



Thirteen Master's Awarded

Thirteen graduate students were awarded Master of Arts degrees at the end of the winter quarter, according to an announcement by Mrs. Jane Swezey, assistant to the graduate dean.

The graduates, their major fields of study and thesis topics are Robert Colby Kaupp, anthropology, "San Pablito de la Sierra de Puebla: An Ethnographical Study"; Robert Ethan MacLaury, anthropology, "Ayoquesco Zapotec: Ethnography, Phonology and Lexicon".

Other graduates are D. Jeanne Graham Rodríguez, creative writing, "The Other Room"; Thomas Edward Klinkel, international relations, "Cuba: The Path to Communism, 1959-1963"; Julian deNys, economics, "The German Approach"; and Kathleen Kish Kaupp, fine arts, "Autocritique".

Seven persons graduated with the degree of Master in Business Administration. They are Robert Cullen Andrews, Guillermo A. Locht, Eduard Neleman, Adolphus Benbaker Rabel, Jr., Alfredo Schultz-Mendivil, Charles Nathan Simon and Francisco Taboada.



IRREVOCABLE EVIDENCE—Alejandro Estrada, UA's youngest anthropology professor, points to one of the skulls from Yagul, Oaxaca, which shows unmistakable signs of advanced syphilitic decay. Estrada's report to the American Association of Physical Anthropologists won him the only standing ovation of the conference.

Photo by John O'Leary

UA Anthropologist Proves Syphilis Native

by Richard Brune

UA professor Alejandro Estrada has recently returned from Washington, D.C. where he presented a paper to the American Association of Physical Anthropologists conclusively proving the existence of syphilis in Mesoamerica prior to the Spanish Conquest.

After the presentation of his paper entitled "Physical Anthropology of the Skeletal Remains from Tombs 25, 26 and 27, from Yagul, Oaxaca, Mexico", Estrada received a standing ovation from the audience of internationally prominent scientists.

The 22-year-old anthropologist, youngest in the group and the only one representing Mexico, was congratulated for his significant discovery of two skulls in the last stage of syphilis which constitute absolute evidence for the presence of the disease in Mesoamerica before the arrival of the Spaniards.

The skulls were excavated ten years ago by UA professor John Paddeck in Oaxaca and remained in the University's anthropology storeroom until last October, when they drew the attention of Estrada, who was classifying the skeletal remains of Yagul. An examination of the skulls by Dr. Luis Vargas, radiologist at the ABC Hospital, confirmed Estrada's strong suspicion that they were syphilitic specimens.

Estrada stated that the skulls are about 1,000 years old, dating from the Monte Alban V period of Mexican history. The skulls were discovered to be female specimens between 55 and 75 years of age at the time of death. Tests are currently underway by the Humble Oil Company in Texas to determine more precisely their exact age by carbon-14 tests.

According to Estrada, other cases of syphilis have been suspected among the pre-Columbian Indians, especially in South America and the American Southwest. However, the discovery of two skulls with third stage syphilis "totally confirms the existence of syphilis in Mesoamerica prior to the coming of the Spaniards."

Estrada's conclusions about the syphilitic skulls came under fire from the Mexican historian-anthropologist Eulalia Guzmán, who categorically denies the existence of syphilis prior to the Spanish Conquest.

In a statement to the Mexican daily newspaper *El Día*, professor

Guzmán, who is neither a physical anthropologist nor a medical specialist, claimed that the cranial symptoms of syphilis in the skulls were actually a form of trepanning (surgical removal of a piece of bone from the skull). Readers may remember Professor Guzmán as the person responsible for the "discovery" of the alleged bones of Cuauhtémoc.

Estrada, who officially represented the University of the Americas at the Washington meet-

ing, considered himself fortunate in eliciting round-trip transportation to Chicago. The rest of his expenses were paid from his own pocket.

His paper is slated for eventual publication by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Internationally, the paper will be submitted to the American Journal of Physical Anthropology for possible publication, a proud accomplishment for the 22-year-old scientist.

Lindley Denies Retirement

Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president, denied a current rumor that he will retire at the end of this quarter when the University moves to Puebla. A consequence of Dr. Lindley's retirement, the rumor holds, would be the loss of accreditation for UA with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The rumors, explained Dr. Lindley, have their origin in the move to Puebla and the speculation about his alleged retirement. Dr. Lindley first heard of the rumors through professors who commented that students had approached them and voiced apprehension that his retirement might cause the school to lose its accreditation with the Southern Association and thereby invalidate their degrees.

"I am neither going to retire nor is the school going to lose its accreditation," commented Dr. Lindley. "It is asinine to think that accreditation is based on one individual."

Dr. Lindley referred to a letter from Professor E.J. Robins, chairman of the creative writing department, to Dr. Otto R. Nielsen, executive vice president, in which Robins spoke of a similar situation in 1961, when the school was near financial bankruptcy. According to Robins, at that time the professors were able to re-

establish the students' confidence in the school and its degrees.

Dr. Lindley stated that the current rumors were totally unfounded and were probably due to the unsettled situation caused by the impending move to the Cholula campus this summer.

Another source for the rumor was suggested by Dr. Lindley. He explained that every school in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools is required to make an in-depth study of its situation every ten years, showing the progress it has made. UA was scheduled to begin this study last fall but postponed it because of the move to Puebla.

The failure of the University to start the study during the designated period, explained Dr. Lindley, was perhaps what prompted people to think it might lose its accreditation.

"We are on sounder ground than ever," declared Dr. Lindley. "Our overall program will be much stronger in Puebla." As an example, Dr. Lindley stated that in Puebla there will be a full time director of social activities on campus.

"For the first time in the history of the school," concluded UA's president, "we will be able to compete with schools in the United States in terms of faculty salaries."

Student Artists Acclaimed

A distinguished jury composed of artists, teachers and gallery directors selected the winners for UA's 21st annual student art show, on display in the Mexican-American Cultural Relations Institute from March 19-April 8.

Judging the student works were Mrs. Lotte Mende'sohn, director of the well-known Misrachi Gallery; Leopoldo Ayala, a poet in charge of the Edvard Munch Gallery; Dr. Alexander von Wuthenau, UA professor of art history; Harold Kitner, visiting professor in painting from Kent State University; and Marcella Slezak, a member of the University art department.

Honors were given in the fields of painting, drawing, sculpture and photography, in addition to a special "Purchase Award" prize begun in 1965. The 1000-peso award this year went to graduate student Helen Grimse for her painting "Figura", a combination landscape-figure begun in plastics and continued in oils.

First place in the painting category was given to Elizabeth Leibman, who also received a third prize for painting and a second prize for drawing. Second prize in painting went to Cynthia Konschot, while Robert Parks received honorable mention.

In drawing, Lynne Johnson

won first prize, with Gilberto Tarin placing third.

The winning sculpture award went to Patricia Klein, followed by Erick P. Byrd in second place.

In photography, graduate student Robert Kaupp garnered first prize for his five closeup snaps of the famed mummies of Guanajuato, mounted on a single mat board. Collegian photographer John O'Leary rated second in the photography contest and Michael Gillen placed third.

The second Purchase Award prize of 500 pesos went to John Leahy. In addition to her first prize in this category, Helen Grimse was also awarded highest place for graduate students. Mrs. Grimse expects to receive her M.F.A. in applied arts at the end of this quarter.

The student exhibition, begun in 1948 by art department chairman Merle Wachter, has run yearly in downtown Mexico City. "It began," Wachter commented, "as a kind of spontaneous, jerry-built show in a converted stable. We constructed platforms and shelves for sculptures and covered the walls with paintings."

After this successful start, the exhibition became an annual event. In 1949, it was held in the Del Prado Hotel and attracted many tourists who bought numerous entries.

When the art department had increased considerably, the show was moved to the Mexican-American Cultural Relations Institute. Wachter prefers the Institute because it is located in the heart of a large shopping district and attracts Mexicans, tourists and stu-



FIGURA—Described as "a landscape which turned into a figure", this oil painting was done by Helen Grimse, wife of UA's former popular PR chief. The work was awarded the purchase prize of 1,000 pesos in the University's annual student art show.

(Continued on Page 4)

Express Sympathy

The Collegian staff joins the faculty, student body and administration in extending condolences to the family of Luke Judd, former dean of men at UA, who was killed in a car accident March 30, while returning to Mexico from Texas. Judd, appointed dean of men and assistant professor of business administration in 1950, worked with the University for more than ten years as a respected and well-liked member of the UA community.



Photo by Marilú Pease

ACCREDITATION FIRM—Dr. D. Ray Lindley, UA president, takes time out from his busy schedule to assure an anxious professor that the University's standing with the Southern Association is not in jeopardy.

To Err Is Human, To Compute, Divine

Dear Gerry:

Maybe you can help me because I need help and nobody else seems to care. You may remember me as that girl last quarter who came out of Mr. Swezey's office crying. (It was just a misunderstanding about an education course.)

I guess you've already guessed that it's about your baby, the computer, Gerry. To make a long story short, I have just received my grade sheet from the fall quarter (1969) on a slip of green computerized paper but there is something terribly wrong somewhere because according to this paper I won't be able to graduate or transfer to any other school and it would be totally impossible for me to get into a graduate school anywhere, even at UA. I have already written to the Records Office, the Registrar's Office, the Admissions Office, the Dean's Office and Mr. Esquivel, but have received no answer from any of them.

First of all, Gerry, my grade slip has my name wrong. It is Lee Raymond, not Raymond Lee, and I am a girl, not a boy. (The draft board sent me some kind of weird notice last week — they must have gotten the information from you.)

Now about my courses. Aside from the D I got in Anthro 301 (Mr. Swezey told me it was really a B), my main problem is history. This seems funny since I am a history major and when I worked for the school newspaper, the Collegian, my beat was the history department and I got to write stories almost every issue, with particular emphasis on Mr. Perry and Dr. Bustos. In fact, I was promoted to Dr. Hodgson just before I got sick. Anyway, I signed up and paid for two history courses (401 and 445), but the computer gave me credit only for History 381 which I took in 1967. They say Dr. Bustos is a hard grader but I don't think he would deliberately not turn in my name at all for a class, do you?

My last course was Journalism — Advanced Practice. I never did find out who was teaching this class — first I talked to a man with a beard who said he was the head of the department (but I looked it up and there isn't any separate journalism department), and then I was turned over to a blonde lady who told me to get out, so I ended up finally on the Lower Road with that kooky bunch of editors. In the end, somebody gave me an A for the course and the computer got the grade right but the grade points wrong. It gave me "00" for the credits although it was a five-hour class. Believe me, Gerry, I worked very hard as a reporter for the Collegian, even though no one in the administration seems to have heard of it.

Lastly, Gerry, I know that I made the Dean's List for the Fall Quarter because I had a 3.8 average and for the Winter Quarter also. But the Fall Quarter Dean's List was not computed by the new system until after I had left UA in March, and my grade point average according to this green slip is only 1.7. I was told that the Dean's List for the Winter Quarter had to be re-done because the computer accidentally computed only mid-term grades, not finals. This way I would have roughly a D average, not the A average I think I ended up with.

Gerry, you must be able to do something for me. I know you have influence with the machine and maybe you could take up my case with it. They say I am snapping out of my nervous breakdown very quickly now, but if I don't get a degree from UA due to the hostile attitude of the machine then my life will be ruined because even a B.A. doesn't count any more and my only alternative will be to get married.

Thank you, thank you, Gerry.

—No. 32871

P.S. The computer has me listed as No. 42761 — I checked and this number belongs to another student whose name is Raymond L. Ogisachi.

ADVICE AND DISSENT

Too Much Broth Spoils the Cooks

To the Administration:

Having read the March 12 issue of the Collegian, my comments on the University of the Americas must seem rather trite. I do not pretend to be an "expert" in the educational system, yet with an M.A. I do not consider myself a beginner. Although the worst teacher of my academic career was at UA, one of the best is also here. Rather than criticize the faculty, I would like to center my attention on the administration.

My principal observation is that it is the duty of the administration to supervise and direct the course of the University. Its duty is to see to it that the University does not stagnate, to assure quality education, to prod those who need it, and to give the impetus and direction for progress. I feel that this is impossible when the administration is engaged in faculty work to the extent that it is at UA. One could cite numerous examples, but let

it suffice to notice how many administrators are scheduled to teach the spring courses.

Realistically speaking, one of the main reasons for this is probably that one job does not bring in enough money to live on. At any university the library is so important that it is a full-time job for the librarian to keep it up to date. At UA, the Spanish department should be one of the most important departments. And the head of this department should be extremely vigilant to see to it that Spanish is taught in the best possible way. Yet both these jobs are filled by one man. How can anyone be expected to perform at his best in two or more full-time positions?

My constructive criticism to the administration is this: free yourselves from teaching duties to intelligently handle such real problems as those mentioned in the March 12 issue.

—Joseph H. Uecker

—Art of the Week—



MR. COLEY TAYLOR READING MILTON—This etching, done by art instructor Paul Reilly and exhibited in last quarter's faculty art show, captures with amazing force the spirit and essence of a great humanitarian, teacher and friend.

A STUDENT SPEAKS

'Ambient Vapidity' Runs Wild on Campus

by William Benét

(Re: Letter to the Editor, February 27, 1970).

There may be, however inconclusive, some basis for Miss Hollander's assessment of the philosophy of this school that it is neither designed to stimulate intellectual curiosity, nor does it promote an ability to evaluate those facts which are trivial and those which are of enduring significance.

If it is a fact that this school will renew itself in Puebla, and indeed it is, I rather doubt the enduring significance of this event. That it is of primary significance is unquestionable. This school's relocation and subsequent expansion is indicative of a new prosperity, not intellectual or cultural, but financial.

The consensus, it seems, among students is that a degree from here has less value (i.e. less impressiveness to employer or graduate school) than a degree from an equally accredited university in the United States. This is be-

side the point; so is the school's financial prosperity, although it is significantly important from the administration's point of view.

Of less pragmatic value perhaps, but of enduring significance, is the provision of a liberal arts education that should be, we hope, this university's *raison d'être*. The method of education may be of secondary importance. The dialectical approach, the peripatetic approach, or the scholastic approach, of which ours is a vestige, have demonstrated to some degree that the educator and the educated are one and the same.

It was no hollow metaphor that Socrates regarded himself merely as a midwife to education — midwives, as women have shown, are dispensable. Perhaps the burden is more difficult today, although history would indicate otherwise, for even unto this day we have much to learn from the prodigious labor of the Greeks. It should also be noted that more than a few of western civilization's prodigies were self-taught.

This would be no excuse, however, for this university's or any other university's, ambient vapidity. If there is a vacuum here, it is more than an intellectual anesthetic; it is a crime to those who wish to profit from what is most significant in western civilization and to those who, in spite of themselves, might suffer some good through exposure. The educator and the educated are indeed the same; but unless there is an intellectually fertile environment, they may as well attempt to reap the desert.

It is of little matter that the majority of the students here are in every way apathetic. This is usual, and probably, to judge from history, incorrigible. The administration, rather, should promote an environment that is conducive to a liberal arts education, one that is as accessible as it is broad, and without which even the most beautiful campus is barren.

This university can begin by offering the courses which are listed in its catalogue. Furthermore, this university should continuously evaluate its faculty, subject in part to student appraisal which is no less valid, since most students (regardless of their apparent lack of interest in scholarship) are usually able to recognize, in so far as they are affected, the limits or the abilities of those of the scholarly métier.

In addition, each course, i.e. the material, can itself be evaluated, for one would rather not conclude with Henry Adams that "Nothing in education is so astonishing as the amount of ignorance it accumulates in the form of inert facts."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

To the Editor:

As terminating graduate students in history we have witnessed several controversies in the Collegian without feeling the necessity of involvement. Even so, the recent vicious attack upon the personal reputation of Dr. César Bustos-Videla has elicited an irrefragable urge to raise the shield.

We do not propose to completely absolve Dr. Bustos of all blame since we too realize that he, like many other developing teachers, has problems which are often disconcerting to students. Nevertheless, having taken an average of 15 credits each from Dr. Bustos, and for the most part having completed our classwork, we feel qualified to defend him from many of the rash and hasty accusations made by his first-time students.

Perhaps the most serious charge against Dr. Bustos was that of "mediocrity". It is not only our assessment but that of a great majority of former Bustos students that Dr. Bustos is a hard worker and in no way mediocre. How many other teachers at UA spend most of their non-classroom time in the library as does Dr. Bustos? As a Ph.D. from Georgetown University, Dr. Bustos has illustrated to us that he is an extremely qualified man who works hard to broaden his knowledge in the complex field of Latin American history.

Another charge made against Dr. Bustos was that of being disrespectful. Here again we must strongly state that at no time during our classroom association with Dr. Bustos has he been disrespectful in any manner to any student. In support of our own experience we interviewed some of the students in last quarter's disputed class who agreed with us wholeheartedly regarding Dr. Bustos' classroom courtesy.

A third charge was that Dr. Bustos tested on facts not given in lecture or reading. Having both seen and discussed the midterm and final with students from his class, we defy any student to show us one example of the aforementioned. Clearly, most questions were taken directly from the lectures while the others came from the required text. From our experience, even the

seemingly irrelevant map question proved pertinent to a broader understanding of Latin American history.

A fourth charge was that Dr. Bustos tested on "insignificant and trivial material", and that, for this reason, over half the class failed the midterm. Here we must, for the moment, agree. When we first encountered Dr. Bustos in History 340 we also felt his midterm to be trivial when compared to the other material given. Nevertheless, we have since learned that this is one of Dr. Bustos' "incentive techniques" and that in the final accounting little weight is given to the midterm grades. We might ask how much more those students studied and hopefully learned after confronting that examination.

A final charge we must answer is that Dr. Bustos "refuses to talk about anything excluding the subject matter of his course". Isn't 500 years of history regarding 20 individual countries enough to discuss in one quarter? Besides, who decides the question of relevancy in the classroom? If a student desires the knowledge contained in a class as outlined by its heading, fine. If he desires other knowledge, not included in the class outline, not the "subject matter" of the course, he should look elsewhere for a more "relevant" class.

From our experience with Dr. Bustos, not one quarter but many, we must conclude that the majority of the accusations made against him were hasty and ill-advised to say the least. We must abhor the tone of the editorial, letters and article and the unjust accusations, without attempt to present another side of the issue, made against Dr. Bustos. Such an investigation, had it been made by the Collegian, would certainly have quelled the vicious attack directed upon this competent professional.

Joan Eileen McCarthy
Lynn D. Baker
B. Dean Carey

Editor's Note: The Collegian interviewed the majority of the students in Dr. Bustos' History 340 course soon after the controversial midterm, and at the time, they were all of the opinion that both the test and Dr. Bustos' classroom mannerisms were abominable. And we doubt that the approximate 40% of the class that failed (se-

ven of 17) will voluntarily chance another opportunity to learn more of his "incentive techniques".

As stated in the March 12 issue of the Collegian, most of the students refused to let their names be used because of fear of retribution. James A. Purdy, Jr., a history major who received an A in his only other history course, had no such fear. His was the only name used and he was one of the seven who failed.

We would also like to point out that Dr. Bustos was not charged with "mediocrity" by anyone in that issue, unless one could consider Dr. Leigh Rhett, dean of the college of arts and sciences, as doing so when he said, "This problem of faculty mediocrity has occurred often, yet since nothing has been done about it before, how can we do anything about it now?"

The Collegian did not make an attempt to interview Dr. Bustos to obtain his side of the story because he had already refused to consult with either students or administrators on the matter. Nevertheless, we agree that an attempt should have been made to get his version of the controversy. At the time, however, we were unable to find anyone to defend Dr. Bustos. But we do doubt that it would have "quelled the vicious attack" upon his "professional reputation".

For we did not construe the editorial, the article and the letters to the editor as a personal attack by the Collegian upon Dr. Bustos. The letters speak for themselves; they were the grievances of students unable to receive satisfaction from either faculty or administration. The issue aired in the editorial and the article, which used the Bustos controversy only as an example, was one which has plagued this university for years — there has never been a system of redress by which students could satisfactorily bring their problems to the attention of the faculty or the administration.

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Enrollment Statistics Hit New Low

Although the exact figures have not been tabulated because of problems which have plagued the school's data processing system, enrollment for this quarter at UA appears to be lower than that of last year's spring quarter.

Enrollment for the graduate school, which now includes the night school, is approximately 136 compared to a total of 214 for both schools last spring.

According to Gerry Greig, student worker in the registrar's office, only approximate figures could be given for undergraduates. The latest was "about 1100", while there were exactly 1476 students registered last spring.

Greig attributed the decrease to the fact that recruitment programs have been aimed specifically at the new campus in Puebla for the academic year beginning next fall. He added that many of the present students at UA wish to "make the break" now and have returned to the States to make further arrangements for study.

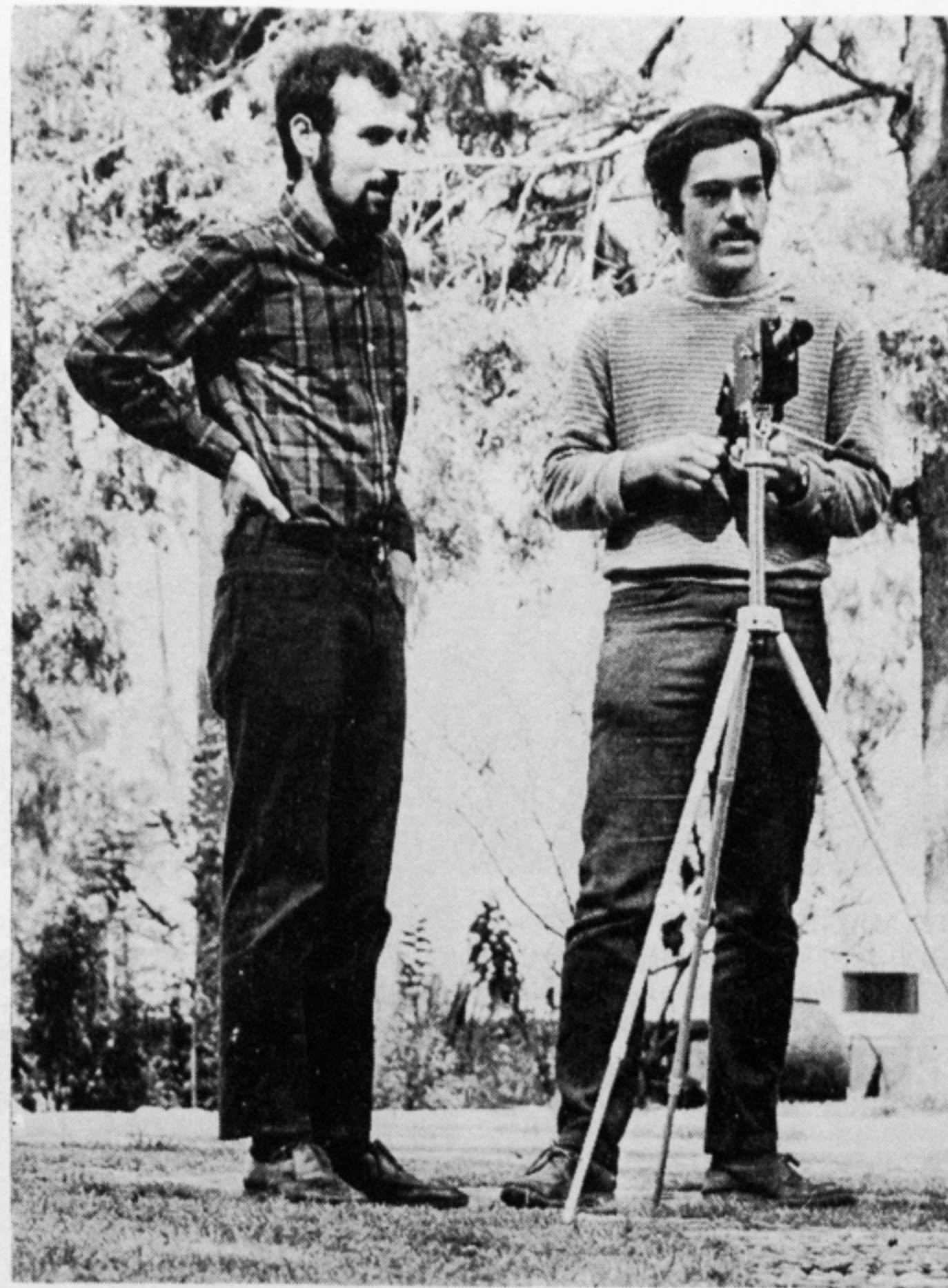


Photo by John O'Leary

WHAT DO WE DO NOW?—Bill Aronson (left) seems to be asking Alex Lippert, organizer and president of the Cinematography Club. Among Lippert's other accomplishments are the legalization of hair on campus, the invention of Basket-can and acting alongside Raquel Welch.

Eclipse Freaks Out Dog, Indian Goes Back to Bed

by Dana Millikin

The day had finally come. Although the long-awaited total eclipse of the sun was only 94% in Mexico City, UA students with their developed negatives over their eyes still thought it was spectacular enough to utter comments such as "Groovy", "Far out," "Weird," and "Orgasmic!"

Some students planned for the phenomenon and went to 100% zones in the Veracruz-Oaxaca areas.

Andrea Swaha journeyed to Cametaco, Veracruz.

"I have seen other eclipses, but the feeling from this total eclipse was very mystical, like I was in another world," said Andrea.

Andrea found the eclipse interesting, but more fantastic were the reactions on earth.

"Birds were squawking, roosters were crowing, and a dog completely freaked out!" she recalled.

Another occurrence the eclipse

brought about was a witches' meeting held the previous night on Monte Blanco. "No one knows what they did up there but it certainly added to the atmosphere of our campsite at the foot of Monte Blanco," Andrea said.

Hope Sanford and Rick Ridgeway went to the 100% zone to study the reaction of the Indians. They viewed the eclipse in Popoluca Indian country near Sotepan, Veracruz.

"All I could see was a dark shadow moving slowly down the valley. I looked up and it was total. It seemed life was gone because light is life," stated Rick.

Rick and Hope were lucky in their Indian studies because they found a missionary to translate the Indians' dialect for them. "One man said he was going back to bed when it got dark. But the one that got the most laughs was the little man who looked up, rubbed his stomach and announced he was going to have another

breakfast," recalled Hope.

The Indians took the event more casually than Hope or Rick.

Rick believes the most fantastic part of the entire eclipse happened just as the moon began to uncover the sun.

"A single ray of light shot from the sun. I wanted to fall on my knees and give thanks to the sun for returning. I then knew why ancient peoples propitiated the sun god."

Ideally, a university should provide two fields of learning. The first and obvious source of knowledge is the classroom. The second, with perhaps the more immediate information, comes from an exchange of first-hand experiences among all those involved in the university.

Vinod Vyasulu, an economics professor at the University of the Americas, is qualified to share his knowledge in both of these areas.

Vyasulu came to Mexico from his native India because he had the opportunity to learn something different. He was anxious to study the economics of Mexico to gain a different perspective.

"All the economics one studies in India are either moulded by Indian problems, or they are completely abstract, in the form of high mathematics," he mused. "But in studying one has to keep in mind that differences do exist; there are many different problems, each with different solutions."

Professor Vyasulu's enthusiasm for seeing different countries and studying other problems is shared by the majority of Indian university students. The universities in India are equivalent to those of the American system, he explained, although they lack the amount of money necessary to install very advanced facilities.

The main problem lies in the fact that Indian professors are still very orthodox. The older and

more respected teachers want to keep the status quo. The students want progress; they want change. So, if they have the opportunity to study elsewhere they will usually take advantage of it. Still, to study elsewhere is very expensive compared to the low cost of a university education in India.

Vyasulu estimates the cost of living and studying for a year to be about two hundred dollars.

Among those students that do leave India there is a propensity for many not to return. Professor Vyasulu attributes this to the meager salaries that India can offer. "A full-scale professor in India

could earn about two hundred dollars a month and some allowance; and this is considered a very good salary.

"To a young person who has studied abroad and who knows he can earn more money elsewhere, this salary is not attractive. And a young person cannot begin as a full professor. He will usually be placed as an assistant, and then the salary is lower. One of the problems is an excessive attention to age. A professor who is 40 is considered better than one who is 35, for example. It all has to do with India's traditional system."

Professor Vyasulu considers India to be partly at fault in the consequent "brain drain". Many Indians would like to work in their country, but there are no jobs available. The positions for people with master's degrees are very limited. Other men with the same qualifications will find themselves doing work which would be done in the United States by someone just finished with high school.

But India is making progress and Vinod Vyasulu feels that her future is bright. He is anxious to do whatever he can to raise the standard of living in his country.

As an economist, Professor Vyasulu does not think he will find too much difficulty in obtaining a job. "India is progressing. I may not see very much development in my life-time, but I am certain it will come. That is why I am going back."

THIS IS A REAL INDIAN—You know, like from India. His name is Vinod Vyasulu and he's an economics prof at UA. He came to Mexico to study the economy in order to gain a different perspective on his own country's problems. If you want to know more, read the story.

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The main problem lies in the fact that Indian professors are still very orthodox. The older and

Hairy-Look Legalizer Has Own Hair Set Afire

by Bill Aronson

Alexander. Not the Bell who invented the telephone, but the Lippert who invented the cinematography club.

You may see him on the school stage performing Chekhov's "The Proposal", or in the 20th Century Fox screening office, organizing a private showing of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid", or simply passing the time playing Basket-can (his own invention) on the basketball courts. He has a way of keeping busy; and more important, he gets things done.

Not many bearded students know this, but Alexander Lippert is indirectly responsible for granting them the right to come to school without having to face a Gillette razor every morning. You might say he legalized the hairy look our campus boasts.

First here in autumn of 1967, Alex immediately became involved in school politics and was voted president of his freshman class. It was then that he began to look over some of the decadent codes still upheld by the administration. He requested that the students meet the faculty and discuss changes in the school codes, and by the end of the meeting, beards (which until two years ago were still outlawed by the school) were allowed on campus.

By fall of 1969, Alex had become involved in a new project—the small but enthusiastic cinematography group then led by Howard Crist. And Suddenly he was dreaming of p'ots he wanted to make into movies and of becoming president of the cinematography club.

"I think a lot of kids are interested in movies, and I really think it can be the most active club on campus," he bubbled over a Coca-Cola and enchilada in the cafeteria. When a friend of his at the same table drew back

aghast at finding a lanky, six-legged object underneath his stringbeans, Alex immediately picked up his friend's dish, brought it to the cafeteria supervisor, and had his friend's money refunded.

"What the club needs," Alex continued on the way out of the cafeteria, "is action. We have to get involved. That's what I like about this school. There aren't a thousand kids standing in line for the same opportunity. You can do things here." And he continued to prove his point.

While combing the city for decent motion pictures to bring to school, Alex organized the private screening of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid", at 20th Century Fox. He would like to do the same for "John and Mary" and "M.A.S.H." this quarter. But his talents aren't all behind the desk.

"He's got a Chaplinesque quality about him," beamed Jack Stockton, who used Alex as his star for his still unnamed 16mm extravaganza last quarter. "He's really great." Among other things in the film, Alex gets kicked by a cow, run out of a theater in his undershorts, and has his hair set afire.

And his acting has not been limited to UA productions. When Raquel Welch was in town last February to film her TV special, Alex followed Raquel (in the pursuit of film study) to the Pyramids. Before the afternoon shooting began, Alex was standing on the Pyramid of the Moon, in loin-cloth and headdress, with arms stretched out towards the sky as Raquel sang "Let the Sun Shine In." ("I think I was most surprised at how unorganized a major production is.") As for Raquel's organization: "She doesn't look at all like the girl in 'Fantastic Voyage'."

If there is any time available,

Tradition Halts Progress: Vyasulu

by Dianne Taylor

more respected teachers want to keep the status quo. The students want progress; they want change. So, if they have the opportunity to study elsewhere they will usually take advantage of it. Still, to study elsewhere is very expensive compared to the low cost of a university education in India.

Vyasulu estimates the cost of living and studying for a year to be about two hundred dollars.

Among those students that do leave India there is a propensity for many not to return. Professor Vyasulu attributes this to the meager salaries that India can offer. "A full-scale professor in India

could earn about two hundred dollars a month and some allowance; and this is considered a very good salary.

"To a young person who has studied abroad and who knows he can earn more money elsewhere, this salary is not attractive. And a young person cannot begin as a full professor. He will usually be placed as an assistant, and then the salary is lower. One of the problems is an excessive attention to age. A professor who is 40 is considered better than one who is 35, for example. It all has to do with India's traditional system."

Professor Vyasulu considers India to be partly at fault in the consequent "brain drain". Many Indians would like to work in their country, but there are no jobs available. The positions for people with master's degrees are very limited. Other men with the same qualifications will find themselves doing work which would be done in the United States by someone just finished with high school.

But India is making progress and Vinod Vyasulu feels that her future is bright. He is anxious to do whatever he can to raise the standard of living in his country.

As an economist, Professor Vyasulu does not think he will find too much difficulty in obtaining a job. "India is progressing. I may not see very much development in my life-time, but I am certain it will come. That is why I am going back."

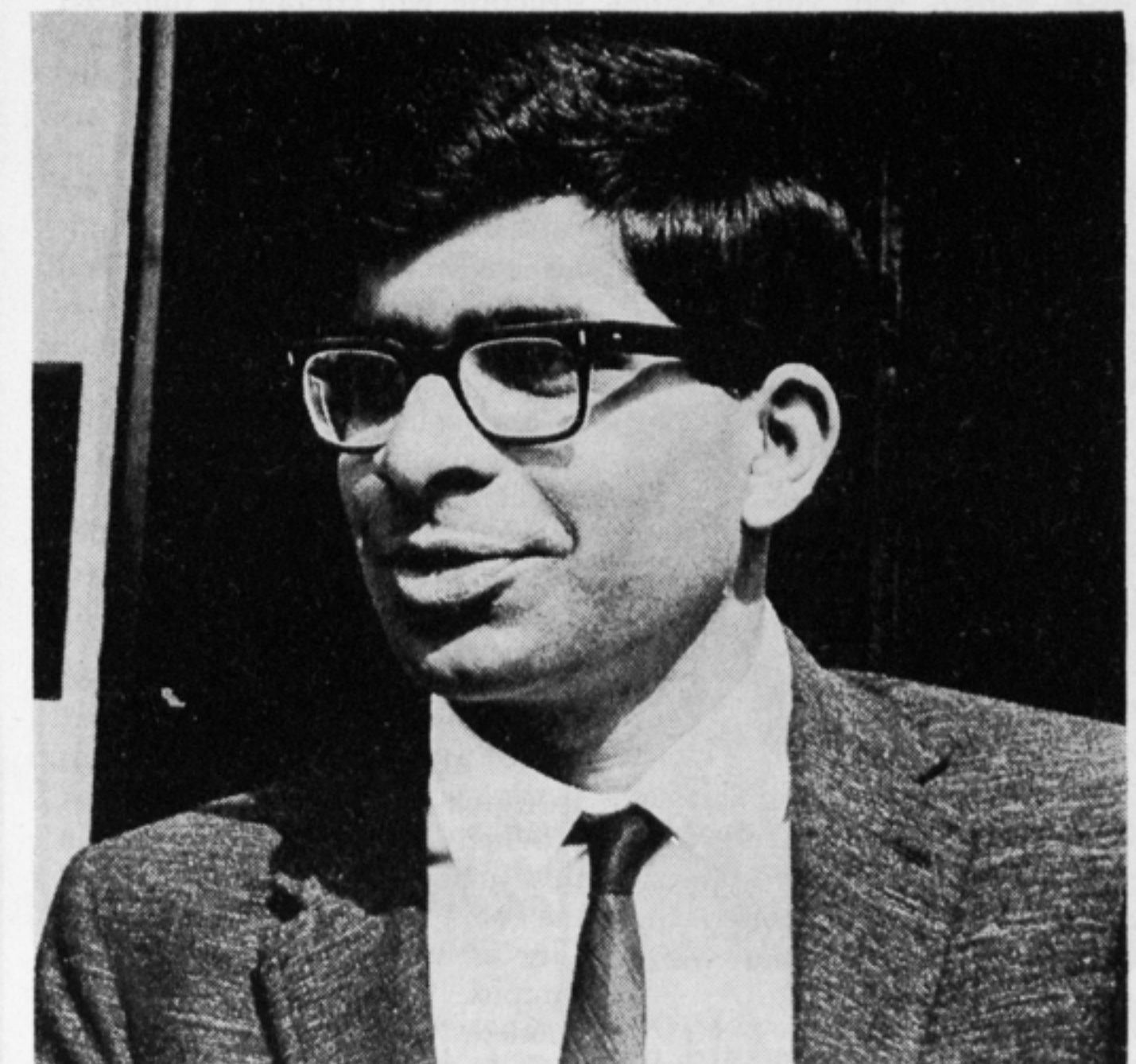


Photo by John O'Leary

THIS IS A REAL INDIAN—You know, like from India. His name is Vinod Vyasulu and he's an economics prof at UA. He came to Mexico to study the economy in order to gain a different perspective on his own country's problems. If you want to know more, read the story.

Ecumenical Center Remakes the Scene

"Do not kill me before you search my eyes before you see through me and I through you for a place to be..."

According to Mother Michel Guerin, instructor of English here, the place to be this quarter is at the University's revived Ecumenical Center which opened again April 9 under her guidance.

The center, begun in the winter quarter of 1969, met originally in a private house on the Lower Road. Due to an off-campus controversy about Catholicism and its political influence in a country with a rigid separation of Church and State, the center closed down temporarily. Its new address is Fresno 58, Kilometer 15, just two blocks down from the Pemex station.

According to Mother Michel,

Spa Offers Attractive Trailer Site

Tired of approved housing? Can't hassle with the communal joys of dorm living? Disillusioned by the frustrations of apartment-hunting?

In short, if you're stumped for a place to live in Puebla next year, then a trailer park might be the ideal place for you.

According to Dr. Joffre de LaFontaine, excellent trailer facilities are available at the Spa-Agua Azul.

"It's a first-class hotel with mineral baths and spa facilities located in a very lovely setting in Puebla," explained Dr. LaFontaine.

The hotel has set up special rates for UA students which include the use of baths, toilets and water. With room for 20 trailers, the monthly rate is 600 pesos and the daily rate 20 pesos.

Basketball Court Star Often Prefers Diamonds

by Jon Schmucker

The 6-3 forward limping over the basketball court every day is Pancho Solórzano, one of the UA Vols' star players, who said: "We really hoop it up around here."

Solórzano, born in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, first started playing basketball at Lydia Patterson High School in El Paso, Texas, where he was awarded a trophy for "Most Valuable Player". After completing high school in the U.S., he returned to Mexico and studied for two years at the National Polytechnical Institute.

Discouraged with degree requirements at Poly, Solórzano enrolled at the University of the Americas last fall. His talents were quickly discovered by Coach "Moe" Williams and when the Vols opened their fall season, Solórzano was on the scoreboard.

When questioned about the difference between Mexican and American teams he commented, "The Mexicans are harder to play against because they are much faster on the courts than the Americans. By the end of the game your tongue is hanging out."

The UA Vols are the only American team in the Mexican Intercollegiate League. Some of the team members feel that Mexican referees are not only partial to the home team but also to any Mexican team as opposed to an American team. Solórzano replied to the accusation by saying, "For the most part, the referees are not partial towards any team. However, when the game is all tied up with 30 seconds left to play, even the best of referees becomes emotional."

Solórzano feels that the Mexican Intercollegiate Basketball

League has done a great deal towards expanding the popularity of the sport in Mexico.

"Several colleges have joined the league this year and U.N.A.M. along with UA is building a new gymnasium. Many clubs and organizations have recently formed basketball teams of their own that play exhibition games."

Until the final match with Poli last quarter, Solórzano was averaging 20 points a game. In the fourth quarter of that game he badly sprained his ankle trying for a rebound. He was out of action for the remainder of the school quarter. Twenty points per game was quite an increase over his fall average of 5 points. Solórzano stated that he had gotten out of his slump and as a result performed much better on the court. Having played before with the S.O.P. team where he averaged 25 points a game, he is no newcomer to a 20-point mark.

Solórzano is planning on going to Puebla with the University when it moves this June. He thinks that the team will improve when they can practice on a good indoor court instead of the cement one they are presently using. He also believes that many other old problems will be resolved. "At last we will be able to build up a solid team with few turnovers because the student body will not be as transient. With residence halls on campus, we should finally get good participation at the games."

The new campus in Puebla will have a baseball diamond, much to the delight of Solórzano, who is a hardball addict. He enjoys baseball as much as basketball and will undoubtedly be in the starting line-up when the first team is formed. "Basketball is my religion," said Solórzano, "but baseball is my vice."



THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN—The owners and managers of the Ganadería de La Laguna pose after a hard day's work to throw a little bull. The ranch has been famous for its prize fighting bulls since 1908 and sells to most of the major plazas of Mexico.

Prize Stock Bull Rancher Boasts Five Major Studs

by Daniel Green

If you don't happen to have enough "bull" of your own, UA student Luis de la Garza can supply it in quantities up to 425 kilos at a time. That's a lot even for a UAer. However, 425 kilos of his bull comes at a premium as we found out when he told us, "I'll give you the bull for about \$ 10,000 (pesos), the s — — —well, if you come to the ranch and pick it up you can have it for nothing."

Luis' bull ranch is located about two hours from Mexico City near a small town called Tlaxcala in the state of Puebla. It was begun from the dreams of a Spaniard, Don Romarico González, in 1908, but through lack of money or interest, the place has fallen into disrepair. "The hacienda and other buildings were

in very poor condition when we took over the ranch," said Luis, "but we're in the process of rebuilding everything."

Both the original name of the ranch, the Ganadería de La Laguna, and the original breed of bulls, which came from Spain, exist as they have for years and carry on the tradition and mark of quality for which the ranch is famous. "We try to maintain rigid restrictions when breeding the bulls but even so some blood from foreign strains has slipped in. Our five major stud bulls, however, are strict purebreds and the prize stock comes from them."

Since last June when Luis and his cousin Federico became co-owners of the ranch, they have placed *corridos* (groups of bulls) in the plazas of Ojo de Agua in the state of Mexico, San Andrés in the state of Puebla, Mérida in

Yucatán, the Plaza México and Valencia, Venezuela. Luis explained, "The bulls of La Laguna are one of the few breeds suitable for the bullfights because of their characteristics of style and bravery, and this helps bring fame to the *matadores*."

Quite often the animals are given names such as Viajera, Bogotño, Motorista, Pistachero, Pimiento, and Tercia de Ases, a bull which recently went down gallantly in the Plaza México. "Pimiento won a prize in the Plaza México a couple of years ago for 'Best Bull,'" recalled Luis proudly.

The *ganadería* covers 636 hectares of rolling land that is covered by low trees and scrub and lies a good 40 minutes by rough road from the highway. The villagers in and around the area live in primitive huts and few of them ever get into the city. "At the end of last November we ran a power line in from the road where previously there was no electricity," remarked Luis, pointing out the remoteness of the ranch.

Acquisition of the ranch came about through a conversation in a barber shop between Luis' uncle and a sort of real estate broker. Sr. de la Garza had expressed an interest in such a venture and the man just happened to lead him to what he was looking for.

"However," Luis recalls, "Federico and I had to do a lot of persuading to get the family to buy the ranch because of its condition, our main argument being the animals and not the facilities."

The bulls are born without the help of the ranchers and left to their mothers' care for four months during which they are branded. During the dry season, they are fed on the open range with special feeds to give strength and stamina. At the age of 2 1/2 years both bulls and cows become *tentados*.

"This is one of the most important events in the life of the animal because from here it either goes back to pasture or to the butcher." *Tentar* is a term meaning to test for bravery, and is performed by roughly knocking the animal to the ground. Its bravery is determined by the way it responds and charges the awaiting *picador*. A brave animal is kept and the others sold. "The cows are tested also because if both parents aren't brave the calves won't be either," remarked Luis. With the exception of the branding period and the test, the bulls are left entirely alone and never see the regalia of the ring until they charge out for the final challenge.

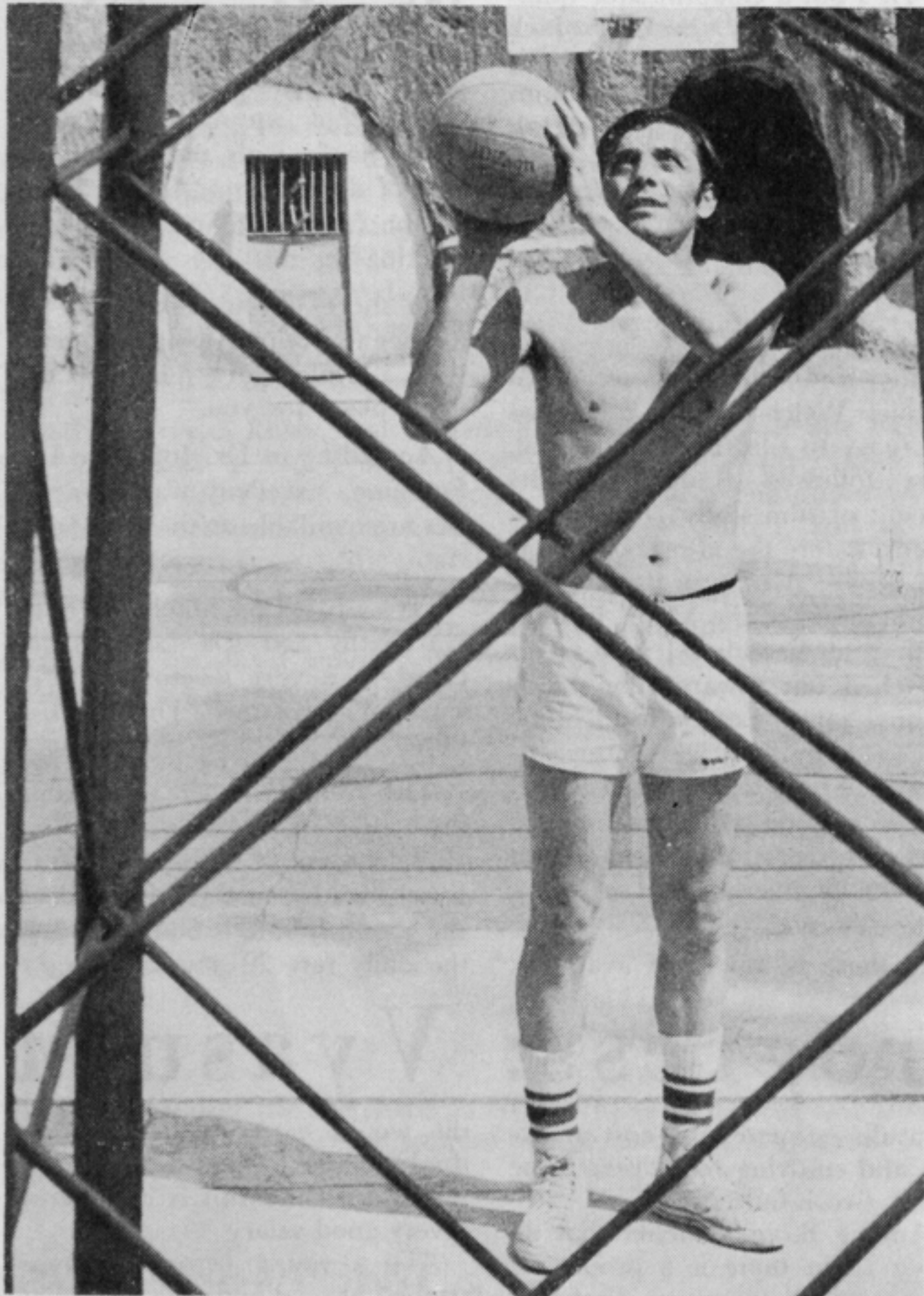


Photo by John O'Leary

FOUL PLAY—Pancho Solórzano, 6-3 forward of the UA Vols, takes careful aim from the foul line during a recent afternoon practice session.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Coed Sports Proposed

To the sports editor:

As long as the development of the athletic department of UA is now a reality, I feel there is a

need for co-ed intramural sports.

There is a wide range of courses offered in the physical education department for female students as well as for male students. The athletic and physical education departments could work out an intramural program for these students to stimulate more interest in the classes. Also, the Student Activities Board could set up a program for students interested in athletics.

Many students attend classes through the morning and then return home with the only physical activity of the day being the walk to the bus or the short walks between "hitching".

I would be very interested in seeing intramural sports for both sexes become a reality at UA.

—Cynthia Cravens

This Coliseum Is Not In Rome

According to Morris "Moe" Williams, physical education director at the University of the Americas, two outdoor basketball courts have been completed and are already being used in Puebla. The courts will be used for practice and intramural sports until the long-planned giant coliseum is completed.

The coliseum, actually a gymnasium, will seat 2000 sports enthusiasts when it is finished. The structure will contain a full-sized basketball court, two cross courts for practice, dressing rooms, showers, and individual lockers for each student.

Williams stated that the sports coliseum will have a special roll-away covering for the floor which will be activated when the building is used for convocations, dance parties, and cultural events.

The coliseum will be bustling with activity this summer when Williams' "Basketball Paradise in Mexico" opens for its first summer session on July 5. There are eight sessions running weekly

Student Artists . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

dents attending classes at the Institute.

When UA moves to Puebla this June, Wachter hopes to hold the next exhibition in Mexico City as well as on the Cholula campus. "In this way," he explained, "we will be able to keep up our existing cultural ties with the capital, ties which have proven highly beneficial to students and faculty on both a theoretical and a practical basis."

until the end of August. The basketball camp will be open to boys between the ages of eight and 18.

Also under construction in the immediate area surrounding the gym are tennis courts, football, soccer, and baseball fields.

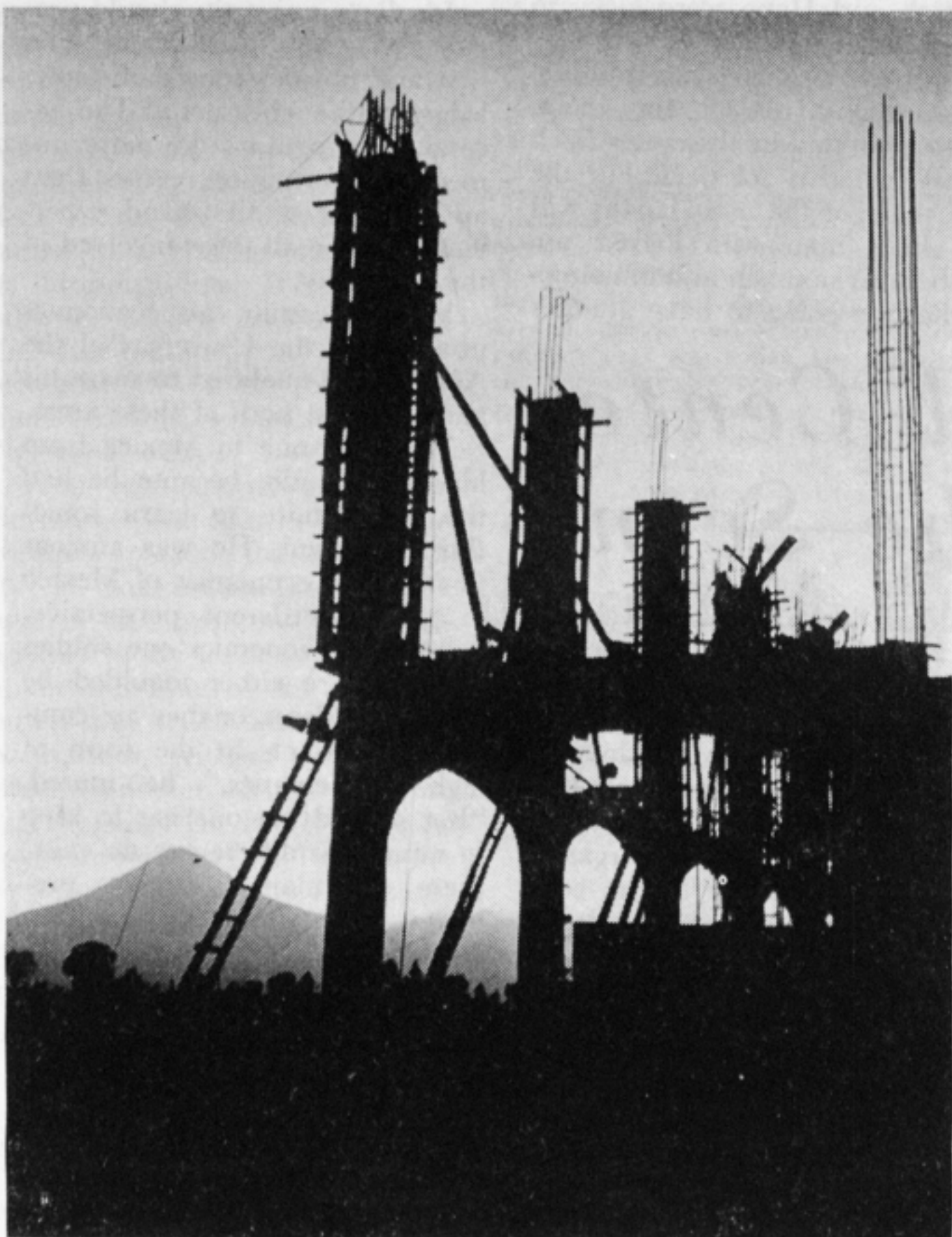


Photo by John O'Leary

SKYSCRAPER—UA's new multi-purpose coliseum, now under construction, is strikingly pictured at dusk with the famous Popocatepetl volcano as a background.

Express Sympathy

Former University of the Americas basketball star, Francisco "Paco" López, was killed in a traffic accident during the Easter holidays. Born in Mexicali, Baja California, López played with the Vols in 1963, 1964, 1965, and briefly in 1969. López also played with Comunicaciones, the Mexico City Liga Mayor team, as a guard. Coach Morris Williams of the Vols stated: "He was one of the best players I ever had."