



Collegian

UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS LIBRARY

Vol. 23, No. 13

Cholula, Puebla, México (Apartado Postal 507, Puebla, México.)

Wednesday, July 15

UA Opens Cholula Campus

Dedication ceremonies for this new campus of the University of Americas, along with several social and cultural events, are being held here Wednesday and Thursday, July 15 and 16.

The Archbishop of Puebla, Dr. Octaviano Marquez y Toriz, will bless the campus at 11 a.m. Wednesday in the Plaza de las Americas. The dedicatory exercises will begin at 11 a.m. Thursday in the Coliseum.

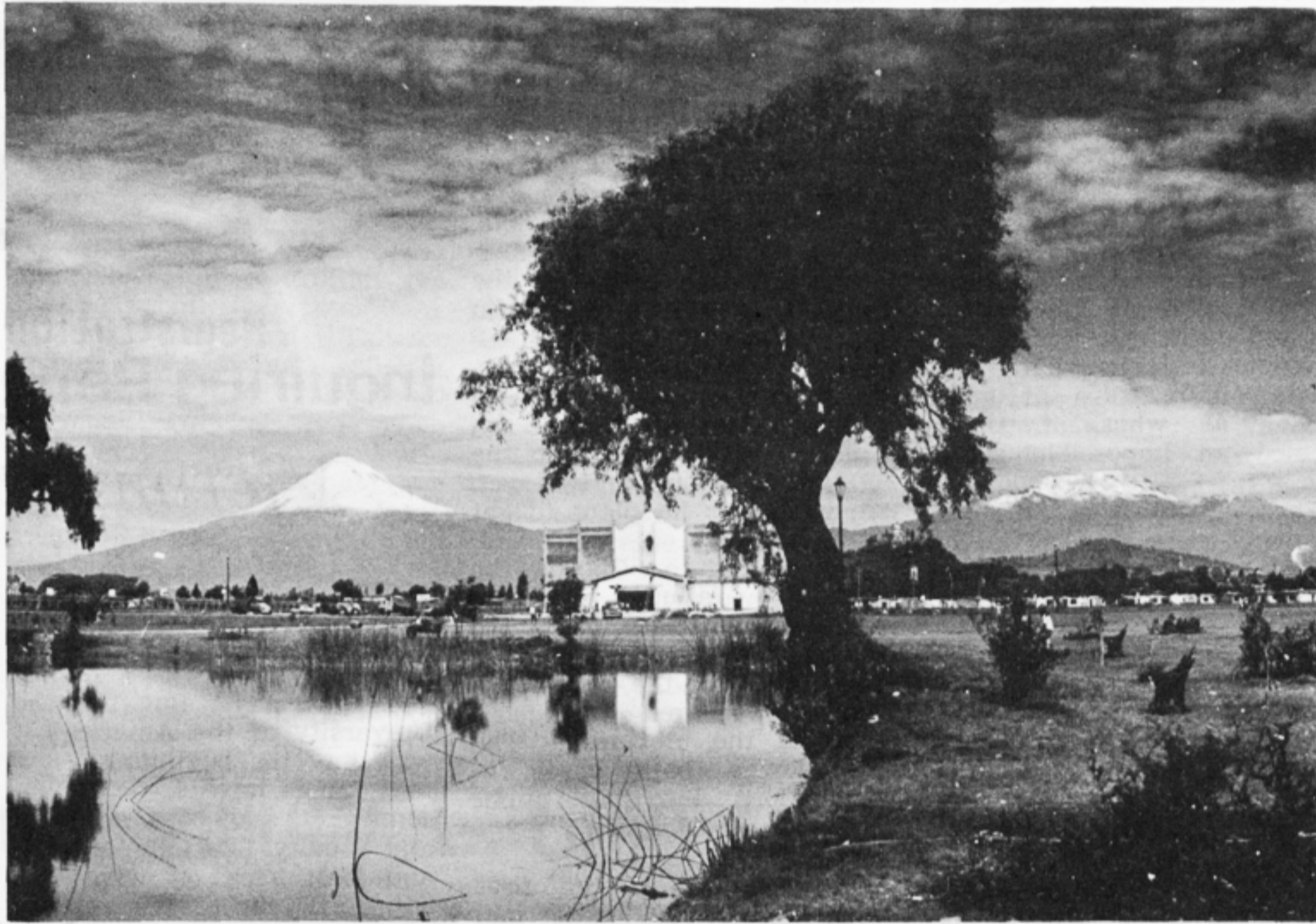
Augustin Yañez, Mexico's Minister of Education, will deliver the official inauguration address. In addition, Governor Rafael Moreno Valle of Puebla, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Robert McBride, President Manuel Espinoza Yglesias of the Mary Street Jenkins Foundation, and Dr. John A. Hannah, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, will make commemorative statements.

UA President Dr. D. Ray Lindley will confer the honorary degree of Doctor en Humanidades upon Yañez, Hannah and Thomas C. Mann, former Undersecretary of State for Interamerican Affairs and former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

Next will come the hooding ceremony, in which Dr. Merle G. Wachter and Dr. Leigh C. Rhett will be installed as deans of the Graduate School and the College of Arts and Sciences, respectively.

These exercises will be preceded at 10 a.m. Thursday by flag raising ceremonies at the center of the campus. Governor Moreno Valle will preside as the flags of the 24 American republics — from Canada to Argentina — are raised in the Plaza de las Americas. The academic procession will follow, in the same place.

There will be an open house and guided tours of the campus from 1 to 4 p.m.,



CHANGE OF SCENE — Spacious grounds University of the Americas' new campus at Cholula as students stop to talk, hurry on to quiet lake, stately colonial style buildings and classes or sit and study in an atmosphere completely different from that of the old Mexico City campus.

and a luncheon for official delegates at 2:30 at which Ambassador Mann will speak. Three of Mexico's best known artists will open permanent exhibits of their works in the Learning Resources Center Wednesday evening. Rufino Tamayo will open the display of his paintings. Feliciano Béjar will exhibit his magiscopios. Ernesto Mallard will present his sculptures.

Cocktails will be served at the opening of the art displays, at 7 p.m. At 9:30, the Jalapa Chamber Orchestra will perform a selection of baroque classical music in the Lecture Center.

El Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle presidirá la ceremonia de inauguración, a las 11 horas, bajo el siguiente orden: Desfile Académico del profesorado y delegados oficiales de las diferentes universidades invitadas; El Himno Nacional Mexicano interpretado por la Banda Municipal de Puebla; presentación de invitados de honor por el Lic. Jess N. Dalton, Presidente del Consejo Directivo; el Subsecretario de Educación Pública para Asuntos Culturales, el Sr. Mauricio Magdaleno, El Honorable Robert H. McBride, Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México y el Presidente de la Fundación Mary Street Jenkins, el Sr. Manuel Espinoza Iglesias tendrán a su cargo las palabras conmemorativas; el discurso oficial presentado por el Dr. John A. Hannah, y finalmente, el Rector de la Universidad, Dr.

Durante los días 15 y 16 del presente mes, se llevará a cabo la ceremonia de inauguración de la nueva Universidad de las Américas con sede en Cholula, Puebla. Para culminar dicha ceremonia, se han organizado además eventos sociales y culturales.

El Arzobispo de Puebla, Dr. Octaviano Márquez y Toriz bendecirá el Centro Universitario el Miércoles, 15 de julio a las 10 de la mañana en la Plaza de las Américas. Al finalizar la bendición de los edificios se ofrecerá un banquete en honor del Sr. Arzobispo. Así mismo, en la Biblioteca de la Universidad se inaugurará una exposición de pinturas de Rufino Tamayo.

Magiscopios de Feliciano Béjar, y Esculturas de Ernesto Mallard. La Orquesta de la Cámara de Jalapa dará un concierto de música barroca en el Aula Magna cerrando así la ceremonia de bendición.

La inauguración tendrá verificativo al día siguiente de la ceremonia de bendición. El programa dará principio a las 10 horas en la Plaza de las Américas, con el izamiento de banderas de las Repúblicas Americanas, presidida por el Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle, Gobernador Constitucional de Puebla y los Embajadores de los países representados.

El Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle presidirá la ceremonia de inauguración, a las 11 horas, bajo el siguiente orden:

Desfile Académico del profesorado y delegados oficiales de las diferentes universidades invitadas; El Himno Nacional Mexicano interpretado por la Banda Municipal de Puebla; presentación de invitados de honor por el Lic. Jess N. Dalton, Presidente del Consejo Directivo; el Subsecretario de Educación Pública para Asuntos Culturales, el Sr. Mauricio Magdaleno, El Honorable Robert H. McBride, Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México y el Presidente de la Fundación Mary Street Jenkins, el Sr. Manuel Espinoza Iglesias tendrán a su cargo las palabras conmemorativas; el discurso oficial presentado por el Dr. John A. Hannah, y finalmente, el Rector de la Universidad, Dr.

D. Ray Lindley otorgará el grado de Honoris Causa al Dr. Agustín Yañez, Dr. Thomas C. Mann y al Dr. John A. Hannah. Después de la ceremonia oficial se ofrecerá en el Centro Universitario un banquete para los delegados oficiales; y posteriormente, una visita guiada para los visitantes por edecanes de este Centro docente.

Top Artists Open Campus Exhibits

Three renowned Mexican artists will open permanent exhibits of their work in the Learning Resources Center here Wednesday evening at 7 p. m.

Rufino Tamayo will display his paintings, Feliciano Béjar his "magiscopios" and Ernesto Mallard his sculptures. Cocktails will be served at the opening.

Considered by many the greatest living Mexican artist, Tamayo was one of the first to refuse to follow the path set forth by the founders of modern Mexican painting.

His temerity and radicalism in his poetic search for artistic adventure have turned him into the "black sheep" of Mexican art.

He uses almost unbelievable delicacy and fineness to depict the inner violence, abjection and misery of contemporary man, yet he portrays his subject mercilessly as a piece of resplendent matter corroded by stupidity, sensuality and money.

Tamayo's murals and easel paintings have long been admired in Mexico and the U. S., but were only brought to the attention of European critics in 1950. Since then he has won acclaim in all of the art centers of Europe and today is considered one of the world's greatest living artists.

Among his many other honors, he was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor in Humanities from this university.

A much younger painter and sculptor, Béjar began his experiments with glass and scrap iron in Italy, later incorporating crystal and plastic into his work.

The culmination of his experimentation can be seen in his exhibit, "Magiscopios", which is a collection of sculptures which, when looked into, reveal fantastic aberrations and distortions. It is similar to looking through a telescope and kaleidoscope. He terms his creations "instruments which enable one to see magically."

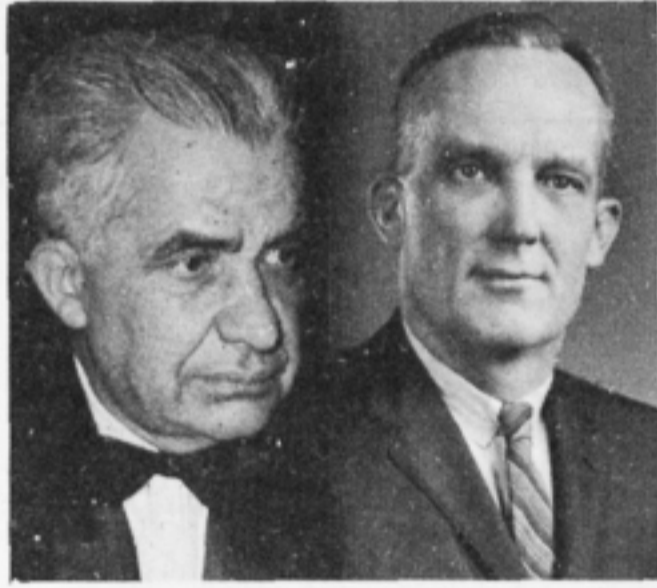
Ernesto Mallard also concerns himself with plastic media, but in the form of construction painting. He won first prize in sculpture in the Exposición Salar de la Olimpiada Cultural.



YANEZ



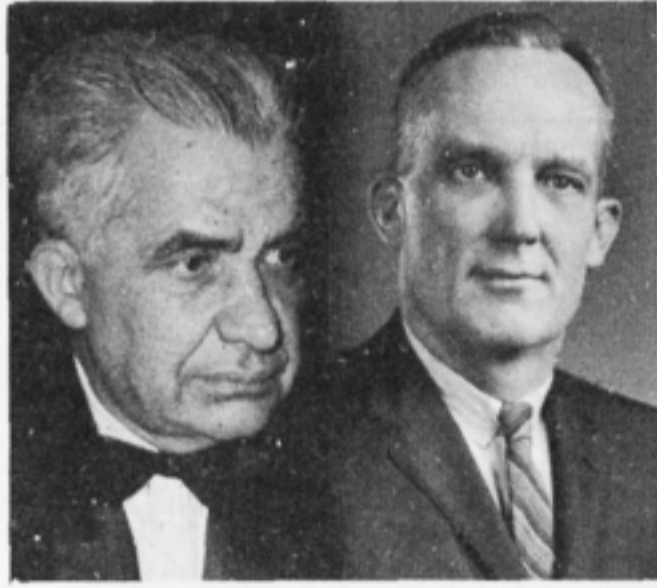
McBRIDE



MORENO



HANNAH



ESPINOZA



MANN

Majority Favors Campus Move

Survey Shows Student Ire Centers on Cafeteria

A survey of about 200 students' reactions to events of the first week on the new UA campus underlines two widespread attitudes which will come as a surprise to very few.

First, cafeteria food and prices are the greatest current source of student discontent and discontent is much too mild a word for what most students really feel about the cafeteria.

Second, most students are reasonably satisfied—which is not to say overjoyed — with the way the university handled the first week's activities.

Predictably enough, cafeteria food, registration, and the lack of water and electricity when students first arrived provoked the strongest negative responses among those surveyed by Professor Levi Schwartz's Sociology 201 course.

The survey was in a form of a 50 point questionnaire. Professor Schwartz said he made it his class' first assignment in order to take ad-

vantage of the unique circumstances concerning the school.

"Only rarely is an entire school moved to a new campus or a new school opened, especially in Mexico," he said. "I couldn't bypass this unique opportunity to discover the students' views of what they felt were the school's good points and deficiencies during its first week on the new campus.

"Our main goal was to be able to give this information to the administration as soon as possible, so that it could be used in remedying some of the main problems students are finding with the school."

The main problem for a great majority of the students centers on the cafeteria. Eighty-four per cent of those polled declared that the quality of the food was "bad," "inedible" or "other," a rating reserved for personal comments. Only 13 per cent rated the food "satisfactory." Two per cent said it was

"good," and another two per cent said it was "very good."

Regarding prices, 89 per cent rated them "too high" or "high," while nine per cent considered prices to be "fair." One per cent of students considered the prices to be "low," and two per cent rated them "very low."

Registration and the lack of water and power also drew strong reactions from the students polled. Fifty per cent said that the registration process was "unacceptable," while 29 per cent thought it "poor." Fourteen per cent considered it "average," and only six per cent labeled it "good." One per cent rated it "excellent."

Over half of the students stated that their first reactions to the news there would be no water or electricity were either "panicky" or "angry." About 30 per cent said they were either "unconcerned" or "indifferent," but they could be among the approximately 30 per cent who said they don't live on

campus.

When asked whom they thought was responsible for the inconveniences, 19 per cent blamed the administration, 25 per cent blamed the builders, nine per cent said it was "an act of God" and 22 per cent thought it "couldn't be helped."

Most students seemed to be satisfied with the university, its faculty and administration, and thought that the move would bring about an improvement over the UA in Mexico City. The majority also said that they would return to UA in the fall if they were able to do so, and that they would recommend UA to friends.

Sixty-three per cent judged the university either "good" or "satisfactory," and seven per cent considered it "excellent." Only 12 per cent said that it was "poor," while seven per cent said it was "very poor."

The faculty was rated "excellent" by 18 per cent, "good" by 40 per cent, and "satisfac-

tory" by 28 per cent of students polled. Only six per cent considered the faculty to be "poor" or "unacceptable."

The administration did not fare as well as the faculty. Twenty-three per cent of students polled rated it "poor," and nine per cent rated it "unacceptable." However, a third of those polled said the administration was "satisfactory," while 16 per cent thought it "good," and two per cent, "excellent." The other 17 per cent of students polled rated the administration as "other" than the main categories.

Sixty-three per cent said they felt that this campus will be an improvement over the one in Mexico City, while approximately half stated they would return here if they could, and would recommend UA to friends.

On the other hand, 38 per cent did not think the move was a good idea, while 22 per cent said they would not

(Continued on Page 2)

New Spirit Needed To Match New Campus

Despite many problems and more than a few initial inconveniences, the University of the Americas has finally moved onto its beautiful new campus, a site which can boast outstanding physical facilities and a great capacity for expansion. The potential is here for this university to become truly great, a center of learning dedicated to the achievement of a true cultural bridge to span the Americas.

But the fulfillment of this promise requires something more than just an excellent physical plant and spacious grounds. The university must learn to tap the resources available to it in its students, faculty and administration and to allow them room to reach the full potential of their contribution to the university. Properly used, the human resources available here can provide a tremendous motivating force in raising academic standards and even further establishing the reputation of the University of the Americas.

To less than fully utilize these human resources would be to cheat the university of the opportunity to become truly a great international center of culture and learning. To ignore these resources would be to condemn the university to mediocrity.

The majority of people on this campus are saying that the university will undoubtedly improve in its new location. But this improvement will not be automatic. It will require the support and cooperation of everyone here. Above all, it will require an open mind and the ability to adapt to setbacks, to accept or at least to receive new ideas without preconceived rejection. In today's rapidly changing world, shrunk to a global neighborhood by a net of nearly instantaneous communications facilities, this willingness not only to accept but to welcome change is perhaps the most valuable asset to a university dedicated to international education and understanding.

Students here have long been characterized as apathetic, coming to Mexico merely to have a good time and perhaps see a little of the country. Many have refused to acknowledge their responsibilities in a time when other students are fighting for much-needed improvements in all phases of life, often citing their isolation from the U.S. as an excuse. But improvements can be made right now, here at this university.

The students have many complaints, and just ones. But what have they done about them? Nothing as yet, although it only requires a few concerned individuals to take that first small step. Since the food in the cafeteria seems to be the biggest thorn in side of the student body at present, why not do something about it? Go to the administration and ask for an explanation, and if it is not satisfactory, do more. Organize, boycott, but at least make the attempt to gain a solution to this problem and to others.

According to a survey taken recently, the faculty has a good reputation among the students, but it must not be satisfied with that. The faculty must rededicate itself to its obligations, not merely to impart information to students, but to stimulate their intellectual curiosity so that they might seek knowledge for its own sake. Professors must break out of their day-to-day routines and become receptive to new ideas. They must establish an intellectual rapport with their students so that the educational process becomes a two-way system. By doing this they will not only gain the respect of the students, but also a new perspective and a stimulation of their own intellects.

The administration did not fare as well in that survey as did the faculty, but it did do surprisingly well considering the fact that the survey was taken almost immediately after the registration fiasco and the power and water failures. There is also the fact that most college administrations are blamed for the problems on their campuses. But this is rightfully so, because the administration possesses both the ability and the responsibility to correct these problems. Some of them have already been pointed out in the survey and others will undoubtedly arise in the future. But the greatest barrier still remains, in that there is not yet a satisfactory system of redress whereby students can seek reasonable solutions to their problems.

There must be some means of communication through which students, faculty and administration can express their opinions and learn the views of other parties in a framework of mutual trust and understanding. The administration must realize that communication is essential to the correction of faults on this campus and that in turn is essential to the welfare and happiness of the students and faculty. Only then can this university live up to its much-talked-about potential and take its place among the great institutions of the world.

In the past, the *Collegian* has often been the target of attacks from all directions. An organ of the administration, say the students. Controversy for controversy's sake, say others. The *Collegian* only prints what it wants to print and usually just one side of the story, goes another version. There is some truth, no doubt, in all of these accusations. But who is to be blamed when the *Collegian* has to beg and plead and scrape to gain information, much less contributions from students, faculty or administration?

The *Collegian* is a campus newspaper and thus responsible to all members of the academic community, but they in turn have the responsibility to make their views known to the *Collegian*. And what better means of communication exists on campus at the moment than this newspaper to act as a focal point for university and world-wide issues? If used properly, the *Collegian* can aid and at the same time record the transformation of this school into one of the great centers of international understanding. But: Students, Faculty, Administration—we need your help and cooperation.

Campus Survey Results

(Continued from Page 1)

return to UA and 13 per cent said they would not recommend it to their friends. The remaining students were either undecided or marked "other."

Although 71 per cent of the students indicated that they lived on campus, only half said they would prefer to live in improved dormitory housing. A fourth said they would rather live in an apartment, while 12 per cent said

they wanted to live with a Mexican family. Fourteen per cent preferred "other" quarters.

Interestingly enough, the students were almost evenly divided on the question of social life at the university. Forty-one per cent labeled the social life on campus as either "excellent," "good," or "satisfactory," while 40 per cent considered it "poor" or "zero." Nine per cent marked "other."

'Nor Rain, 'Nor Dark, etc. Stayed This Swift Move

The problem was simple: move an entire school to a new campus and then prepare to receive students, hold registration and begin classes within two weeks.

It was slightly complicated, however, by the fact that the move was to be made between Mexico City and Cholula at the height of the rainy season. And matters were not simplified when the new campus' generators, which had never been subjected to such a load before, failed, cutting off the university's water supply when they did so.

Nevertheless, the task was somewhat erratically, but more or less efficiently carried through to completion, and the school did begin classes on schedule.

The move was accomplished only through the all out efforts of everyone involved. The administrative staff put in 18-hour days helping arriving students get settled—and students themselves contributed their share, including a measure of good humor at what at times seemed an impossible situation.

There were some lighter moments.

Just picture Dean of Students Lee Clark peddling furiously through the rain on a borrowed carpenter's bicycle with a pillow case full of toilet paper to meet one of the first emergencies to arise on the new campus—and being greeted by President D. Ray Lindley laughing furiously at the sight.

Or take UA Business Manager Horacio Cooper luring one of the campus' many dog packs through the gate with crumbs of bread, only to have them return through a hole in the fence.

And then there was Gonzalo Ruiz, Counselor for Men, falling out to greet a busload of students in his army fatigues. Veterans who had made that scene before—at the start of basic training—probably were considering making an about face and heading back to Mexico City.

There was also the student who tried to pay his registration fees with a cashier's check for \$ 500,400 dollars. A slight typographical error was involved.

"There were many complaints," recalled Dean Clark, "but most of the students took it in good humor and cooperated despite the lack of mail and phones, no laundry facilities and the constant rain—all this after they were greeted at the dorm and handed sheets, pillows, toilet paper, and candles."

A delay in the arrival of furniture caused some of the students to have to move their furniture into their rooms themselves. Then many pitched in and helped move furniture into the game room.

Other emergencies called for the forming of a bucket brigade to carry pond water into the dorms to flush the toilets, and the opening of a sandwich and beer shop in the men's dorm on Sunday when the cafeteria closed at 2 p.m. It seems that the cafeteria management agreed to operate the snack bar on Sunday afternoons, but the equipment hadn't arrived yet, so there was no place to eat on campus.

According to Clark, the generator failure was the principal problem and the cause of many of the minor ones. As with the phone service it appeared to be no fault of the university. The breakdowns both came at connections into the public systems off campus.

At the end of the first weekend, most difficulties had disappeared and the administration decided to reward students for their patience with a bus tour of Tlaxcala. Later they returned to a hotel in Puebla where 10 rooms had been reserved so the students could use the shower facilities and then enjoy a free steak dinner.

Appropriately enough, there was a party on campus that weekend which featured a group known as the Generators.



Registration Day Casualty Inquiring Reporter

Victims' View of Cholula Move

Move a university in two and one-half weeks? Impossible you say? But for the University of the Americas it was only the beginning. Now that things have settled down somewhat, and both students and faculty are able to stop and look back on what has happened, the *Collegian* has taken an interest in finding out just what they think.

In answer to the question "Do you think there are any educational advantages in locating the U. A. in Cholula?" pert Linda Hollenshead, a grad student from El Paso,

Linda Texas, replied, "Yep. There isn't much else to do except study. And Cholula possesses a much more relaxed atmosphere than Mexico City ever had."

No "stated Bill Moton of Los Angeles, one of UA's more outspoken students. "We're on the other side of the boondocks way out here in Cholula. In Mexico City you have more opportunity to meet a wider variety of people and see more."

Ellen "Martí" Long, the campus social director, better known as "Alabama," showed her feelings when she exclaimed, "No, I think the disadvantages far outweigh the

advantages. In Mexico City I

was able to practice my limited Spanish much more often, get out into the city and see more of the actual progress that Mexico is making in the modern world."

"Yes it is a good move," said Dr. Fred Scholoeser, chairman of the Department of Business Administration and director of the International Business Center.

"It is a fact that almost all well-known universities are located in small towns, and Cholula seems to be ideal as a site for our unspecialized field of international education with emphasis on anthropology and arts."

Susi Tiffany, a sophomore from Monterey Bay, Calif., replied with the feelings of many students when she stated, "If your major is anthropology then this is a good place to come and study, but for my field—sociology and drama—things are a bit limited."

Giving the Mexican point of view, Alfredo J. Torrey, a junior from Mexico City, commented calmly, "The university has not reached its full potential and will not for several years, and until that time I will have to answer "No."



Dr. Scholoeser



Linda



ALFREDO



Bill

Letter to the Editor

"University of the Americas. Love it or Leave it."

So goes that infamous cliché, known to all Americans. Very similar to keep "America Beautiful-Cut your hair." Both have a Spiro Agnew type of ring to the words, whenever read or heard. University of the Americas. Did you hear it? If not read on.

Seems to me that this must be the University where Spiro Agnew finally set up his Utopian school. Planned to train young men and women to be the fine people they should be—, never to ask why? or why not? The rules, regulations, general atmosphere, and running of this college remind me of this fantasy of Spiro's. (It may not be fantasy now.)

First, the rules: isolation: from the opposite sex: discrimination against women—only women in men's rooms, not men in women's. Even a wicked aunt to man the women's fortress from dangerous college men. The visitation hours— or Cinderella hours, as I have heard them tagged elsewhere—are nothing but absurd. At 6:00 during the week take care to notice the transformation of nice young college men into lecherous old men.

Second, food. Since we all have taken the utmost pains in discribing it, I won't add any new adjectives. For those of us living here at the University and have paid for our meals, a certain kind of trapped feeling is prevalent. All of those meal tickets, but alas, nothing to buy with them to satisfy our hunger.

Next our living accommodations, Would you believe one waste paper basket per eight

people, and one trash can per 24 rooms? But you can buy trash baskets at the bookstore, along with your coat hangers. (At black market prices, of course.)

Say University of the Americas, again. A nice ring to it, don't you agree. I came here to study, to see Mexico, to have a good summer; not necessarily in that order, but to do all. It becomes very difficult to do any with a seemingly inept administration at the controls. I can only ask-why? Why must we pay for no service, no library, no electricity for the first few days, and no food worth paying for? And why is the answer—"Leave if you don't like it?"

The last why is why do we put up with it? In regards to some of the situations mentioned I can accept statements from the administration as to why they are so and can't be helped. But I am tired of hearing them from dorm counselors. It's really great to arrive here and find that there is already a breakdown in communications. All I ask for is a legitimate answer to these situations referred to. Then we can decide what is actually happening!

There is one over all positive impression I can find here. Since we came to see Mexico as well as to study, someone has decided that it is best that we see all we can of Mexico. This person or persons have given us all the reasons to leave, especially on weekends. There is little here to do, except sleep, study, eat (if you have to) and bathe. I live whenever I can elsewhere.

John Mutziger

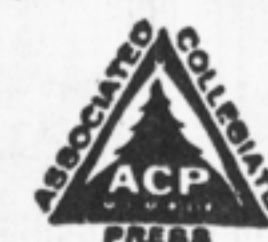


Vol. 23, No. 13

Wednesday, July 15

Published Biweekly by the University of The Americas, Cholula, Puebla, México (Apartado Postal 507, Puebla, México.)

Subscription Rate . . . \$2.50 U.S. Alumni Rate . . . \$2.00



Publisher . . . James Redfern
Editor Adrián Acevedo
Managing Editor. Eugenio Rivera
Staff Photographer. John O'Leary
Director of Publications
Amerita Brita Bowen
Faculty Advisor . . . Dr. Joffre de la Fontaine

Reporters Teri Gonzalez
John Mutziger
Cathy Riess

LA Population Crisis Is Here

Latin America's population explosion is now all but inevitable, and the countries being affected by it should turn full efforts to dealing with the problems involved, rather than trying to avoid them.

That is the finding of Dr. James H. Street, Professor of Economics at Rutgers University (New Jersey), who spoke on the University of the Americas campus July 1.

Dr. Street is a specialist in economic aspects of social, educational and agricultural problems who has studied, taught and held both private and U.S. Government agency positions in nearly every country in Latin America.

Dr. Street said that experience in a number of countries indicates strongly that even optimum performance of family planning programs can only slightly depress the rising population curve characteristic of underdeveloped countries.

The reasons: 1- The population explosion is mainly the result of a drop in the death rate, not a rise in the birth rate. The death rate is dropping because of better medical care, and a reversal of the trend is not socially acceptable or desirable.

2- Most of the decline in the death rate is occurring among infants. This means a surge in the percentage the population living to reach

"the period of maximum fertility." The same birth rate therefore portends a great acceleration in the rate of population increase.

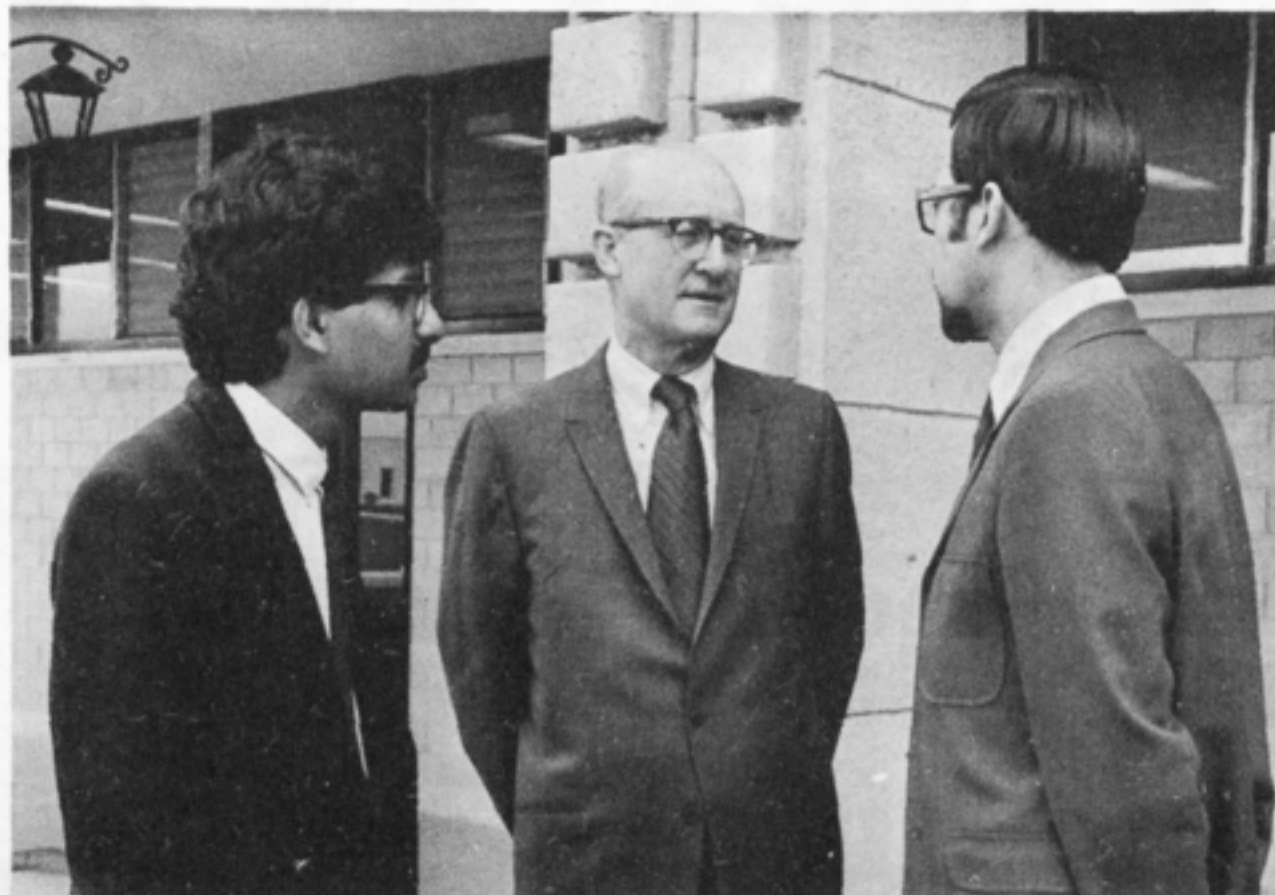
3- The parents of children who will be born in the year 2,000 are already alive, and relatively little can be done to influence most of them in their attitudes toward family planning. The exception to this is the urban population, where limited housing and similar problems have resulted in sharp declines in birth rates in cities throughout Latin America.

In all, Dr. Street emphasized, Latin America's population explosion is a problem to be faced rather than headed off.

"I assume there isn't going to be enough change in the rate of population increase in time to prevent the problem from occurring," he said, "No country has ever succeeded in deliberately controlling the increase in its population. Even Japan and Taiwan, which had extremely efficient programs, failed to do this."

What will the population explosion mean in Latin America? Dr. Street said studies sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank project the following:

By 1980, Mexico City will have a population of 11 million, and by the turn of the century, 24 million. The Caracas area will have a pop-



AN EXPERT SPEAKS—Dr. James H. Street (center), Professor of Economics at Rutgers University and one of the leading authorities in the U.S. on Latin American development economics, talks with UA Economics Professor Vinod Vyasulu (left) and a UA economics student.

ulation of 50 million by the year 2,000. The "industrial triangle" of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte will have 80 million.

The tendency throughout the hemisphere, Dr. Street said, is a rapid increase in population densities around current urban centers fed by an influx of people from the countryside, coupled with a continuing population explosion in these rural areas due to causes outlined above.

Latin America's most difficult social problems probably will center on integrating this vast increase and shift in population into the social and economic structures of the countries being affected, he said.

"We are talking about very, very large problems. There

is going to be hunger, maybe famine. The food surpluses we have used for aid in the past are rapidly disappearing, and this is a problem that is going to require the resources of the world, not just the U.S. and other advanced Western countries."

Dr. Street said that the danger probably is not one of mass starvation, because "there is an amazing capacity for human life to endure. The danger is that these countries will level off in the stage of mass poverty, nearly what Malthus predicted."

"Unless we begin to think very seriously of the problems involved, we are not going to be able to even begin to develop means to deal with them."

UA Founder Henry L. Cain Dies In Texas

Dr. Henry L. Cain, co-founder and President Emeritus of the University of the Americas, died at the age of 76 two weeks ago at his home in San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Cain had visited the university's old campus near Mexico City only two months ago, and was to be an honored guest at Wednesday's inauguration ceremonies on the Cholula campus. The university's administrative building has been dedicated to his memory.

Dr. Cain had been superintendent of the American School Foundation in Mexico City for 13 years at the time he and Dr. Paul Murray, principal of the foundation's high school department, founded Mexico City College in June, 1940. The purpose at that time was to prepare students — Mexican and North American — at the American School for university studies in the United States. The college began with six stu-

dents and five professors and administrators.

Among those professors was Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas de Lopez, now the university's Dean of Admissions, who recalls that Dr. Cain had "a genius for administration."

It was this and his dedication to establishing and maintaining high academic standards that made the school grow steadily from that point to a fully accredited four-year college.

Under Dr. Cain's leadership, the college moved to a four-year program in 1945, and became an Asociación civil (non-profit organization) under Mexican law in 1950. The following year, principally through Dr. Cain's efforts, the college was accredited by the Association of Texas Schools and Colleges.

Dr. Cain retired from the presidency in 1953, but in 1961 he was asked the board of directors to return to steer the University of the Ameri-

cas through one of the worst financial crises in its history. He accepted and served as interim president until Dr. D. Ray Lindley became president in 1962.

"I think Dr. Cain's administrative abilities were even more important during this period than immediately after the university was founded," Mrs. Lopez said. "If it hadn't been for him, I don't think we would have made it through those troubles or be here today."

Dr. Cain was active in educational and social projects throughout his long and distinguished career in Mexico. He founded the Colegio Columbia, a school designed to teach English to Mexican students interested in entering U.S. schools and universities. He was a co-founder of the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Mexico City and a past Potentate of the Anezeh Shrine Temple there.

Dr. Cain was born in Lees-

ville, La., and was graduated from Louisiana State Normal College. He received his B.S. degree from Centenary College, La., and his M.A. from Baylor University in Texas. He returned to Centenary College for his L.L.D. He was a teacher and principal in the public school systems of Louisiana and New York from 1912 until 1926, the year he joined the American School Foundation in Mexico City.

He is survived by his widow, Florence Cain.



CAIN

Collegian Welcomes Articles

The Collegian welcomes letters to the editor on topics of interest to the student body. Opinions expressed in letters to the editor do not have to coincide with University or Collegian policy. Letters must only be in good taste and must be signed, although names will be withheld on request. Letters should be typed, double spaced when possible, and delivered to the Collegian newsroom, Rm. 55, Social Center.

Well-written opinion columns are also solicited from students and faculty for the regular editorial-page features. "A Student Speaks" and "A Professor Speaks."

Orozco Director Of Tech Institute

Francisco José Orozco, formerly professor of advanced thermodynamics at the National University of Mexico and at University Iberoamericana, has been appointed director of the Technological Institute of the University of the Americas.

The 34-year old educator, who was born in the state of Jalisco, graduated as a mechanical engineering administrator from a technical school in Monterrey in 1960 and then received a Master of Science degree in mechanics and hydraulics from the University of Iowa in 1963. He has also studied toward a Ph. D. at Stanford University, and is working on his Ph. D. thesis.

He began teaching at his alma mater in Monterrey as an instructor of fluid mechanics in February, 1959, even before he had received his degree. He worked his way up to professor and head of the fluid mechanics laboratory. He also supervised the construction of the lab from 1963 to 1964.

During the summers of 1963 and 1965 he served as academic advisor to the University of San Carlos in Guatemala. He also advised the University of Nicaragua during the first summer and the University of Panama during the second.



OROZCO

Cooper Injured in Car Wreck

University of the Americas Business Manager Horacio Cooper is in serious condition in the Hospital Latinoamericano in Puebla as a result of a traffic accident July 1.

Cooper was driving back to Puebla after work that evening when his car skidded on the wet pavement and crashed into a tree. He was thrown from the car and not found until several hours later.

He suffered a back injury and is expected to remain in the hospital in traction for approximately one month more.

Cooper has been the university's business manager since March 1966. While he is in the hospital his duties are being shared by Dr. Otto H. Nielson, university Executive Vice President, and William E. Rodgers, Registrar and Director of the Evening College.

SCHEDULE OF INAUGURATION EVENTS

Thursday, July 16

- 10:00 a.m. Flag Raising Ceremony**
Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle, Constitutional Governor of Puebla.
The Ambassadors of the American Republics.
- 10:30 p.m. Forming of the Academic Processional.**
- 11:00 a.m. Dedication Exercises.**
- Processional.
- Introduction of Special Guests.
- Official Inauguration.
- Commemoratory Statements.
- Conferring of the Degrees
- The Honorable Agustín Yáñez, Doctor en Humanidades.
- The Honorable Thomas C. Mann, Doctor en Humanidades.
- Dr. John A. Hannah, Doctor en Humanidades.
- Hooding Ceremony,
- Closing Remarks. Recessional.
- 14:00 p.m. Open House and Guided Tours of the Campus.**
- 2:30 p.m. Luncheon for Official Delegates.**

PLAZA DE LAS AMERICAS THE COLISEUM
The Faculty and Official Delegates The Puebla Municipal Band.
Lic. Jess N. Dalton, President, Board of Trustees.
The Honorable Agustín Yáñez, Minister of Education of Mexico.
Gov. Rafael Moreno Valle.
The Honorable Robert McBride, Ambassador of the U.S. to Mexico.
Sr. Manuel Espinosa Yglesias, President, Mary Street Jenkins Foundation.
Dr. John A. Hannah, Director, Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State.
Dr. D. Ray Lindley.

Dr. Leigh C. Rhett, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences
Dr. Merle G. Wachter, Dean of Graduate School
Dr. D. Ray Lindley, The Faculty and Official Delegates

UNIVERSITY CENTER
Speaker: The Honorable Thomas C. Mann, Former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico and Former, Undersecretary of State for Interamerican Affairs

Cholula Pyramid Spans Christian Era

By John O'Leary

Within sight of the UA campus is one of Mexico's most famous archaeological wonders, the Pyramid of Cholula.

Actually not a pyramid but a series of structures built on top of each other, it has become Cholula's second major tourist attraction — the first being the new UA campus.

Chronologically the pyramid covers an immense span, the first structures dating

from the time of Christ, with construction continuing until nearly modern times.

The first construction began in pre-classic times with the building of many small altars and related structures. The site became a religious center that was used until shortly before Cortés arrived.

During classic times Cholula was invaded by a group of Indians from Teotihuacán who consolidated the multi-structured area by building one central temple to the

legendary man-god Quetzacoatl. Also known as the "feathered serpent," Quetzacoatl is said to have tried to stop human sacrifices and improve the study of the arts and sciences.

Later during this period, Cholula became a melting pot for many cultures due to the systematic invasions of peoples such as the Zapotecs, Mistecs, Huastecas and finally the Aztecs. Each group added to or altered the temple structures to fit its own needs.

For a time, human sacrifices were offered to Tlaloc, god of rain. By post-classic times, Cholula had become part of the vast Aztec empire, and eventually the pyramid was abandoned.

By the time the Spanish arrived the pyramid was already in ruin and covered with dirt and undergrowth. The Indians, however, still recognized it as having religious significance.

In an effort to destroy the influence of the Indian gods, the Spanish constructed a Catholic church atop the great mound. Since that time there have been three such churches built on this site, the most recent constructed during this century.



ATTRACTION—Against the majestic backdrop of the volcano Ixtacihuatl stands the Cholula Pyramid, the world's largest in terms of mass. Actually a series of structures superimposed upon one another and covered completely by earth, rocks and shrubbery, the pyramid began as a scattered collection of altars in the time of Christ.

A Day in Pursuit of Knowledge at the New UA



Drink deep, or taste not.
--POPE

Those move easiest who have learned to dance.
--POPE

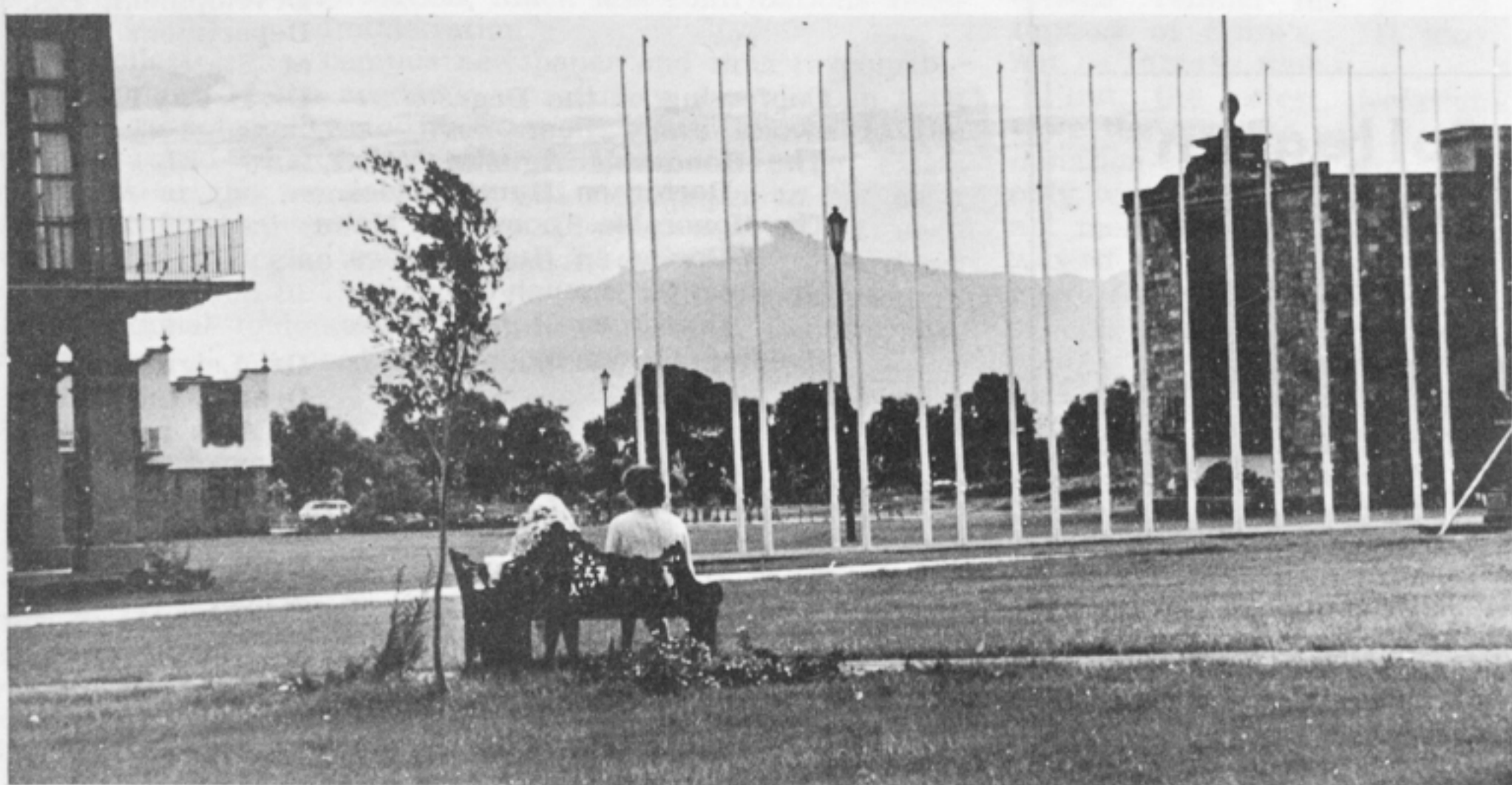


His student
dassnt doze
and does.
And that's what
teaching is,
and was.
--D. McCORD

She from old fountains doth new knowledge draw.
--G. E. WOODBURY



Ah God, Had I but studied in my youth.
--VILLION



Where the quiet-colored end of evening smiles.
--BROWNING

