in the second summer session.

Crist's program is split between courses in the first and second summer sessions. Enrollment in the first part of the program is not required for enrollment in the second, according to Crist.

The film to be made "will be short — perhaps 20 minutes," said Crist. "We're going to try to use a student-written script for the film," he added.

Crist himself is a student of film making. He is in the third year of a program in direction at the National University of Mexico.

"The first two years are a general program for people studying for work in the film industry. It's in the third year that specialization begins. For direction, it's a five-year program," Crist explained.

"I'm trying to give the students a taste of what film making is. That's all you can do in 10 weeks," Crist stated.

But studying at a university isn't the only way to learn about film making, according to Crist. When asked what is the best preparation for film making, he replied, "Go to the movies."

Joysmith Teaching Plastic Paint Use

"I'm trying to help the student see the absolute basic difference between oils and plastic paints," said Toby Joysmith. An assistant professor of applied arts at UA, Joysmith was referring to two jointly held courses he is teaching this session entitled "Synthetic Media 410 and 510."

The courses are to aid the student in his understanding of acrylic plastic paints, Joysmith said.

"These plastics really are quite new, but they're the rage now in the states," he added.

According to Joysmith, the first acrylic paints were developed 10 to 15 years ago, but until about five years ago, the paints were poor, often falling from their canvases after a few years. "Some of Siqueiros' paintings downtown suffered this way," Joysmith said.

The works made in the class follow a general pattern set up by Joysmith so that the paintings and painting-collages "can be judged on a fairly equal basis," he said.

"Acrylic paints are highly transparent, can render textures easily, and readily accept foreign matter into their substance for the purpose of making collages and changing texture," according to

Joysmith.

The technique, not the inspiration used, is the important point in this class, Joysmith said. According to him, "Art cannot be taught; what can be taught is method, technique and the problems artists face.

"If you have nothing to say, it doesn't matter whether you use oils or plastics or whatever. But if you do have something to say, it helps to know how to say it," Joysmith stated.

"Today, the plastic paints are made by chemists specializing in the field, and a painter can have confidence that what he puts on canvas will stay there," Joysmith said.

"This course in experimental plastics is complemented very nicely by another course I teach that shows the students how to use plastics as though they were oils, so that he has a choice," Joysmith continued.

"It used to be a puzzle how to paint a work in a 17th Century style in just five or ten weeks, because the paint dried too slowly. Now, because the plastics dry in 20 minutes or so, we can do upwards of six 'Rubens' or 'Rembrandts' in a single course," Joysmith said.

Music Classes Set

Bernard Krainis, one of the world's leading recorder players, will direct two one-week music summer sessions co-sponsored by the University of the Americas at *The Hacienda San Francisco Cuadra* in Taxco. The first session is scheduled from August 6 to 12, and the second from August 13 to 19.

The recorder, a foot-long wooden pipe with seven holes for fingers and one for the thumb, is undergoing a rapid rise in popularity.

Members of the workshop's faculty include Morris Newman, an internationally known virtuoso, Jean Hakes, an associate professor of music at Brooklyn College, New York; Eric Leber, director

for recorder of the Country Dance Society in Massachusetts; Gene Cady de Gerzso, UA counselor for music and director of the Mexico City Chamber Singers, and Jaime Gonzalez, who teaches music at UA.

The program is the second of the two music summer sessions. The first, which began on June 14, is being held on the UA campus, and will continue until July 19. Instructors are Mrs. Gerzso and Erika Kubacesek.

The course includes madrigal literature of the English, Italian, German and France-Flemish schools. A survey of the music of the Americas is also being given beginning with Pre-Columbian music.

Dr. Wolfman Elected

Officers recently elected unanimously by the University of the Americas Chapter of The American Association of University Professors are: Dr. Daniel Wolfman, president; Dr. Douglas Carmichael, vice-president; and Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, secretary-treasurer.

Science Class To Hear Talks

An experiment intended to show the relationship of all knowledge is being initiated by Marvin Bank in his Science 110 classes. The experiment will affect 25 students at UA.

Professors from the department of anthropology, history, psychology, and biology will give talks to the science classes expressing the relationship of their fields to physical science.

Night Classes Enroll Many

According to William Rodgers, director of special programs, there are 150 students enrolled in UA professional courses being given at night. Eighty-five percent of the group are Mexicans, generally businessmen, who wish to increase their proficiency in such areas as industrial management, economic planning and educational proficiency.

Also making the trip up to kilometer 16 at night are 45 students enrolled for a Master's degree in business administration. These 45 students are part of the regular University program.

UAers Hear Bennett

Dr. W. R. Bennett of the University of Alabama recently lectured to the faculty and graduate students of the University of the Americas International Business Center in the home of Jorge Niladoms.

Hosted by the head of the International Business Center, Dr. Melvin McMichael, Dr. Bennett discussed current thoughts in marketing with emphasis on Latin American countries.

Art Class Views Private Pre-Columbian Collection

By Glenn Reitze

After you've seen Mexico's National Museum of Anthropology, what next?

Approximately a half dozen students in Art History 595, Masterpieces in Mexico, have found that some of the most exciting collections of art in Mexico are those owned by individuals. The class has had the rare opportunity of seeing some of the best of these collections.

Conducted by UA Associate Professor Merle Wachter, who is chairman for fine arts here, the group scheduled visits to seven private and three public art collections.

Most of the private collections were in the homes of their owners. Two of the visits early in the course were to the Mexico City home of Josue and Jacqueline Saenz, who have one of the world's finest collections of Meso-American pre-Columbian art, and to Dr. Alvaro Carrillo Gill's private gallery of 20th Century Mexican art in an office building near San Angel in Mexico City.

The works assembled by the

Saenz compare favorably in range and quality to those of the world's largest museums. There are man-size god figures from Oaxaca, brilliantly molded statuettes from Chiapas, beautiful pieces of sculpture from both coasts, and an awesome array of superb animal figures from the many cultures of ancient Mexico and Guatemala.

The works of pre-Columbian art in the Saenz Collection number in the hundreds, many of which are among the finest of their type ever found.

The most striking items in the collection of Dr. Gill are several oil paintings from the cubistic period of Diego Rivera; a large group of paintings by the contemporary Mexican artist Gunther Gerzso, and huge ink drawings by another well known artist, Nishisawa.

Rivera, later famous for his Mexican nationalistic paintings and murals, painted the cubistic works in Paris in the teens of this century. They display a thorough understanding of the concepts of cubism, and in many ways, particularly in aspects of coloration, are more successful

than those of the men far better known for painting in this manner.

Also in the collection are several fine etchings and lithographs by Rivera.

The Gerzsos suggest both synthetic cubism and minor aspects of surrealism in the early paintings, and use a sort of minimal abstract expressionism in the later works, apparently of acrylic plastic paint with imbedded sand.

The Nishisawa drawings and paintings utilize figurative fragments massed to create semi-abstract patterns. Arms, legs, parts of torsos are spun into twisted clouds through bold, strong drawing with an ink-laden brush.

In addition to visiting private collections, the class has had some lecture periods in preparation, and scheduled visits to the National Museum of Anthropology, the Museum of Modern Art in Mexico City, and the Pinacoteca Virreinal, located on Dr. Mora Street near the Alameda in Mexico City. The Pinacoteca, in what formerly was a Dieguinos (reformed Franciscan) monastery, displays art of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries.

Smorgasbords, Cold Winters Recalled By Swedish Girl

By Patricia Hoag

Students at the University of the Americas may think their exams are difficult, but they have not suffered through the rigorous experience of finals taken by students in Sweden, according to Christina Hornell who has spent most of her life there and is now a junior at UA.

Christina was born and raised in a small town in southern Sweden named Lidingo, but now is living with her family in Mexico.

Students in Swedish schools study English for eight or nine years, and Christina speaks English, Spanish, and Swedish fluently.

Class attendance is not required in Sweden. "No one cares if you go to class or not but if you don't, you know you'll never pass those finals," she said.

There is no poverty in Sweden, but taxes are extremely high. "As a matter of fact, we import many laborers from southern Europe."

Christina says, for instance, that a dentist can make a large amount of money if he works all year, but his taxes would be so high that instead he works half a year and may travel the rest of the time.

A Swedish smorgasbord differs from the imitations found in other countries, Christina said. Served mostly at Christmas, a smorgasbord is composed of herring, sausages, crisp bread, goat cheese and butter, ham, tongue, applesauce, and other Swedish dishes. "We also have a beet and herring salad which is just awful, but we always have it, nevertheless."

"What I miss most about Sweden is the change of seasons," reflects Christina. The last day of April, when everyone has raked up the leaves in the gardens, each house has a bonfire while students celebrate by singing songs.

"And, oh, it's so hard to get up on the winter mornings, for it is light only seven hours of the day," she added.

"There is less hypocrisy in Sweden than in Mexico or the States," says Christina. "The responsibility of pre-marital relationships is taken on by the individual in Sweden. And from what I read in magazines, I think the United States is heading toward this same trend."



Fenton Photo

TWO CULTURES—Christina Hornell smiles as she relates anecdotes of her life in Sweden and in Mexico. The UA junior speaks three languages fluently and two others to a lesser degree.

Scuba Diver Drowns In Treasure Search

The Collegian joins with the administration, faculty and student body in expressing deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Palmer of Orlando, Florida, whose son Vincent, Jr. drowned in Lake Tequesquitengo, July 8.

Vincent Jr., age 20, a junior at the University of the Americas, drowned while looking for the treasure said to be hidden in a church below the water. Witnesses stated that Palmer, using aqua-lung equipment, dived about six times before he failed to come up again.

Palmer's body was found on July 10 by Red Cross divers. It was speculated that Palmer became entangled in the heavy vegetation during his last descent into the lake.

The submerged Temple is in the center of the lake at a depth of about 30 meters. The temple was submerged when the lake was built and, the natives say, its mystical bells can be heard ringing on occasions.

Palmer was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He attended high school in Winter Park, Florida. And before coming to the University of the Americas in 1966, he attended Orlando Junior College in Orlando, Florida. Palmer, an excellent diver, was on the expedition that broke the world's depth record for diving on compressed air.

UAers Tour Five Areas In Mexico

By Betty Gersten



Marilú Pease Photo

FLOATING GARDENS—A resident of Xochimilco paddles a produce-laden canoe along one of the area's famous canals. Students from UA visited the canal in one of five tours in the first summer session this year. The same tours are to be repeated in the second session.

Xochimilco, said to be the site of one of the original tribal settlements in the Valley of Mexico, was visited Sunday in the final university tour of the first summer session.

Five tours were sponsored by UA in the first summer session, and each of these will be repeated in the second session.

A series of canals dating from pre-Hispanic days cross the Xochimilco area, and the UA students took flower-bedecked boats down some of them. The boats (or small barges) are pushed with poles.

The canals are valuable because of the irrigation they permit, and because they provide a ready means for transportation of heavy goods. A misapprehension by the Spanish caused the area to become known as the "floating gardens."

The Mexican Government today is having two of the waterways cleared for the rowing events of the coming Olympic.

The first University tour this session was to the pyramids at Teotihuacan, a huge site north of Mexico City. Sixty-five optimistic climbers reportedly attempted to climb one or another of the major pyramids, but not all made it to the top.

The second tour was to the Pacific Coast resort of Acapulco.

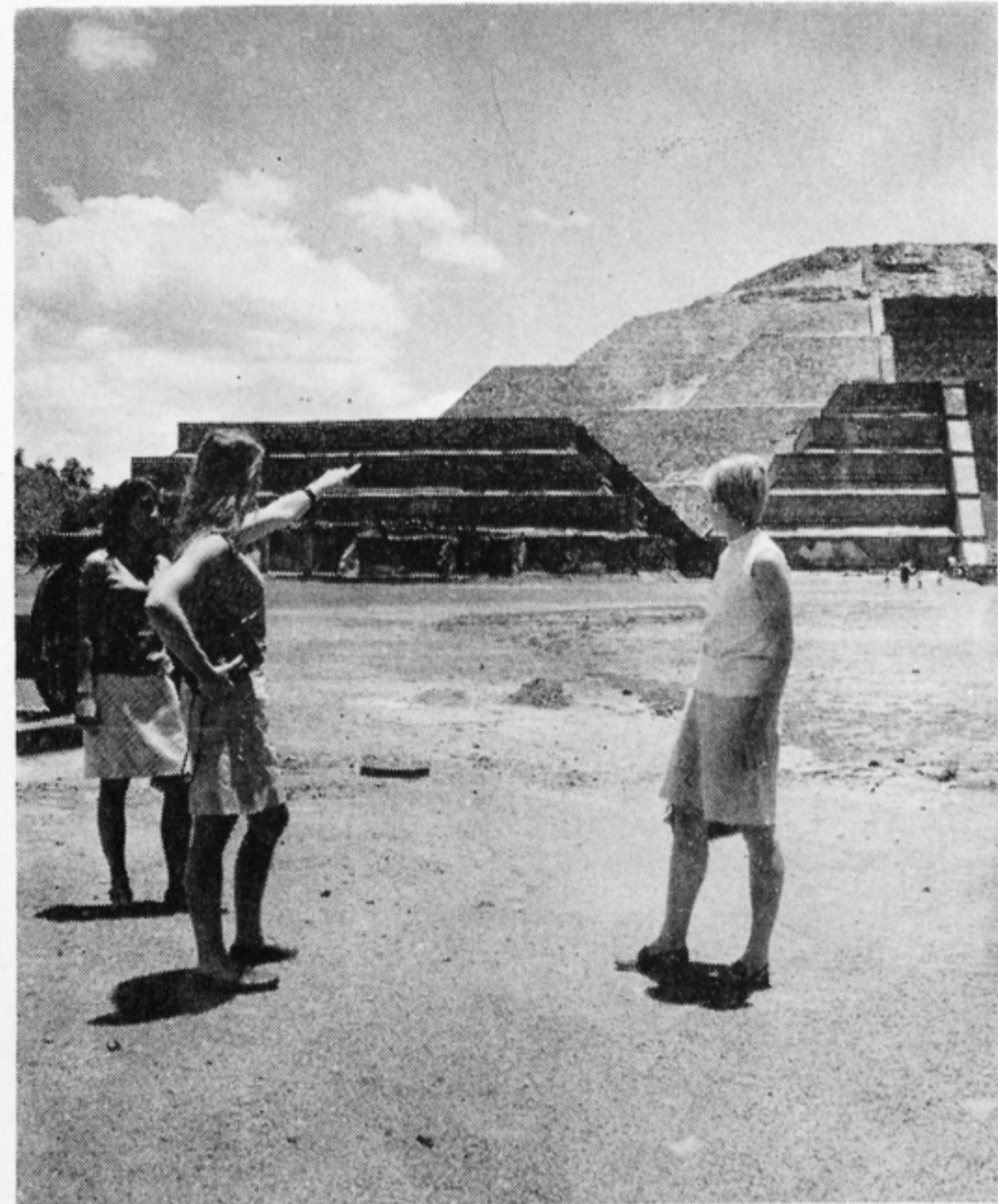
The city, known for its beach parties, boat rides, night clubs, and pretty U.S. "gringas," was visited basically for recreation. The only planned activity was a tour of the Bay of Acapulco on the yacht "Fiesta."

The third tour was to the state of Oaxaca in the south of Mexico. The state is known for its archeological sites, gold jewelry, and white cheese dried in strips and rolled into balls resembling and white cheese dried in strips and rolled into balls resembling wool yarn.

Scheduled for the Oaxaca trip were visits to the archeological zone of Monte Alban, to the textile factory Casa Bena, and the market in the city of Oaxaca, the largest Indian market in the Western Hemisphere. One of the most interesting visits was to Coyotepec, known for the making of black pottery. The group also stopped at the 16th Century monastery at Yanhuítlan.

The fourth trip was to the lake-side community of Patzcuaro in the state of Morelia. The main attractions there are the fishing boats used on the lake. These carry nets that give the crafts a butterfly appearance.

The group also visited the UNESCO school for people from underdeveloped countries wishing to learn how to aid their nations, and the copper mine "Santa Clara de Cobre," from which metal is obtained for local manufacture. Nearly all of the people from Patzcuaro are said to be engaged in the making of copper articles. A boat trip to Janitzio Island in Lake Patzcuaro also was included.



Fenton Photo

LUNAR POINTER—Hilary Burdick, center, points toward the top of the Pyramid of the Moon during a UA-sponsored tour to the archeological site of Teotihuacan, just north of Mexico City. At left is Collegian reporter Judi Collins. At right is Diane Seaman.

'City Of Gods' Once Among Largest Cities

By Judi Collins

Teotihuacan, the "place where gods gathered to create the world," was one of two stops scheduled on the coordinated tour taken this term by UA's Workshop on Mexican Culture.

The workshop is directed by Mrs. Dorothea Davis, dean of women, and by assistant director, J. R. (Andy) Esquivel. The second of six such coordinated tours to be taken by the workshop, the trip was attended by ninety-five students, and included a short stop at the Basilica de Guadalupe, an elaborate baroque shrine which is named after the Virgin Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico.

According to the history of the shrine, on December 9, 1531, an Indian boy, Juan Diego, was said to have been walking near the site on which the shrine stands today when the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared to him and commanded that he go to the bishop to request that he build a temple to her on that spot. As proof of Juan's divine purpose, the Virgin gave him a bouquet of roses. Juan wrapped them in his *tilma*, a cloak made of cactus fiber, and went to see the bishop, who had requested proof of Juan's story. When Juan opened his cloak before the bishop, however, there were no roses, but a painting of the Virgin of Guadalupe upon the fiber of Juan's *tilma*. The bishop, convinced of the image's divine command, ordered a shrine to be built immediately.

From the Shrine of Guadalupe, the group went to a much older religious site of another people, the pyramids of Teotihuacan. Teotihuacan was inhabited by an unnamed group of Indians from about 200 B.C. to 900 A.D. Archeologists estimate the city had a population of about 100,000. This figure is considerably larger than any population statistic for the large cities in Europe of that date.

Teotihuacan has long remained a sacred city for the Indians of the Valley of Mexico. An ancient Indian legend states that the world was destroyed four times through natural disasters, and that after the fourth destruction, all the gods of the universe gathered at Teotihuacan to re-

create the world. Even as late as 1450, when Teotihuacan was in ruins, Moctezuma, the Aztec ruler, is said to have made pilgrimages on foot to this sacred city.

An elaborate religious hierarchy was probably the base of social organization in ancient Teotihuacan. Ornate palaces and the Pyramids of the Sun and of the Moon are all that remain of this once bustling city.

Archeologists believe the religious rulers of the city lived in palaces such as the Palace of the Butterflies and the Palace of the Plumed Serpent. It is believed the supreme ruler and high priest of the city may have lived in the *Ciudadela*, a high-walled courtyard which contains two smaller pyramids, superimposed one on the other.

Today, the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon still keep their patient watch over the smaller palaces and pyramids of the city. The Pyramid of the Sun is the larger of the two great structures. It is 210 feet high, 735 feet wide at its base, and contains more than a million cubic yards of brick. At one time it was covered with brilliantly colored murals depicting religious scenes. The climb to its top is equal to a climb to the top floor of a twenty-story building.

For students who would like further information on the city of Teotihuacan, Mrs. Evelyn Rattray, UA anthropology department lecturer, will give two talks on that subject at the Instituto Mexicano Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales, Calle Hamburgo 115.

The first lecture will be "Teotihuacan, City of Gods," at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 26. The second will be "Teotihuacan, City of Men," on July 28 at the same hour.

The UA Culture Workshop field trip to Teotihuacan will be repeated in the second summer session on August 1. Other guided tours are to be repeated in the second session are to Mexico City's Central Zone; the Federal Housing Project; the Juarez School; Tula and Tepotzotlan, and the U. S. Embassy and the Mexican North-American Cultural Institute. All tours will be preceded by lectures and instructions in the Workshop class.

New UA Anthropology Head Predicts Culture Control

By Judi Collins

Is anthropology dead? Not for Dr. Charles E. Mann, former UA student who has returned with an impressive array of accomplishments to become the new chairman of the University's anthropology department.

The appointment is a rotating chairmanship, and a new man is appointed every two to three years. Dr. Mann was made chairman in early June of this year.

Dr. Mann emanates enthusiasm for his subject. He explained that the main purpose of anthropology (or any other science) is "to understand and, where possible, direct modern culture change in the light of study of past cultures and events. The day may come," Mann believes, "when anthropologists will understand enough about culture to predict and eventually control the movements of whole cultures."

An advocate of culturally directed science, Mann is quick to point out the disastrous effects

such a power might have if it were concentrated in the wrong hands.

A native of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Dr. Mann started his career as a journalist in the U. S. Naval Reserve, and then worked for a while in the commercial world. After eight years of journalism, Mann came to the University of the Americas to study anthropology. He graduated *cum laude* in March, 1957, with a B. A. in anthropology, and then continued studying here to obtain an M.A. in anthropology in December, 1958.

At Stanford University early in 1965, Mann received his Ph. D., and a few months later, in 1966, he was appointed to an associate professorship at San Diego State College, where he taught for five years until he resigned to join the UA faculty.

At San Diego State, his activities included the chairmanship of the Latin American Studies program, directorship of summer sessions in Mexico City, and mem-

bership of the Board of Directors of the Inter-America Institute of the California State Colleges.

"We are glad to be back in Mexico," said Mann, speaking for himself and his wife, Frances, as well as for his daughter, Cheryl, aged 17.

Some changes in the anthropology department will be taking place under Dr. Mann's leadership. There will be additional emphasis on ethnology and social anthropology, partly because of student demand, and partly because Mann feels that the department would benefit from a greater emphasis upon these areas.

Dr. Mann's publication plans include two monographs in ethnography and one book. He is writing ethnographic studies of the Lowland Mixe Indians, and of a semi-mestizo cultural group in Chiapas. He hopes to have his book, *Introduction to Culture Change*, finished before the end of this year for publication either by Holt, Rinehart and Winston or Appleton Century Croft.

An enthusiastic supporter of moving the University to Puebla, Dr. Mann foresees great growth for the department of anthropology at that site. As Puebla is situated close to native Indian cultures, there will be an excellent opportunity for studies in social anthropology.

"The anthropology department is well on its way to being one of the best departments in the Western Hemisphere," Mann stated. About ninety percent of the anthropology students who obtain their master's degrees from UA go on to get their doctorates.

Also, many of the newer, respected names in anthropology are graduates of the University of the Americas. With this distinguished background, and with high expectations for the culture, Mann anticipates the department "some day may be, and be recognized as, one of the world's foremost schools of anthropology."

Ferraro Will Work In Reno

After five years of teaching at the University of the Americas, Joseph Ferraro, assistant professor of philosophy, is heading for Reno, Nevada—to teach.

"Socrates" Ferraro, renowned for his persistent and insistent use of a question and answer method of teaching, has accepted a contract to teach beginning this fall at the University of Nevada.

He expects to receive his doctorate in philosophy from the National University of Mexico this summer.

Long interested in the interplay of theology with secular life, Ferraro's Master's thesis was on "The Influence of the French Enlightenment on the Separation of Church and State in Mexico." Later, for his Licenciado, he studied and wrote about Hegelian dialectics and the views of similarity between the views of society of Karl Marx and St. Thomas Aquinas.

For his doctoral thesis, he turned to the more exclusively otherworldly writing on "Theological Virtues in the Doctrine of John of the Cross."

Arts Prof To Speak In U.S.

Merle Wachter head of the art department, will not be teaching at UA in the second summer session, but will be lecturing at the Peninsula School of Arts in Fish Creek, Wisconsin. Several other talks by Wachter also are scheduled in the Midwest and East of the United States.

Pre-Columbian art and methods of using lighting for art will be Wachter's lecture topics. He has been studying and practicing the use of direct lighting as art for about 20 years, and has conducted classes here on the subject.



Fenton Photo

JOINS DEPARTMENT—Dr. Charles E. Mann explains his objectives shortly after joining the UA department of anthropology as chairman. A social anthropologist, he states he hopes to bring additional emphasis here to ethnological aspects of anthropology.