

# New Campus Construction Begins

Construction has begun on the University of the Americas' new eight million-dollar Puebla campus. University President Dr. D. Ray Lindley recently announced the letting of bids and beginning of the first phase of construction at a cost of approximately four million dollars.

"We feel very good about it," Dr. Lindley added, "because the bids on this portion are 560,000 dollars below the architects' original estimate."

The Building Committee of the Board of Trustees — George Mc Laughlin, chairman; Emmet Goodrich and Ladislao Lopez-Negrete — studied bids from five construction companies and awarded the initial contract to Técnicos Asociados, S. A. (TASA) and S. G. Construcciones. The two Mex-

ican companies will join in the first phase of construction, which includes the administration building, men's and women's dormitories, the University Center, the Technological Institute, liberal arts and business administration buildings, the Learning Resources Building (which includes the library), maintenance building, lecture center and campus utilities.

The second phase of construction, to start sometime in the spring, will be completed concurrently with the buildings already begun. Target date for completion of all construction, Dr. Lindley said, is March 15, 1970. Bids are now being studied on this second phase, Dr. Lindley said, which will include a multi-purpose coliseum, faculty housing,

renovation of a 200-year old hacienda into the Fine Arts Center and the anthropology department, land and site development and architects' fees. This is expected to cost approximately another four million dollars, Dr. Lindley said.

The exact date of the move from Mexico City to Puebla is still indefinite, he added, "but it looks as though the move will take place in time for the first summer session, 1970."

Giffels & Rossetti, Inc., of Detroit developed the master plan and preliminary drawings, and Giffels, Rossetti, Adam and Aguado, S. A. of Mexico City provided the construction drawings. "The architecture will be essentially Puebla Colonial," Dr.

Lindley said, "with facades composed largely of brick tile and marble."

The hacienda, with its courtyards and plazas, will provide the focal point of the campus. Dormitories are planned to house 800 men and women of the projected enrollment of 5,000 students. Parking for 2,500 cars is also planned.

The area in which the campus is located is rich in Mexican history. Nearby is the village of Cholula, which was once a holy city of the Aztecs. Between the village and the campus site is the Cholula pyramid, one of the largest of Pre-Columbian America. The campus was designed to take advantage of the visual impact that the pyramid has on the surrounding countryside.

UNIVERSITY OF  
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Collegian

## 'Life' Features Painting By UA Professor Belain

Life magazine will reproduce a painting by Prof. Fernando Belain of the University of the Americas early next year.

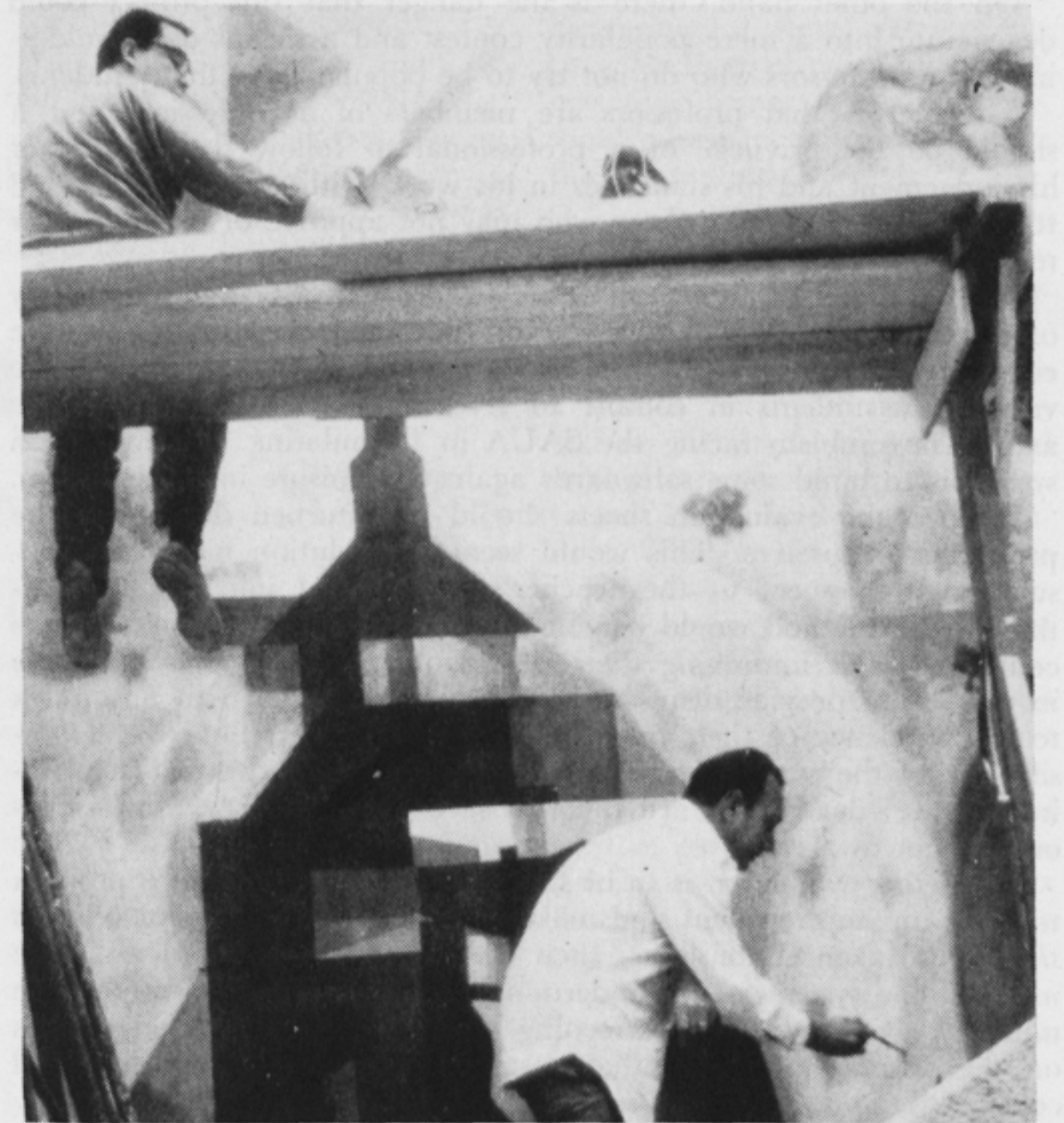
International Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York originally commissioned Belain to do the painting which will appear in the international magazine. He was selected from a group of well-known Mexican artists on the merits of his work and with the recommendation of Merle Wichter, chairman of the UA art department.

I.T.T. is selecting one artist from each country of the world to produce paintings dealing with communications. The works, which are now being assembled, will shortly be sent on world tour. Belain will attend at least two of the openings. Expenses for both trips will be paid for by the sponsoring company.

Belain has also been commissioned and is now working on a 300 square-foot mural at the new building of Válvulas Industriales, S. A., in the Colonia Industrial Vallejo.

Assisting Belain is former UA student Victor Cuevas de la Mora, who was once assistant to Siqueiros, the great Mexican muralist, on a project in Cuernavaca, Morelos.

Pre-Columbian and modern industrial motifs will be employed in the mural. Belain is working with acrylic paint on a masonite



MURALIST—Prof. Fernando Belain applies acrylic colors to his mural, which will cover 300 square feet of wall in the Válvulas Industriales, S. A. building, while Victor Cuevas de la Mora paints perched on a scaffold.

board to produce the full color mural, which he expects to finish in about three months.

As a professor of art and art history, he has been associated with UA since 1949.

## No Cutback in Aid Funds, Says Nielsen

No student aid or scholastic scholarships have been lost as a result of the recent awarding of basketball scholarships, according to University Vice-President Dr. Otto R. Nielsen.

When questioned regarding rumors that athletic scholarships had been awarded at the expense of other student aid, Dr. Nielsen flatly denied any such shifting of scholarships funds.

"The misunderstanding has probably resulted," Dr. Nielsen said, "from the recent cutting of student aid from 20 to 15 work hours per week."

## New Program Changes Thesis Requirements

Following a trend current in both Mexico and the United States, four departments at UA are substituting research courses for theses in the master's degree program. The departments are Spanish, international relations, economics and history.

The new program, titled "thesis option," consists in substituting graduate seminars and additional courses and field studies in lieu of the thesis. Under the former plan, still in effect for other graduate departments and those candidates in the above departments who wish to write a thesis, a minimum of 48 quarter hours, including thesis research courses, is required

This cutback in aid to individual students, he explained, does not represent a cut in the total amount of student aid. Actually, more students have become recipients of tuition assistance this year as the result of less aid being awarded to individual students.

"The lump sum of student aid money," Dr. Nielsen said, "is still the same as had been planned for the 1968-69 school year. There are merely more students under student aid, as well as more students receiving other types of financial assistance."

Forty-two new recipients of financial assistance from a different fund, he explained, are freshmen enrolled in UA's newly-initiated program at the American School in Puebla, who will join the regular student body when the University moves to its new campus in that city.

These students are receiving financial assistance under a special grant of 150,000 pesos from the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, on a matching basis. The matching funds are provided from a separate fund of the Board of Trustees earmarked for use in the Puebla program.

"The University contributes, out of its operating funds, approximately one million pesos per year to provide financial assistance to needy students," Dr. Nielsen said.

"In order to shift the emphasis of the University of the Americas from that of strictly a

(Continued on page 3)

## UA Opens Puebla Tech

The University took one of its first big steps on the road to Puebla when the first college-level course of the Technological Institute there opened Nov. 4 at the American School with an enrollment of 93 students.

The first-quarter courses include English, mathematics and engineering drawing, following the *Semestre de Capacitación* pattern used at Monterrey Tech to provide intensive preparation in English and math.

According to William Swezey, assistant to the academic dean, "The 93-student turn-out is outstanding for a new branch like this one, and extremely gratifying to the University."

Besides being a major event in the move to Puebla, the Technological Institute is also the first step in developing a program of instruction in engineering within the University.

Swezey emphasized that the entrance requirements and accreditation for the new branch are the same as for the University as a whole. The interim director of the institute is James Clapp, formerly of Monterrey Tech.

## 'Puppets' To Present Lorca

By H. Kingswell

An afternoon of debauchery, flamenco dancing and music kicks off the UA drama workshop's season Tuesday and Thursday, December 3 and 5 at 2 p.m. in the auditorium.

"Retablillo de Don Cristobal", a high spirited one-act play by Garcia Lorca, will be performed in Spanish, under the direction

of Jerry Nagle, who heads the workshop. A variety show featuring guitar players, dancers and singers will immediately precede the play.

"Don Cristobal will combine the dark humor of the absurd with a touch of sexual fantasy," said Nagle. "The play was originally produced for the puppet theater, and our group will simulate the roles of the puppets.



DELICATE CONDITION—Trying to get to the root of his wife's pregnancy, Bruce Mullinnix questions Cathy Bates as to her questionable fidelity in the UA drama workshop production of "Don Cristobal".

## Creative Writing Center Publishes Fall Quarterly

The latest issue of the *Mexico Quarterly Review*, UA literary magazine, is now on sale in the bookstore and in the lobby of the main building. Co-editors are Professors Edmund J. Robins and Coley Taylor.

One illustrated article in the current issue of the *Review* concerns the "talking" murals of Itzmiquilpan. A series of photographs complement the study by Harriet Kamm Nye. Mrs. Nye, of Mishawaka, Ind., has written three novels — *Uncertain April*, *Black Ice*, and *Destination Dancer*.

Clare Mooser, journalism instructor at UA, authored "A Study of Robert Barlow, the T.

E. Lawrence of Mexico."

Included in the quarterly are two articles by Miguel Leon-Portilla, founder and director of the Seminario de Cultura Náhuatl. The achievements of the late Dr. Angel Maria Garibay, authority in the Náhuatl language, are described in one article.

A short story, "The Revolving Door," by Natalia Franco, also appears. Mrs. Franco, born in Russia, was granted political asylum in Mexico. She obtained her master's degree in creative writing at UA last March.

Price is ten pesos per copy, or three dollars per year.

(See Rigoberto's review of the Quarterly, page two.)

## SAUA Plans 'Speak Out' For Students

The SAUA will kick off its "Speak Out" program next Tuesday with a question and answer period about UA's planned move to Puebla.

The speak-out sessions will be held every other week in the auditorium at 12 noon, according to service committee chairman Mike Gillen. "All students are invited to come and speak their minds on any issue of general interest."

The topic for the first session was chosen by Professor Marvin Bank, president of the American Association of University Professors. "I've heard so much rumor and speculation about the move to Puebla," said Bank, "that I thought we should have a chance to clear the air once and for all. I'm sure most students would be interested in finding out the real facts about the move."

Fielding the questions will be William Swezey, assistant to the academic dean; James Hamon, member of the long-range planning committee; and Prof. Bank. SAUA President Jeff Curtis will chair the meeting.

Both Bank and Gillen stressed the fact that even the most controversial questions will be answered. "From planned curriculum to supposed graft and kickbacks, we will try to provide accurate answers to questions on all subjects," said Bank.

# Faculty Evaluation— Feasible or Fanciful?

The Student Association of the University of the Americas, UA's official voice of student government, has started the year with an ambitious list of projects, many of which are well underway. The preliminary results are encouraging. The University's own "credibility gap" between student body and administration is fast being closed.

But the SAUA's list of projects contains one real sleeper, which, if not handled correctly, could undermine much of the progress which is being made toward a harmonious and productive dialogue among students, faculty and administration. The *Collegian*, therefore, feels that some of the potential problems and dangers involved in this project should be brought to light now, while the project is still in its formative stage.

We are speaking of the proposed quarterly "teacher evaluation sheet" which will provide each student with the opportunity to appraise the efficiency of his instructors.

If formulated carefully, this faculty evaluation could serve a useful and constructive purpose. It could make available to administrators — and to the faculty members themselves — an account of the efficiency of each faculty member from those who should be most capable of judging — the students who are taught by these instructors.

On the other hand, there is the danger that this project could degenerate into a mere popularity contest and a means of intimidating those professors who do not try to be popular with their students.

The fact is that professors are members of a profession, and it should be the privilege of a professional to follow the dictates of his judgement and his standards in his work, without being subjected to subtle pressures from those who may not approve of his particular method, his personality or his views.

We have the greatest confidence in the maturity and objectivity of the students of the University of the Americas. But it must be considered, also, that this is a small school and it would not take very many students in consort to give a particular professor "the axe". The problem facing the SAUA in formulating this evaluation system is to build some safeguards against its misuse into the system.

Perhaps the evaluation sheets should be returned directly to the professors themselves. This would seem the solution most commensurate with respect to the teacher's professional integrity. But although this method would benefit the majority of professors who are concerned with improving their classroom efficiency, it would serve in no way to provide deans and departmental heads with any index to the efficiency of their instructors. It would not (if this be a possible use of the evaluation system) provide a means to assist in pruning out the "dead wood" (if there be such) of which key administrators are not aware.

But if this evaluation is to be taken seriously by those in a position to press for improvement and makes changes — and student opinion should be taken seriously — then the SAUA must insure that the merit of the system is not undermined or tinged by an irresponsible minority. Perhaps careful screening, or pointed and limited queries on the form, can insure that responses are purely objective and constructive.

The point is that this project could be one of the most effective means yet undertaken to insure the high academic standards of which this University is worthy. Yet, on the other hand, it could become a farce, creating a new "credibility gap," with respect to the constructive worth of students' views, or a compromise of the teacher's professional privilege.

These are some of the problems and dangers. The task now is to produce a faculty evaluation system which will realize the vast constructive potential of which it is capable.

—C.P.C.

## MEXICO QUARTERLY

### 'Something For All'

A Review, By Rigoberto

The *Mexico Quarterly Review* is your opportunity to see your teachers as productive men. The fall issue is a must for those who are interested in the men around them.

Professors Coley Taylor and Edmund Robins have given us a selection in which, as Chaucer told his readers, if one of the tales does not suit your taste, turn the page, because there is something for everyone.

Clare Mosser's biographical sketch of the camera-shy Robert Barlow touches the reader because of its insight and feeling for the tragic and fascinating life of the young American genius.

Before his suicide at 33, he left more than 100 published articles, pamphlets and other material about Mexico and its people, at the time when Mexico was still an unexplored archeological bonanza.

Mrs. Mosser draws a parallel between T. E. Lawrence and Barlow. Lawrence had found an affinity for the desert peoples of Arabia and also had experienced toward the end of his life the same detrimental disillusionment among his adopted people that Barlow did.

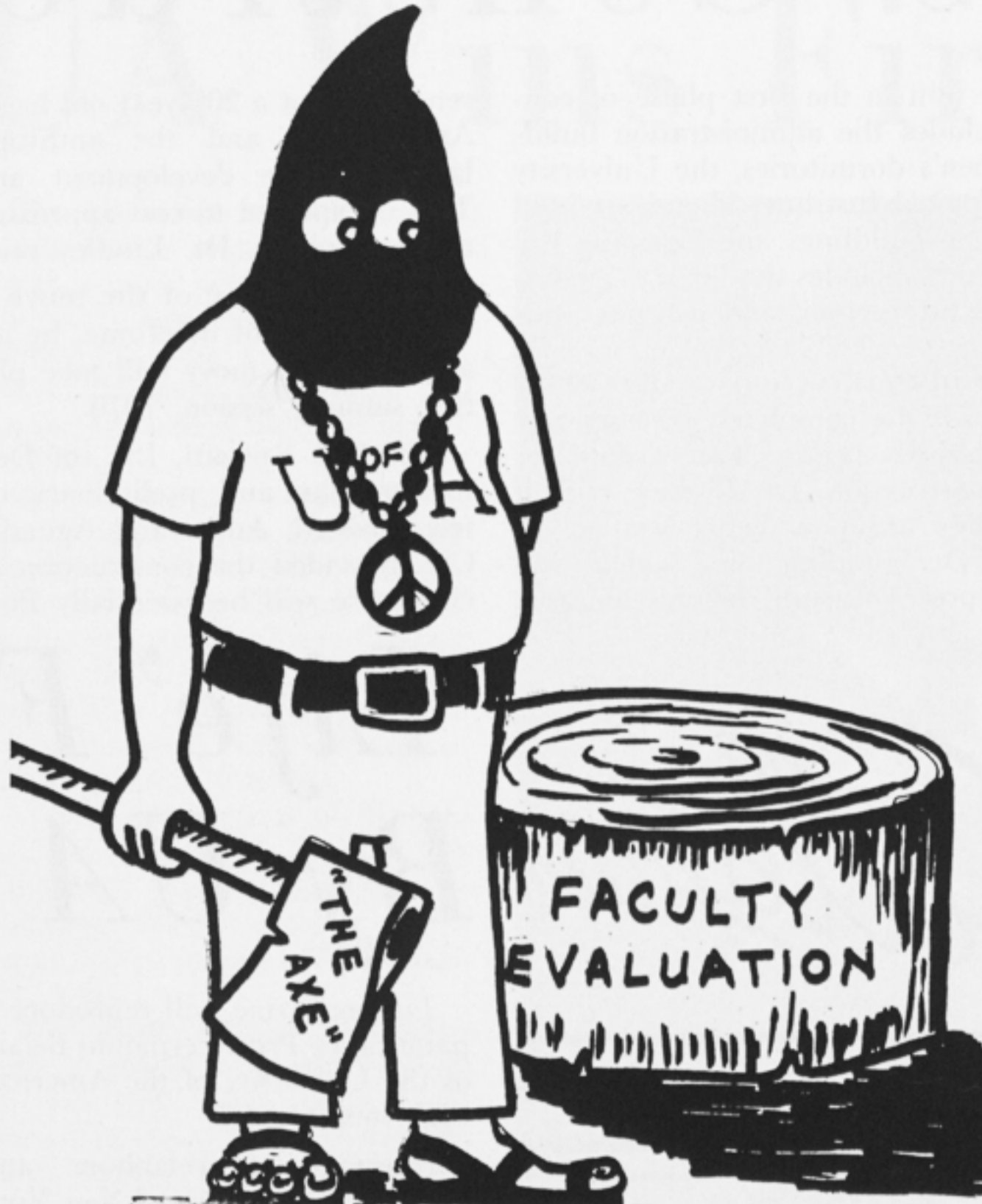
It was his lack of identity that pushed him to stride giant steps in the restoration of Indian languages and cultures to their rightful place.

In 1948, as chairman of the anthropology department at the University of the Americas, he reflected a strong individuality. But as a result of ill health he spiraled into a nervous condition which led to his suicide on Jan. 1, 1951. Found on his door was a note in Maya which read: "I want to sleep for a long time."

The brief translation by Prof. Coley Taylor from Leon-Portilla's essays on the life and work of Angel María Garibay echoes the inevitable brotherhood of man. Fr. Garibay never left the central part of Mexico, but in his own words, "If I am the first to embrace new ideas, I am equally the last to forget the ancient ones." With this motto, the linguist translated the Bible from its original languages, as well as the complete works of Sophocles.

His work also includes the poetry of his own ancestors, which he translated from Náhuatl and Maya. To state the extent of his achievements here is impossible, but the Leon-Portilla article would be a good reference point.

One does not have to be an expert in ancient Mexico to enjoy  
(Continued on page 5)



## A PROFESSOR SPEAKS

# The Hunger Myth

By Dr. Charles Mann  
Chairman, Department of  
Anthropology

Recently a newly arrived visitor to Mexico responded to my question of how he liked the country with, "The horrible poverty on all sides upset me and made me sick."

Residents of Mexico are frequently confronted with this almost stock statement made by well-intentioned visitors — but when I hear it my blood runs cold.

Why do long-time residents — and some not so long — of Mexico react so negatively to the poverty charge made by many new arrivals? Perhaps it is viewed as a disparaging remark against Mexico and, indirectly, against us for having chosen to reside here. But I do not think that this is the answer.

I believe that our residing here has taught us about the re-

lative aspects of poverty; we have learned that what some refer to as "poverty" is really an expression of different cultural modes of living. When someone points at a Mexican village of hamlet and says, "There's poverty," we know that he should have said, "There is a different culture from mine — a way of life which they have worked out and which is satisfying to them."

Since anthropologists live and study in the parts of the world which are supposed to be poverty-stricken, they are experienced with "relative poverty." Perhaps that is why anthropologists — especially those who do not specialize in slum studies — appear to be the least sympathetic to emotional appeals made on behalf of the "three-fourths of the world who go to bed hungry every night." We know such statements are not based on fact or knowledge.

The truth is that we have had to search to find any primitive group which might be said to be struggling against starvation. We know from our studies in underdeveloped areas and among "primitive" groups that people do not go to bed hungry unless they view it as healthful. We are struck by the singular fact that nearly everywhere people are capable of furnishing themselves with an adequate diet.

Anthropologists also realize there is so little known about nutrition that we have learned that the best way to determine whether a person is being adequately fed is to look at him; if he does not appear to have the symptoms of malnutrition, he is probably receiving an adequate diet.

We find that the people in the societies we study appear quite well fed — especially when one considers the small amount of time and effort they expend to produce all their needs. For example, the Maya of Yucatan have been calculated as working 80 days a year to produce all their needs; the Mixe of Oaxaca about 150 days a year to produce theirs. Contrary to public opinion, almost nowhere among the simpler societies do we find people struggling constantly for food.

Well then, is anyone so poverty-stricken as to be dying from starvation? Yes, there are some living in city slums in many parts of the world, and others among rural dwellers wherever an environmental change has brought temporary or permanent shortage of crops. In Mexico there are reports of malnutrition among some Mixtec Indians. Some of them have left the Mixteca and migrated long distances — as far as to the slums of Tijuana.

Yet, where we do not see starvation, anthropologists are inclined toward the opinion that what often is seen as grinding poverty to the North American is really a very satisfying way of life for the people who are leading it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Prof Can't Blame Agitators; Student Raps Aid Program

To the Editor:

The editorial of the last issue of the *Collegian* attempted to solve a highly problematic issue. "Who is the real enemy of progress?" The intriguing answer is this: "Black Panthers, SDS, and other products... of a turbulent political age."

How happy we can be to have this wisdom discovered for us. Perhaps as an administrator, I should delight in this solution: keep an eye on the young people, particularly the so-called leftist students, and progress can make headway without being disturbed by the "hell raisers" and company.

While the appointed guardians of progress are busy to keep the restless under control, real trouble arises from quite another corner such as the bullets in Memphis and Los Angeles. To find one single cause for socio-historical events is an over-simplified approach.

I must confess I do not have an answer to the question of who is the real enemy of progress. The answer provided seems to be conditioned by what some of us want to believe anyhow. The facts do not substantiate the reasons offered. As members of an academic community, we should be careful with answers that rather reflect our preferences than ascertainable facts.

As I see the facts, I think more items are to be considered. When we have social unrest it is symptomatic of some ills within the society.

Remember Giordano Bruno, the Reformation and 1776. I do not see why the United States should be exempted from these considerations. If they are acceptable, the scientific mind is in duty bound to ask for the reasons of unrest in our society and why any manifestation of this unrest is frowned upon, to say the least.

Certainly a democracy such as the United States has legally guaranteed channels to voice grievances. Yet again, the question should be raised why these channels are considered insufficient, not only in the United States, but in many other countries too.

Insofar as the so-called student agitators are concerned, I speak as a teacher of students from various countries. I discovered that many a restless student is

more responsible and alert to the fundamental problems of progress or simply of our time than the strict "academicians."

Dr. Karl Lenkersdorf,  
Academic Dean and  
Professor of Philosophy

To the Editor:

As a student seriously affected by both the recent successive restrictions in the student aid program, I make these comments in the hope that my concern will be shared by others more influential than myself.

The justification for the decisions that reduced, by 40 per cent, the maximum amount of money an individual student can earn through student aid fails to answer these objections.

1) These decisions disregard the vital importance given such monies by students already dependent on aid at the prior amount, and who, faced with such a drastic reduction, now find their financial positions precarious and future plans for study in jeopardy.

2) These decisions frustrate the spirit and purpose of the student aid program so long established at our University: to provide for the needs departments have for necessary qualified student aid, and to extend to qualified students the financial help necessary to complete their education.

3) Last June sizable cuts were made in the number of students on aid serving the departments. There also occurred at this time the first reduction of 30 per cent in the maximum amount any one student could earn, and last September a further cutback reduced the maximum hours any one student could work per week from 20 to 15, resulting in a further reduction of earnings. A broadening of the base of student aid is said to have occurred, but the program now is a shallow one and will remain incapable of fully serving the needs of departments or individual students until it is deepened and balanced by a proportionate increase in student aid resources.

It is surprising and disturbing at a time when this University is thriving with quarterly increases in enrollment and with a bigger and better campus being built, that this bright prosperity is not reflected in the administer-

ing of the student-aid program. Rather, such optimistic signs are belied by these recent restrictions.

The manner in which these restrictions were made and the resulting rumors and misunderstandings have kept the issue unclear. Briefly:

1) No meeting of the University Scholarship Committee, which administers and distributes student aid funds, was ever called to consider the proposed restrictions, and it hasn't yet met to confirm them.

2) These restrictions were made and remain in effect, unmodified, despite strong and well-reasoned criticisms made by the various departments affected, and by concerned but unpersuasive members of the administrative staff.

3) Students on aid were unaware of such radical changes in their status greatly affecting their budget planning until shortly before registration day last June and on the very day of registration this past September.

The student's need, his academic, on-and-off campus record, the basic needs that departments have for qualified aid, the long record of high-quality performance on the part of students in the program and the long-established precedence of such aid at the higher amount seem not to have been appreciated in these recent decisions.

This leads me to conclude that these restrictions have neither been wise nor humane, having so little regard for the student as a person. It is not only financially, but as a student, as a person, that I have been diminished.

Paul M. Reilly

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## Frosh Elect Lilian Fox President

Lilian (Dede) Fox has been elected freshman class president and Jeff Dorsey appointed Student Association treasurer, restoring the SAUA to full strength for the first time this year.

Miss Fox, running unopposed, gained 65 per cent of the votes in a general election held last week. Jim Farmer, student elections commissioner, said, "We put her on a yes-no referendum so that the electorate would have a choice, even if only a negative one. If Miss Fox had lost, the office would have been declared vacant for the year."

Jeff Dorsey was appointed by Jeff Curtis, SAUA president, and approved unanimously by the executive council at a meeting early this month. The treasurer's job became vacant when Alex Lippert did not return to school.

Dorsey will take over from Ron Hall, who has served as acting treasurer since the first summer session and is resigning the position. "Dorsey has been working with Hall for the last few weeks and I'm sure he'll do an outstanding job," Curtis said.

Miss Fox, a journalism major from Houston, Tex., is attending UA on a P.T.A. Scholarship. She first heard of UA through a classmate and decided to attend because, "I didn't want to get stuck on a dull campus, and thought UA would provide an opportunity to learn about a new culture."

Dorsey is a sophomore sociology major from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Last year he served as freshman class vice-president and was awarded a Presidential Medal for his outstanding contribution to student life.



**FROSH LEADER**—Dede Fox gained the freshman class presidency in a special election held recently.

## Nielsen...

U.S. institution to that of an inter-cultural one," Dr. Nielsen said, "a tuition discount program was organized for Mexican students. In addition, there is a full-tuition scholarship available for one student from each Latin American country."

Other ways and means of expanding financial aid to Canadian and Latin-American students are now under study, he added, to obtain a more truly international student body.

The break-down of funds available for financial assistance to students is (1) 200,000 pesos for student aid to those students who work 15 hours per week in various UA offices; (2) 150,000 pesos in a special "Puebla fund" to match the Jenkins Foundation grant; (3) 250,000 pesos for full and partial scholarships including the scholarships for Latin American students, all contributed by Mexicana Airlines, the American Chamber of Commerce and other corporate



**FROM BANGALORE**—Impressed by what he read about the United States, Arun Alwa persuaded his family to move to New York. After a stay in Edinburgh he is now studying psychology at UA.

## Three from Illinois Study Here on Grants

Three students from Northern Illinois University are studying at UA this year under scholarships awarded through NIU's experimental international scholarship program. They are Roberta Jansen, Mary Ann Houff and John Driesbach.

The three students were chosen from 14 applicants, who had to submit letters of recommendation, autobiographies and statements of purpose in coming to Mexico. Before the final decision the students were interviewed.

Majoring in education, Miss Jansen plans on teaching Spanish at grammar school level. "I like the small classes here," she said. "At NIU some classes have 900 students. I also enjoy the

chance to live in a big city. At NIU all students live on campus, and the university is an isolated institution out in the country."

Miss Houff is majoring in history, but her real interest, she says, is music and stage direction. She is working in the UA drama department. "I hope to obtain an M.A. in music some day," Mary Ann says, "and I would like to study at a European conservatory."

Driesbach is majoring in art, with special interests in painting and printmaking. For some time he has been experimenting with engraved plates of plastic to find out whether plastic may be used in intaglio printmaking as a substitute for zinc or copper.

## Local Frat Celebrates Second Year on Campus

Next Saturday members of Beta Tau Alpha, UA's only social fraternity, will celebrate their second anniversary.

Students Lance Hool, Arthur Mathews, Steve Surman and Gary Filosa officially organized Beta Tau Alpha two years ago. From an original membership of 18, BTA now numbers 41. Dr. Otto Nielsen, UA vice president, acts as faculty advisor.

In a recent election Lance Hool was selected as president. Other officers include Brud

Mathews, vice president; Raul Botifoll, secretary; Howard Ballou, treasurer; Rick Valladares, pledge-master, and Charles Tharp, scholastic chairman.

Pledges, selected early this quarter, include Don Blair, Richard Boyd, Kevin Giles, Al Gonzales, John Howard, Arthur Karnin, Jeff Kerner, Jim Kennedy, Mark Kennedy, Anthony Martinez, Don Melott, Kevin O'Connell, Mario Ongay, Phil Surman and Tom Westervelt.

Pledges must undergo a training period of six weeks during which they receive instruction in fraternity history and customs and participate in community service projects, such as donation of labor to the Humane Society.

Within the past year, the officers of Beta Tau Alpha have been corresponding with two North American national fraternity organizations, Zeta Psi and Phi Delta Theta, in an attempt to gain national affiliation.

Beta Tau Alpha plans to continue this year its annual "Purple-Passion Party".

## Art Exhibit Being Held

Nancy Broad, UA art student, is having her first showing in combination with the successful sculptures of Raphael Samuels from Trinidad. The joint exhibit is being held at the Novedades Gallery on Balderas and Morelos until Dec. 2.

## Student from India Explains Hindu Religion, Modern Youth

By Richard H. Eldridge

"Ever since I was seven years old I used to skip classes to go to the United States Information Agency library in my home town of Bangalore, India," says Arun Alwa, currently studying psychology at UA. "In fact," he continues, "I liked what I read there so much that I convinced my parents to move to New York City in 1963."

The language barrier, so often a problem for foreign students, has not presented Alwa with any difficulties, since English was the language spoken in his home in India. Because neither of his parents speaks the same Indian dialect, it is easier for them to communicate in English. His mother, who speaks Tegulu, for this reason cannot communicate with any of his father's family, all of whom speak Kanneries.

Alwa believes that many people in the United States are

mistaken in considering themselves experts in the Hindu religion after having read some of its literature such as the *Bhagavad Gita*. However, he feels that Hinduism is an ideal religion in its pure state.

"Unlike Christianity," Alwa states, "Hinduism is not a 'no-no' religion. Its basic belief is that there is a power without any specific name which only requires that it be acknowledged. Immortality is reached through seven cycles of reincarnation, depending on how well one lives up to Hinduism's basic moral principle, which is that a man can do as he wishes so long as he does no harm to anyone else." Alwa recommends Rabindranath Tagore's *Shantakala* to anyone interested in Indian literature.

"One cold and dreary day in Edinburgh, Scotland, where I was studying last year, I was searching for a place where the winter would be free of ice and

snow. Someone told me about UA in Mexico City, so I applied, was accepted, and here I am."

In addition to his studies at the University of Edinburgh, on several occasions Alwa toured Europe. "The best way to see Europe is as a student," he states. "You are disassociated from the usual rubbernecking tourist, and staying at youth hostels is not expensive."

"From talking with members of Europe's younger generation," he continued, "I have noticed that the feeling of unrest is universal among students, even in Switzerland. They are sick and tired of being judged by the standards of sixty years ago. Everywhere I went, the students consider themselves as intelligent, reasoning beings who think they should have a say in the way things are done."

Alwa was also a witness to one of the demonstrations in Chicago during the Democratic Convention this past summer.

"The one incident to which I was a witness occurred when 100 or 200 students were seated around an equestrian statue in Grant Park. When several students climbed the statue to raise a Viet Cong flag, they were asked to come down by some of Mayor Daley's finest, who forcibly yanked them down as soon as they had come within an arm's reach. When other students began to protest, they were clubbed by the patrolmen. For me, this epitomizes the power complex that causes a man to become a cop."

Alwa enjoys writing short stories in addition to his travels. His favorite type is science fiction, which he considers the best philosophical writing there is.

Despite the chaos and unrest of the times, Alwa states, "I'm very proud to be a part of this generation."

## Anthro Students Travel To East Mexico Sites

An extensive field trip through the eastern archeological zones of Mexico was recently made by UA students taking a seminar course on northern Mesoamerican archeology.

William R. Swezey, seminar instructor, guided the students on their archeological reconnaissance. Leaving the UA campus by car, the tour went to Puente Nacional and then Cempoala, in the state of Veracruz.

Cempoala was the first major Indian center Hernando Cortez visited upon his arrival in Mexico. At the time it was one of the important Totonac centers and later served as the Spaniards' jumping-off point in their conquest of the New World. Cempoala amazed the conquistadors with its pyramids and temples, which covered a great area. It was Cempoala that gave Cortez his first inkling of the wonders which lay in store in this new land.

From Cempoala the students struck out for Quiahuistlan or "the place of the mists." Quiahuistlan, a walled fortress, squats on a mountain overlooking the Gulf of Mexico. It was here that Cortez established the first Spanish city in Mesoamerica, which he named Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz. Modern Vera Cruz is located about 40 kilometers south.

Heading north up the Gulf Coast, the students passed through Tecolutla, where they spent the night. They then cut inland to visit the Totonac ruins at Tajin and to see Papantla, world famous center for vanilla bean production.

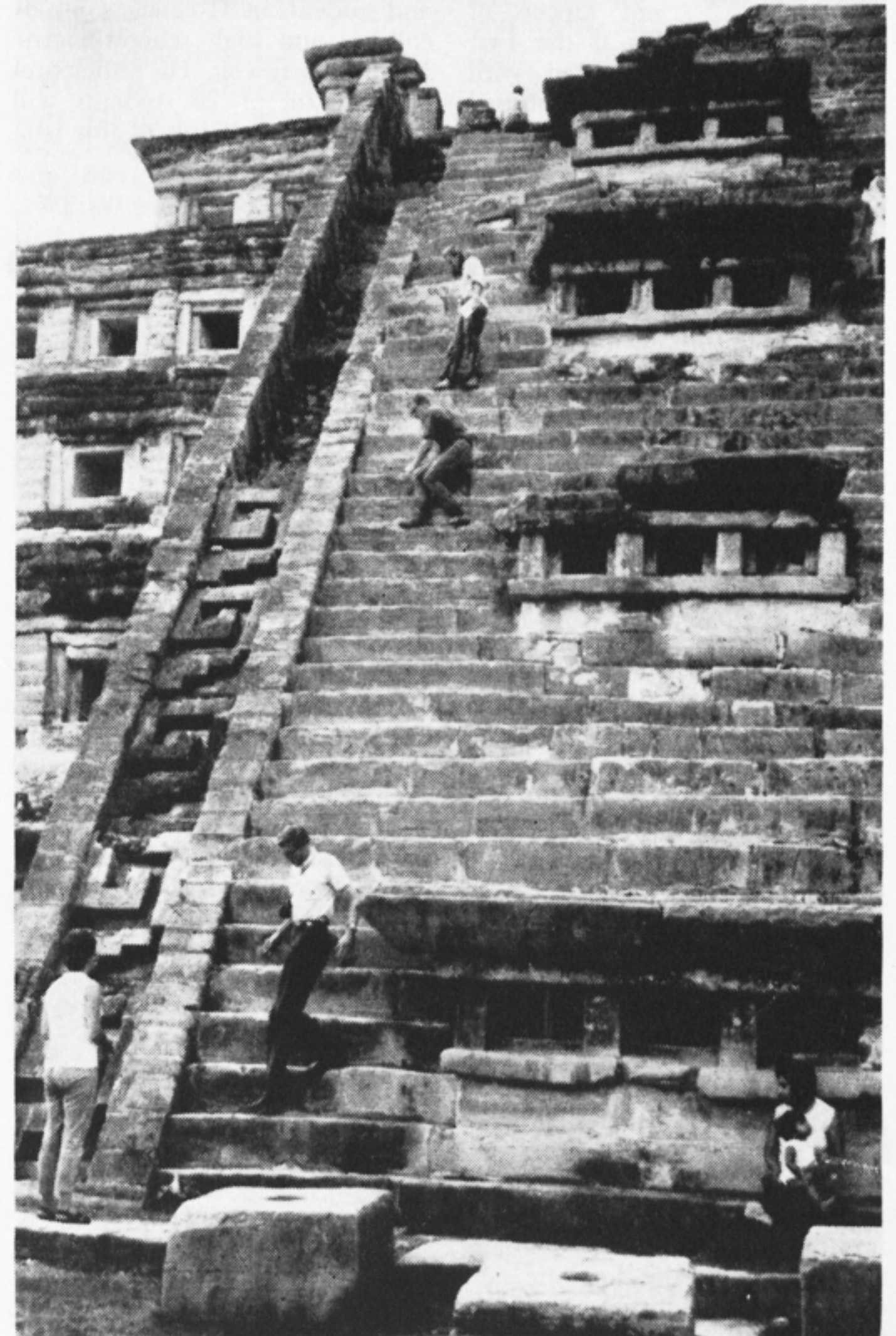
Castillo de Teayo was also included in the itinerary. The site, located in the village's central plaza, boasts the best preserved pyramid in Mesoamerica. Since pre-Columbian times village inhabitants have maintained the structure. It is reputedly still used for Indian religious ceremonies.

Turning west, the group went to Tulancingo where the Spanish chroniclers saw that Ce Acatl Topiltzin, better known as Quetzacoatl, the plumed serpent, built the first Tula. Near the site is a partially dried-up lake, many caves and an abundance of obsidian, indicating that this area was populated by men at a very early time.

Switching from pre-Columbian

ruins, the students stopped at the Otomí market center in Ixmiquilpan, where they saw a 16th century church with murals executed by Indian artists. The murals, depicting religious scenes, substituted Indians for the traditional Biblical characters. Using bright reds, blues and yellows, the artists painted the murals in the style of Indian codices. After a short stop in Tula the group returned to Mexico City.

Another trip is planned, either before the end of the quarter or over the Christmas vacation, to the western archeological zones of Mesoamerica. Only class members and their wives will be allowed to participate.



**ON FIELD TRIP**—Anthropology students investigate a Mesoamerican Indian ruin in Eastern Mexico during a recent field trip to many such sites throughout the area.

## Faculty Banned From Student Elections

The University Council recently adopted a resolution "that the faculty and administration abstain from participating in student elections and politics."

The resolution states that the non-involvement policy discourages such participation "either inside or outside of the classroom."

In addition, departmental materials and facilities are not to be made available for student politics.

According to Student Association President Jeff Curtis, "The SAUA recently passed a similar resolution, without any knowledge of the University Council's action, to avoid inequities in student elections."

In other business of the Council, William E. Rodgers, assistant to the president in charge of special programs, reported that a microfilming program is being installed in the Records Office to assure security of all student academic records. At present there are 40,000 record cards to be

## Dr. Xirau Publishes

McMillan Company of New York recently published *The Nature of Man*, by Dr. Ramón Xirau, head of the UA philosophy department, and Erich Fromm, professor at the State University of New York and director of the Institute of Psychoanalysis of Mexico City.

*The Nature of Man* is one of a series of works on different aspects of philosophy to be published by McMillan. It deals with the "basic problems of man's relationship with god, nature and society," Xirau explained.

Xirau, a Spaniard, has published 15 books on different aspects of philosophy, but this is the first time he has collaborated with Fromm, the widely-published psychologist.

### INQUIRING REPORTER

## Students Comment on Election

By Don Bloom

With the election of Richard M. Nixon to be the next President of the United States, not only a new man but a new party will occupy that important post. With this in mind, *The Collegian* asked students around campus what they thought of the election and what effect they thought it would have.

"I think he was the best of three," Robert Andrews, graduate student in business administration, added, "though I would have preferred to see Rockefeller in the running. We'll probably have a more aggressive feeling in Vietnam and likely more troops committed. I think we'll see a more aggressive attitude generally with Nixon mixed up in more things internationally. But on the domestic side everything should stay about the same."

Barbara Manz, however, said that the main thing that concerned her was the Supreme Court

and the possibility that the legal strides that have been made will be reversed. "I don't think the law and order problem will be remedied," the junior forestry major claimed. "Nixon stressed greater police power as a solution, and that won't help. I also think that now there will be less chance of a negotiated settlement to the war. On the other hand, he stressed helping the Negroes' economic situation through government incentives to private enterprise. I think this is a good step and should have a good effect on Negro economic development."

"I wish it hadn't happened," Susie Leviton, a freshman in psychology, said. "I don't think he'll hesitate to fight directly with the Russians. He talked a lot about taking the men out of Vietnam, but I think it's just talk. In his campaign he said he wanted to bridge the gap between generations. Lots of people have said that, but nothing's happened."

microfilmed, he said.

The University Council, composed jointly of administrators and faculty members, initiates revisions and additions to UA policy. Its members include Dr. D. Ray Lindley, Otto R. Nielsen, Dr. Karl Lenkersdorf, Elizabeth Thomas de Lopez, Keith Johnson, Roy J. Grimse, Dorothea H. Davis, William R. Swezey, Jane Swezey, Horacio Cooper, Russel C. Box, Dr. Charles E. Mann, Elsa Barberena, Marvin Bank, Dr. Rafael Nuñez, Nancy Westfall de Gurrola, J. Remedios Esquivel Beltran, Dr. Melvin E. McMichael, Edmund Robins, William E. Rodgers and Dr. Ramon Xirau.

## Dr. Lindley Tours U.S.

Encouraging more American universities to initiate student exchange programs with UA, President D. Ray Lindley is making a whirlwind tour throughout the southern United States.

Dr. Lindley will be making campus stopovers at Tampa, South Florida and the University of Florida, and will also be visiting Fisk and Southwestern Universities in Tennessee and Winthrop College in North Carolina.

Scheduled on the agenda is a three-day meeting of the Association of Universities for International Education to be held in St. Louis and a conference of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in Atlanta.

In earlier recruiting trips, Mother Michel Guerin, instructor in the English department, and Keith Johnson, dean of men, visited the U.S. during the Olympic recess.

Mother Michel visited Catholic and public schools in Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and signed three new schools for special study programs at UA.

Johnson talked with counselors and students in 31 colleges, junior colleges and high schools in the Pacific Northwest. He anticipates a minimum of 20 students will come here as a result of this trip.



Photo by Phil Matteson  
**THE WILD LIFE**—From jungle fauna to encounters with nationalist guerrillas UA student Kevin Giles has led an unusual and sometimes harrowing life in Latin America and the United States.

## UA Students Study Cinema Techniques

Twenty-five UA students are learning the fundamentals of making motion pictures. They are members of the experimental cinema workshop taught by art instructor Howard Crist.

"Basically, the workshop gives the students a glance at what film-making is all about," explained Crist. "It is a trial period for the future film-maker, a first-hand experience to see if he likes the field. If he does, then he can continue in a film school."

Most of the students in the cinema workshop have never been photographers or had any practice in directing, according to Crist, but they all will be required to write a script, film it and direct it.

"Before any of the writing, shooting or editing takes place, the language of the film must be established. Defining shots, camera angles, perspective that gives continuity, montage and composition — all these are part of the language that must be understood to enable the student to produce a minute film that will communicate with the viewer."

"The role of the director," he continued, "is primarily to create form. He is free with regard to space and choice of angle in approach to the action."

"Unfortunately," said Crist, "filming is the most expensive art form there is, so we have had to limit each student to 100 feet of film. This works out to two minutes and twenty seconds of actual shooting time and then it will only be a workprint, that is, a little over two minutes of uncut film that needs to be edited, sent back to the laboratory to be perfected in light and dark contrasts."

## UA Student In Organ Recital

An organ recital was given last week by University of the Americas junior, Rafael de Castro and Skinner Chávez of Mexico City at Christ Church Episcopal.

The first half of the program was made up entirely of Baroque works, including Bach, Buxtehude, Stanley and D'Aquin. Works by William Mathias, Jean Lang Langlais and Widor rounded out the second half of the program.

## Hodgson Visits Texas Campus

Dr. Jacqueline Hodgson, of the department of economics, recently addressed the student body of Austin College in Sherman, Tex., in conjunction with the Senior Colloquium held there.

The Colloquium, which lasts 12 weeks during the fall quarter, features speakers concerned with political, social and economic problems facing today's students. Dr. Hodgson's topic was economic underdevelopment.

## 'Nomad' Giles Recalls Jungles of Venezuela

By Vern Peck

"It was Dec. 15, 1966, in Caracas, Venezuela, and the Christmas spirit was everywhere. I'd been up in the Venezuelan-American Cultural Center doing research on Thoreau. I guess if I'd really been a diligent student I wouldn't have been on the bus going home when the bomb exploded in the cultural center's restroom... on the floor below where I'd been working," recalls UA freshman Kevin Giles.

"Reportedly, it was placed there by a member of the left-wing National Army of Liberation as a form of anti-American protest," Giles said. "The whole operation was sort of like something from a spy thriller... he came in a topcoat and left a brown paper bag, etc."

Giles graduated this spring from the Spanish Academy in Caracas. In 12 years, he has attended 15 schools in eight states of the United States and in Mexico and Venezuela. "Even for a UA student, that is a fairly nomadic existence," he said.

"My family and I have lived in Venezuela for the past four and one-half years and it has enabled me to broaden my experience tremendously. For instance, my second encounter with the Venezuelan communist element came in May, 1966. I was invited by a family friend to observe the capture of a small mountain band of guerrillas. The friend was an advisor to the Venezuelan Army on counter-insurgency. Of course, my presence on the mission was highly unauthorized, but that was overlooked."

"It sounds exciting, but all I Registrars Set To Meet Here

The next meeting of the Texas Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers will be held in Mexico City, according to Elizabeth Lopez, UA dean of admissions and registrar. Mrs. Lopez has just returned from the 47th annual meeting of the TA-CRA, in San Antonio, Texas.

"I have tried for a long time to arrange a meeting here," Mrs. Lopez says, "because I know many of the members wished to visit Mexico City." It is expected that about 200 college and university administrators will attend the meeting in Mexico City.

actually did was ride in the command helicopter and observe while four other 'choppers' surrounded the guerrilla camp. A few shots were fired by both sides as the Venezuelan troopers plunged into the brush in pursuit. A few minutes later the bandits, prodded by guns, emerged from the jungle. There were four of them... really scraggly looking characters. Guys like that are just the losers in Latin American society... kind of jungle-dwelling delinquents.

"People who like interesting summer jobs should try acting as jungle guides," says Giles. "First, you have to know your area pretty well, and then you are placed as an apprentice with an experienced guide. In Venezuela, my boss was a Dutch immigrant who had served with the European resistance movement during the war. He is an extremely capable individual, a real loner, who lived about a three-month pack trip from civilization."

Giles' job, he recalls, was "pretty simple." It consisted of taking scientific expeditions into the jungle via one of two different trails. One day a member of the group threw a walking stick into a clearing and it disturbed a sleeping anaconda of "gargantuan proportions," Giles said. "I would conservatively estimate his length as ten feet and his girth at about 12 to 18 inches. Needless to say, we had to deviate from our usual trail."

In Caracas, Giles was a member of the local speleological society. "Venezuela is like Swiss cheese, so we always found a new cave to explore. Once, I was crawling down a narrow passageway and encountered what I thought to be some large flat rocks."

"When these 'rocks' began moving I realized that they were the large South American variety of spider which measures 18 to 22 inches in diameter."

Giles is interested in business administration, but modestly admits to having received awards for his acrylic art exhibits and his poetry. He holds the 25-and 50-meter free-style swimming championships for western Venezuela, and if he can maintain his present level of swimming proficiency, he feels he may be eligible for the 1972 Olympics as a member of his adopted country's team.



**ONE MAN SHOW**—Rodney Ferguson, who received both his B.F.A. and his M.F.A. degrees from the University of the Americas, is now holding an exhibition of his paintings at the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute. Ferguson also studied at the National Art Academy and the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C. While in Mexico from 1960 to 1967 he studied first at La Esmeralda and later at the University of the Americas. Ferguson is currently living in New Orleans where he is teaching art at Southern University.



ANDREWS



LEVITON



ALWA

JON SCHMUECKER

## SECOND BASE

Writing sports for the UA *Collegian* is a challenge few men (or women) will accept.

Finding sports at UA is like digging for water in the desert. Usually we have managed to find a few interesting articles to fill page four, but with this edition, our luck ran a little thin.

Long before the deadline of the *Collegian* crept up on me, I decided upon a course of action. I would follow up any lead, no matter how insignificant, to see if it would make an interesting story. It was not long before I had some luck.

Walking up to my music class one day I saw two students in a heated debate. The longer they talked, the madder they became. Slowly I could see a good story forming with an even better headline. "Johnson Rules It A TKO After 4 Rounds." Five minutes later, however, all my hopes were destroyed when the bell rang and, instead of fighting, they walked off to class together.

Early in the afternoon I went down to the lower road to see if the basketball team was there. As it turned out, they were not practicing so I wandered over by the anthropology department. Leaning over the fence I spotted the UA swimming pool. Someone had been playing with the faucet and a good sized puddle had formed at one end. An anthropology student was dangling her feet in the water. Again I could see the headlines, "UA Swim Team Wins First Meet." I thought it sounded great but later decided against the story because of the trouble I would have in rounding up some students for a photo of the team.

By this time I was getting a little disenchanted so I turned back towards the press room. However, as I walked up the road I spotted three students, each with a frog. I approached one of the students and asked what they were doing. "It's a frog race," he said, "we have one every four years in November." Taking a close look at the frogs, I commented on the fact that they all looked a little sick.

"They're all very worn out from the qualifying heats," another student said. I asked what the frogs' names were and the same student replied, "Kcid, Trebuh, and Egroeg."

"With names like that," I said, "I don't see how any of them can win."

Somehow, I couldn't quite picture a headline for this event. "Frog Finals on Lower Road," just didn't sound right.

Nevertheless, I stuck around for the final race. It was kind of close, but Kcid won with Trebuh right on his feet, rather webbed feet. Egroeg made it about a third of the way, then stopped dead.

Having already decided that the race would not make a very interesting story, I started to walk away when I saw Kcid's manager. I walked over to take a closer look at the champion frog. He looked even sicker than before.

"Can Kcid swim?" I asked the manager.

"No, he can only tread water," was the reply.

I walked into the press room and sat down. "Any news today?" asked a staff member.

"No," I said, "just a frog race."

## Puck Star Relates Stories of Ice Life

By Henry Kingswell

Saskatchewan Blades? Blind River Jets? Parry Sound Pirates? The Moose Jaw North Stars?

If your heart belongs to playing ice hockey, and if you practice long hours and show promise as a hard-nosed competitor as did UA junior Peter Haney, then "Amateur Night in Canada" may find you skating in rinks from Sioux Lookout to Medicine Hat.

Peter strapped on his first pair of skates at age five and played on his first organized hockey team before he was eight. Born in Minnesota, Peter moved to Huron Bay, Ontario, while still a youngster. "The kids up there played hockey 24 hours a day," recalls Peter. "They breathed, ate, and slept for the game. The big guys like Howe, Hull, and Al Arbour were gods."

Haney made up for his shortcomings with desire and tenaciousness. As a right-forward, he led three different leagues in scoring, set up an Upper Peninsula record for total penalty minutes, and twice broke his nose.

"The play would get so rough," Peter recalls from his days in the infamous Windsor-Detroit Tunnel League, "that nobody on the outfit would even give away their free tickets to members of their families — for fear they would see just how dangerous it was, and not let us play again."

A fine stick-handler, Peter's ability paved the way to a scholarship at McGill University in Montreal, and, two years later, a pro contract with the Maple Leafs. "Nobody makes it out of the professional ranks without a few scars and broken bones,"

Haney said. "One player, Terry Sawchuck, has over 237 stitches in his face. The personal *vendettas* between players and teams are tremendous."

Hockey and jai alai are acknowledged to be the fastest and most dangerous games in the sports world. "But most guys," says Haney, "like the physical contact and the element of danger."

In a game played at breakneck speed, by men on steel blades wearing colorful uniforms — it's easy to see why last year the National Hockey League played to capacity crowds 94 per cent of the time. "The interesting thing," added Peter, "is that there are only two U.S.-born players in the whole league."

A rugged defenseman sending a rugged cross-check, suddenly and dramatically cut short Peter's career. Haney wound up with a broken collarbone and a doctor's stern warning to "hang up the

## Vols Down Africans

In pre-Olympic competition the University of the Americas basketball squad faced two fine African teams, Morocco and Senegal. UA bested the Senegalese five, 64-63 in overtime after falling to Morocco, 80-66.

The Vols pushed their season mark to 3-1 with the tight victory. Coach Morris Williams' boys ran a zone from the outset but trailed after a cold-shooting first half, 27-17. In the second half, the Vols improved their accuracy, increased their rebounding and cut off the Africans' fast break. Missed free throws kept UA from

# Flag Football Season Begins

## 'Stonemen' Win Opener

### Six Teams See Action

As the weather turns a little cooler and leaves begin to fall here in Mexico City, students are reminded of their favorite autumn sport, football.

Last year at the University of the Americas an intramural football league was formed. This year, under the direction of Lance Hool, the old teams have been re-grouped and new teams formed.

The 1968-69 fall schedule shows that six teams have been formed. They are the Toluca Packers, the Savages, Delta Sigma Pi, the BTA Pledges, the Stonemen, and Beta Tau Alpha.

The teams play flag football, which does not involve the roughness of the tackle game. Each player wears a belt and a small 'flag' or square of cloth. A play can only be stopped when a player loses his flag to a player of the opposing team. No cleats, spikes, or other types of shoes with metal on the toes are permitted. In addition, since no tackling is allowed, shoulder pads, hip pads and head gear are forbidden.

Roughing a player or any block which may be considered dangerous is a penalty.

The positioning of the players in flag football is similar to that of professional football except in the number of men.

The line consists of five players: two guards, two ends, and a center. The backfield consists of three players: two halfbacks and the quarterback.

Other regulations are: no forward passing on kick-offs or

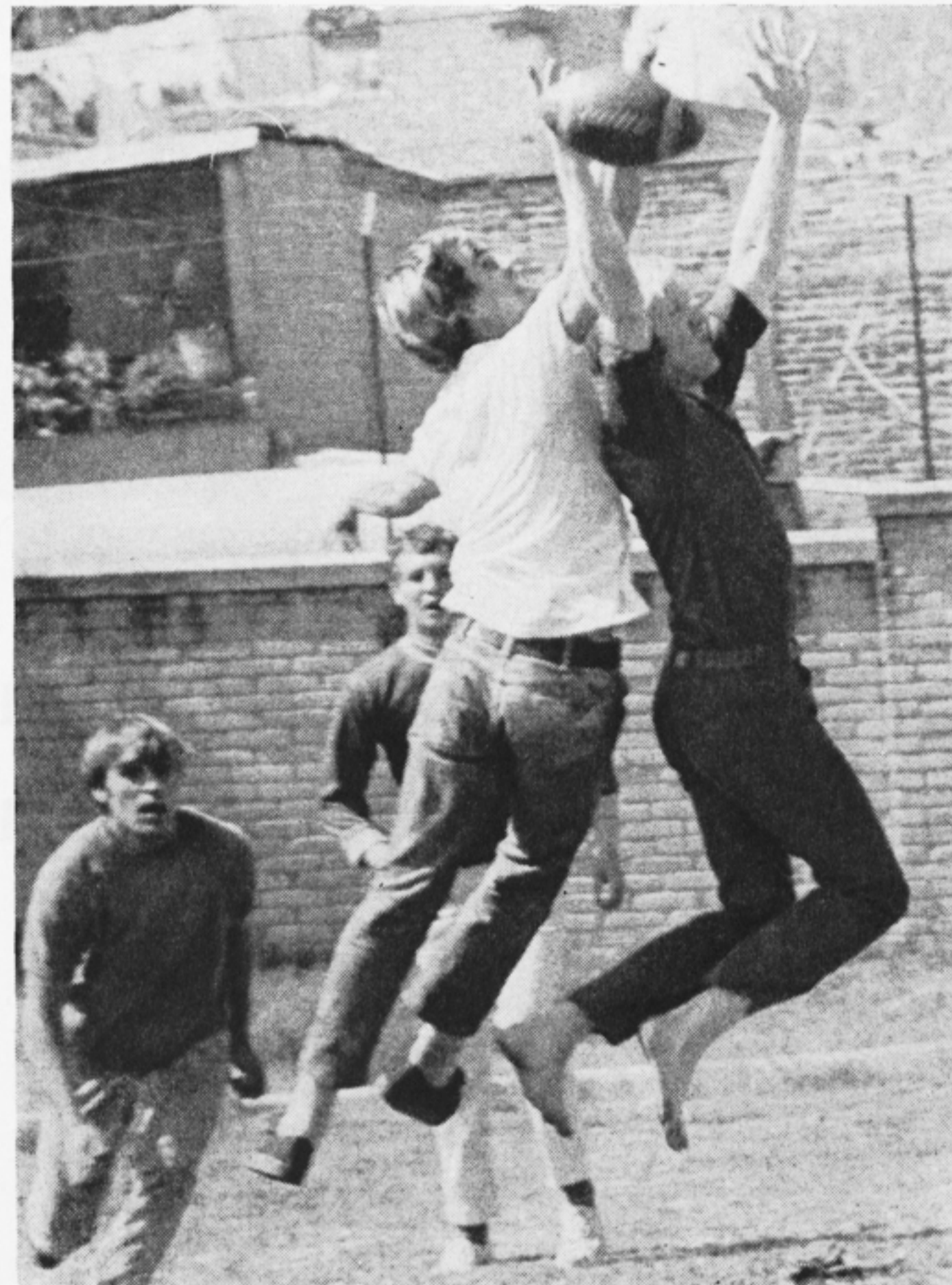


Photo by Phil Matteson

GOING UP—Nick Webster of the Savages goes high into the air to knock down a pass intended for Reid Sinclair of the Delta Sigma Pi's as Gary Stiger and Larry Newell look on. The game ended in a 6-6 tie.

punts, no passing past the line of scrimmage. Laterals are permitted only behind the line of scrimmage, and only the ends and backfielders can receive passes.

Present at the games will be three professional referees. The

teams are working on lettered sweatshirts and soon hope to have cheerleaders too.

All games will be played at the American High School field. Regulations do not permit any liquor on the premises.

## Alpine Club Conquers Snowy Heights of Popo

By Augusta Farley

The Alpine Club faced Popocatepetl last Saturday morning in its first climb of the year. More difficult ascents on Orizaba and Ixtaccihuatl are now being planned by the UA mountaineers.

Emphasis was placed on proper preparation before the climb, according to Edward Long, club advisor. Certain equipment, such as crampons and ice axes, is mandatory. Much of this equipment is already owned by the club. Climbing techniques in rappelling, a descending technique, and prussik, an ascending technique, are practiced before the climb is attempted.

These safety measures are stressed by the club, Long said, because each year the mountains claim their toll of deaths through ignorance and carelessness. Even a frequently-climbed mountain such as Popo, he said, can turn into a deathtrap for the uninitiated or foolish.

Mitch Catron, president, and Dick Crane, vice-president and treasurer, contribute their knowledge from many climbs in providing valuable instruction and assistance to novice climbers.

Long said that one of the reasons for climbing Popo at this time was to test everyone's altitude stamina. Those who found themselves overcome by the altitude (17,887 feet) will not be allowed to climb the other mountains. On the climb last Saturday only seven members of the club reached the peak out of 24 who began. Included in this group were two girls. Crane stated that many new members were not conditioned to the altitude

and as a result became very fatigued.

"The view from the top," said Crane, "is breathtaking. On a clear day you can see 80 to 100 miles." But unfortunately for the club, there was a layer of clouds at 12,000 feet that obscured much of the view.

"The valley of Mexico was visible," Crane said, "but Mexico City was covered with a dirty brown layer of smog. Also visible were the tops of many surrounding mountains emerging through the clouds."

## Review...

(Continued from Page 2)

the fragments of the indigenous poetry, translated adroitly by Taylor from the Spanish. Fr. Garibay teaches his people that one must draw from all sources of knowledge in order to form a mature nation, and so those who are still looking to the continent and avoiding their own Indian heritage should turn a page or two of this man's work and see that the continent is only the other half of the world. And perhaps the Mexican can avoid the type of sculpture that stands in the Parque Alameda.

As a Mexican, I found that the article "The Message of Guadalupe" caused me to think that Mexico is a country where the Blessed Mother plays an over-significant role.

The Virgin came to give the Mexican people love, protection and life, as we see in Fr. Garibay's interpretation, but the Blessed Virgin is keeping the Mexican woman from taking her proper place alongside the Mexican man. Even today the Mexican man is looking for this symbolic love.

Fr. Garibay's study of the inner meaning of the words in Náhuatl, as found in the original documents about her apparition, is commendable, but the real value of his work lies in the fact that one can see the source of some of the mestizo's problems, especially the nebulous role that women play in his emotional life.

Is Mrs. Fransome escaping the past, or has she found a place which, because of its closeness to nature, has given her a sense of relief from the rigidity of civilization, and a feeling for the primitive? "A Primitive" by Prof. Robins is a gem stylistically. Realistic conversations flow smoothly between descriptions full of local color. The author handles the story with sophistication, and creates the feeling that the good-looking Mrs. Fransome has really been living somewhere in Mexico.

The UA intramural football league opened its fall season the first week in November.

In the initial game, the Delta Sigma Pi's battled against the Savages. Both teams displayed a tough defensive squad that helped keep the scoring in the low numbers.

Jerry Myane came across with six points for the Sigmas and Dan Paley tied the game with a touchdown for the Savages. The contest ended in a 6-6 tie after both teams failed to score again.

In the two games scheduled to follow, on Sunday, the Toluca Packers lost the first by default to the Beta Tau Alphas when several of their team members failed to show up. However, even though the game was not played, there was one injury. While attempting to catch a long pass during practice, Jay Blades of the BTAs fell and broke his wrist. Blades, one of the league's outstanding pass receivers, will be sorely missed by the BTAs.

In the other game the Stonemen romped over the BTA pledges. At the end of the game, the score-sheet read:

Stonemen 28, BTA Pledges 0. Bert Dancy scored 12 points and played an outstanding game for the Stonemen. Cy Ruben added 8 points, Pete Elliot 6, and Ken Stevens 2.

The Stonemen proved themselves to be the team to beat this season.

### INTRA-MURAL FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Remaining Games

Saturday, December 7/11:00  
TOLUCA PACKERS vs. SAVAGES

Sunday, December 8/10:00  
DELTA SIGMA PI vs. BTA PLEDGES

Saturday, December 14/12:00  
STONEMEN vs. BETA TAU ALPHA

Sunday, December 15/10:00  
SAVAGES vs. STONEMEN

12:00  
TOLUCA PACKERS vs. DELTA SIGMA PI

### Bowling League Forms

A bowling league has been formed under Student Association auspices. Teams meet every Wednesday at the Bol Polanco from 5:30 til 7:30. Those who wish to join may sign up in the Student Association Office.



**PART OF THE PANTHEON**—The Zapotec ceramist who executed this terra-cotta effigy urn had many gods. This figure is wearing a headdress which features the face of Tlaloc, the rain god.



**OLYMPIC SWIMMER**—The figure, part of a plaster frieze from Lambityeco, depicts a wrinkled and bearded man, carrying a bone, perhaps a human femur, in his right hand. It probably does not represent a man swimming or lying down but was, rather, the only way the artist could fit the figure into the panel.



**CLASSIC ART**—The Zapotec Indians reigned in the Valley of Oaxaca for almost a thousand years. They were merchant traders, statesmen, theologians and artisans of high quality. Their art, while more baroque than that of the Olmec or Mayan, has, nevertheless, great emotional impact and beauty.



**ART OR MESSAGE?**—This sculptured plaster frieze was discovered in the patio of a building, that might have been a house, at Lambityeco, Oaxaca. Crafted by Zapotec Indians several centuries ago, this frieze contains glyphs which could represent dates or the names of important personages. In any case it is not just artistic decoration.

## UA Team Explores Oaxaca Indian Ruin

Most anthropology books don't even mention Lambityeco, a long abandoned pre-Columbian site in the Valley of Oaxaca. Other than it was known to have existed, Lambityeco remained a mystery until anthropologists and students from the University of the Americas started excavations during the summer of 1961. Lack of funds called a halt to work.

Excavations began again at Lambityeco in 1967 under the direction of John Paddock, professor of anthropology at UA, and is still being conducted. A pyramid and several buildings have been unearthed at the site, which covers several square kilometers.

Lambityeco does not possess the grandiose magnificence of a Teotihuacan or the beautifully proportioned, humanistic architecture of a Palenque. Artistically it is inferior to many Mesoamerican sites. In fact, Lambityeco is the handiwork of a decadent culture.

Lambityeco was founded at the close of the classic period, when Monte Alban was being abandoned. Probably Zapotec Indians who populated Monte Alban and were in cultural decline raised Lambityeco's structures. Lambityeco struggled along in a Mesoamerican "Dark Age" until tough Mixtec invaders from the North arrived on the scene with a new dynamic culture, which rapidly dominated the Oaxaca Valley and forced Zapotec influence into

almost total eclipse.

Why should archeologists spend time and money scraping leavings of a decadent society when there are many more promising alternatives? It was precisely because Lambityeco was decadent that prompted anthropologists to dissect it. By locating a bit of potsherd here and skeleton there, they may be able to piece together why a powerful civilization disintegrated. These answers, the anthropologist hopes, will provide modern industrial society with the knowledge it needs not only to survive, but to progress.

Field work was also carried out, earlier this year, under Professor Paddock's guidance at Huahuapan de Leon in the State of Puebla where an archeological site was scheduled to be covered by a construction project. Paddock and his assistant Joe Mogor, a former UA student, moved in to salvage what they could. This site and the area around Huahuapan de Leon had been the ancient home of the Mixtecs before they pushed down into the Valley of Oaxaca. Mixtecs still live in the Oaxaca Valley. Their ancestors brought the vitality necessary to spark a cultural rebirth. What made the Mixtecs expansionists and purveyors of civilization is still hidden beneath the ground. Finding out what made a people great may be the next archeological project.

TEXT AND LAYOUT BY BOB ALLEN  
PHOTOS BY JOHN PADDOCK



**FROM THE GRAVE**—This carved stone was brought to light by UA anthropologists excavating at Huahuapan de Leon. It was found in the tomb of a man who belonged to the upper crust of Mixtec Indian society.



**AFTER THE SHOW**—It's a Mexican archeological tradition that when the job is done the anthropologists and their workers are grouped for a picture. Shown seated third from left is Joe Mogor, former UA student, and at the far right is Prof. John Paddock. They have just completed excavations at Huahuapan de Leon in the state of Puebla.