



Photo by John O'Leary

GOV. RAFAEL MORENO, DR. JOHN HANNAH (CENTER), AND UA PRES. D. Ray Lindley watch the unveiling of UA's inauguration placque.

## 'Newspeak' begun at UA

Students at the UA are organizing a magazine, **Newspeak**, designed to be a focus of literary, artistic and political expression from all quarters on campus.

The magazine will publish essays, short stories, poems, art work and photographs, and is seeking material in both Spanish and English from students, faculty and administration.

"We want the magazine to express as many areas of opinion as are present on campus," said Victor Davila Urcullu, editor. "We want to knock down the walls that exist mutually between the administration, the students and the faculty."

Davila said **Newspeak** will have no specific political slant, and definitely will not be an "underground" paper.

"We hope to provoke comment through editorials," he said, "but not through sensationalism or obscenity for its own sake. Some material may be sensational or contain obscenities, but only when relevant to the material itself."

"Underground" publications generally have a lot of free expression, but little real quality. We're aiming for quality, and we know we are

going to have it, because we have some very good people writing for us.

"Student writers are going to be in very good company as far as quality is concerned."

Davila said the title, **Newspeak**, was chosen deliberately from George Orwell's 1984 — where the term means a propaganda device to make any word mean its opposite. Why choose such an apparently derogatory title?

"Right now we're not saying," Davila said. "It should become clear when we begin to publish."

He said the magazine staff hopes to publish the first issue by the end of this term, resume on an irregular basis in the Fall Quarter, and eventually begin publishing twice per month.

The staff now consists of iness manager, Jane Holdren Davila, Gary Pacific as bus-ness secretary, and Deborah Elliott and Bill Stemmons as staff assistants.

Material submitted for publication, or requests for further information, can be left for Davila at the University post office. Submissions can run up to six typewritten, double-spaced pages about 2,000 words.

## Class schedules will be revised

Nearly all five-hour courses in seven departments will move to a Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedule when the University opens the Fall Quarter in October.

The departments mainly affected are Anthropology and Sociology, Business Administration, Economics, Education, History and International Relations, Philosophy and Psychology. Those remaining essentially on the present five-day schedule — with a number of exception — are Spanish, Science and Mathematics, and English, Creative Writing, Drama and Journalism.

Three-hour courses, including the entire Graduate School, are not affected. Neither is the Department of Fine Arts, which has always been mainly on a three-day schedule. The new Technological Institute is scheduling courses on a mixed basis.

Dr. Leigh C. Rhett, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said the schedule change is the result of a consensus among department chairmen, reached during discussions that began last spring.

"The feeling is that there is a difference between high school and college level study," he said, "and part of this difference is in chewing off bigger bites at less frequent intervals."

"The more intense courses — languages, mathematics and sciences — lend themselves to daily classes, but others that require conceptualizing and theorizing require more research and study in depth. This is an especially important consideration here because of the wealth of cultural and archaeological sites readily available."

Rhett said the Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedule will also have the advantage of leaving two days a week open for guest lectures, university-sponsored field trips and other special events which previously have conflicted with regularly scheduled classes.

It will also bring the UA schedule into line with those of nearly all universities and colleges in the United States, where the three-day schedule is standard, he said.

### Library books

A reminder: all books must be returned to the library by August 26. Grades cannot be picked up or other business at the University transacted by students who hold books beyond that date.

### New clubs organized

The Administration has authorized a Chess Club, Checkers Club and Whist Club, and organization of all three is well under way.

The Chess Club meets daily from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Game Room above the Social Center, with Henri Arenstein, Leslie Johnson, Conrad Kirkpatrick, Waldo Lloreda and Heyward Kirkpatrick providing most of the current action.

Johnson is Director of Games for the Checkers Club, and Conrad Kirkpatrick and Jeff Dorsey head the Large and Small Board Divisions, respectively. The three hold similar offices in the Whist Club, which has just been organized.

A search is on for a quieter game room, but meanwhile, prospective players can meet club members nearly any afternoon in the current one.

## Lindley reports UA in good shape

According to an eight-year report submitted to the Board of Trustees by UA President D. Ray Lindley, the university has progressed tremendously since 1962, when it was in danger of losing its academic accreditation and was also in severe financial trouble.

At the time, the school had no income tax credit for contributors, no government support and had received only one foundation grant. The library had only 30,000 volumes and no archival collections, posing the most serious threat to the school's accreditation.

Today, however, contributions are eligible for income tax credit in both the U.S. and Mexico, and the University has received financial aid from the Agency for International Development, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Cultural Affairs Offices of the U.S. State Department. In addition, grants have been received from nine different foundations.

Moreover, the library contains 120,000 volumes and has three rare archival collections, consisting of more than 900,000 documents.

The school's accreditation

with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools has been reaffirmed, it has become affiliated with the Mexican educational system and has official school to school contractual programs with over twenty colleges and universities in the U.S.

In addition, the university recently signed a contract with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, which will enable students from UA and the colleges of the association to transfer credits without difficulty.

Today the university has an operating budget per year of almost two million dollars, compared to less than \$480,000 eight years ago. The net worth of the school in excess of its indebtedness has also increased greatly, rising from \$250,000 in 1962 to approximately 13 million dollars today.

Faculty salaries have also increased greatly since 1962. Instructors received less than \$2,000 while full professors were paid a maximum of \$4,800. Today, salaries and fringe benefits average \$9,000, while tuition was increased during the eight years by only 35%.

### Many problems still unsolved

## Cafeteria situation reviewed

BY GARY PACIFIC

There are few students who don't bring up the subject of the cafeteria in their conversations at least once a day. Yet, for all the talk, what is being done?

Surprisingly, perhaps, the administration is sensitive to many of the comments about prices and quality of the food. Many changes have been made since the food service began.

Guillermo Garcia, manager of the cafeteria, says that his company at first refused to start service because there was no electricity or water, but on the urgent request of the University, service was started on an emergency basis. Since then, changes in equipment and food have been made. Example: The cafeteria no longer uses water from the school system, which has a high mineral content, but brings it in from outside. (But this adds to expenses.)

Power still fails frequently, another severe problem. The cafeteria has lost more than \$40,000 pesos in spoiled foods due to power failures, Garcia says. And he says this is only part of the total loss that the cafeteria has sustained since starting operations.

Contrary to student belief, Garcia says, the cafeteria has yet to make a profit.

He explains that the cafeteria is responsible for upkeep, rent and utilities for the kitchen and dining room. This means that when there is a breakdown in electricity or

equipment, the cost must be absorbed by the cafeteria.

Presently, according to Garcia, the maintenance men are not maintaining the kitchen equipment properly, but the cafeteria has no authority over them because they are directed by the University.

Prices are fixed by the University, not the cafeteria. The cafeteria is given a basic sum by the University to run operations for the quarter. The money students pay for room and board goes to the University, which then pays the cafeteria according to the amount of students who buy meal cards.

Garcia says that with the small number of students attending this quarter, the cafeteria is hardly paying its overhead.

Food is brought in from Mexico City because that is the only place where large enough quantities can be bought. In Puebla, vendors can supply only small amounts, and can not meet the quality requirements of the cafeteria. The cafeteria has used a local milk vendor, but he has included old milk with some deliveries, and the cafeteria has had to look for others who can or will provide consistent quality.

Students are upset about food selection and prices. Many can't understand why it costs \$1.25 for a coke or coffee when throughout Mexico the price is one peso or less.

Garcia says that the cafeteria charges

more for these items in order to reduce prices on main course dishes, so that if students want more to eat at meal time, prices will not be too high. Another factor is that many people who live off campus go to the cafeteria just for cokes or coffee, and these do not pay for cafeteria overhead.

Garcia says that on an average day he loses more than three cases of coke bottles, and "Since we can't use coke machines because of the water problem, we have to use bottles and plastic cups. With our loss of bottles and the price of the cups, we are just breaking even on Cokes."

The use of meal tickets has been a fiasco both to the students and the cafeteria. Within a few days of registration, the tickets became the campus script, and were used for everything from gambling chits to book markers. With the present system, students are using the cards for meals only — as originally intended.

Garcia stresses that the cafeteria has begun to make changes. Students now can get seconds on everything except the main dish for no extra charge. Soon, he says, the snack bar will be open throughout the day, as well as Sundays.

Except for regular meal times, however, students won't be able to use their meal cards at the snack bar. Why? Imagine 500 students in the snack bar wanting hamburgers instead of the regular meal.

The University has an indirect financial interest in the cafeteria. One of the trustees is an executive of the Price Candy Co., which operates the cafeteria. The same goes for the Coca Cola Co., sole source of soft drinks here. Garcia says, however, that this has no bearing on food selection or prices.

He wants students to know that they are invited to tour the facilities or make complaints to him at any time. He is quite proud of the sanitary conditions of the kitchen, which he says are comparable to those of the ABC Hospital in Mexico City, where he worked previously for Price Candy Co.

Many students who have talked to him have found out that he doesn't have such an easy job after all. Many of their suggestions have been followed. One student complained about the mashed potatoes, and the problem

was rectified immediately. Another was upset because he thought the cafeteria was using powdered eggs, but after discussing his complaint he found that the cafeteria does not use any powdered products at all.

Garcia has been in the catering business for 17 years. Some of the gripes he has had to listen to, and the way they have been presented, have not reflected well on us as ladies or gentlemen. We may not have a 'Sardi's,' but perhaps with a little time and patience many of our grumblings won't be necessary.



## New program a step on road to excellence

Dean Leigh Rhett and the department chairmen of the College of Arts and Sciences are to be congratulated for the courage and foresight displayed in their decision to drastically alter the fall academic schedule. They plan to hold the majority of five-hour courses on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for an hour and 20 minutes. Seven departments of the university, including all the social sciences, will be affected by the changes.

The new program will not only benefit the students, but also the faculty and the entire university in the long run. The courses principally affected will be those which require more research and study in depth, rather than daily practice, enabling students to devote those two extra days to library and field work. In addition, the new schedule will provide students with more opportunities to attend guest lectures and other extra-academic functions.

Another benefit of the program is that faculty members will be able to spend that extra time in preparing their lectures. As a result, they should be able to provide additional, more comprehensive and more interesting material to their classes. Moreover, since instructors will have a longer period in which to deliver their lectures, each topic can be presented and explored more thoroughly, while any remaining time can be devoted to students' questions.

The ultimate benefit, however, may be that both students and faculty will have the chance to meet and discuss mutual problems outside of class hours. Students having trouble with their courses could seek additional help from their instructors; they, in turn, would be able to find out what the students expect of the faculty. As a result of this much needed student-faculty dialogue, the academic standards and reputation of the entire university would, without a doubt, receive a tremendous boost.

This new schedule will be similar to that used by the majority of colleges and universities in the United States. It is only one small step along the road to academic excellence, however, and this university must not be content to merely follow the example of others. Higher education, much like the rest of the world, is constantly accepting and discarding new ideas in an effort to stay abreast of the new knowledge that is being discovered.

In order to keep up with this progress, this university cannot just accept changes which have been proven successful already, but must accurately assess the present situation and anticipate future goals and needs. In this way, the University of the Americas will be able to understand its own special problems and be able to institute other necessary changes in advance. Foresight, communication, and understanding, combined with a willingness to accept and institute new ideas, can be effective guides on the road to excellence.

## Student organizers use initiative and imagination

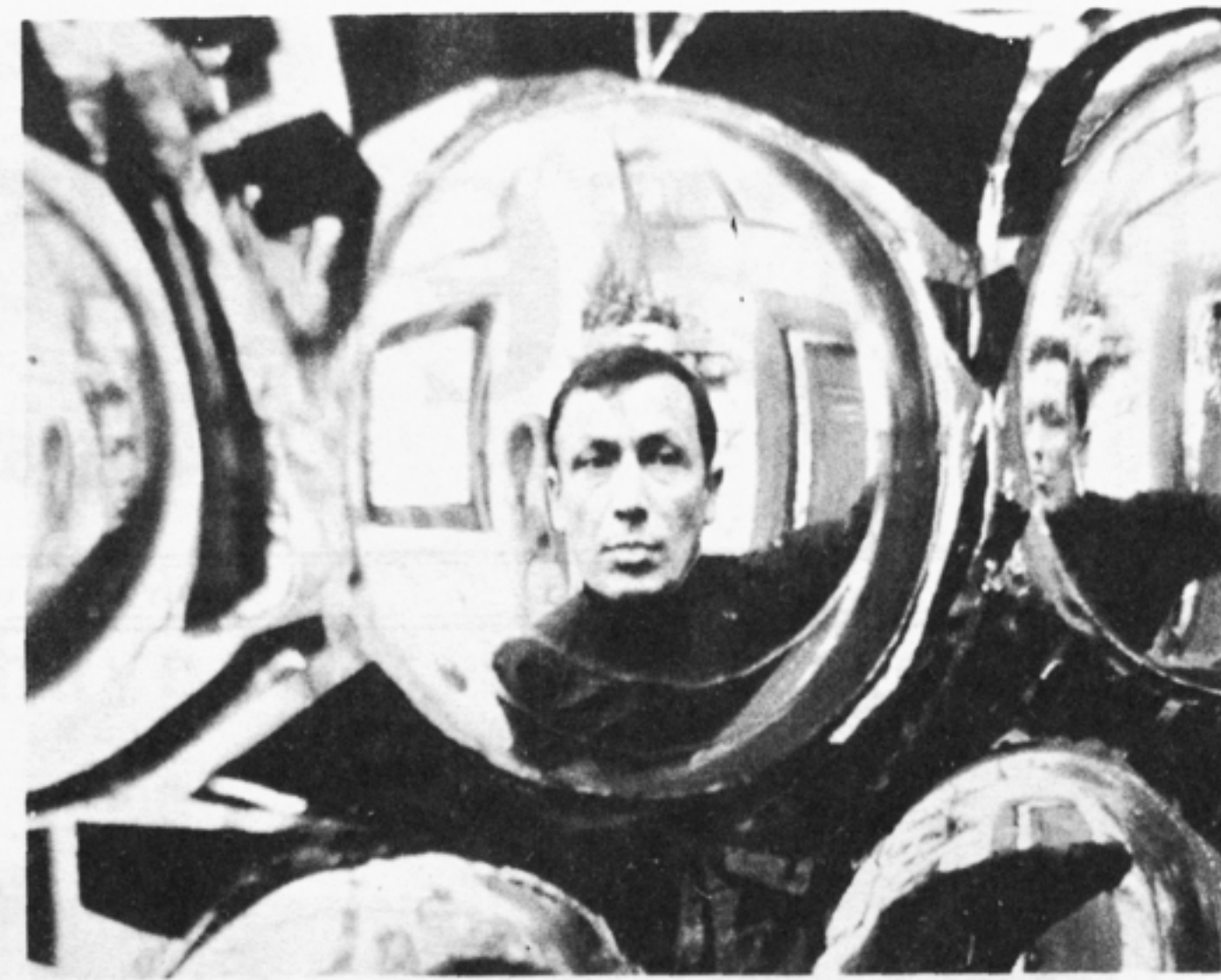
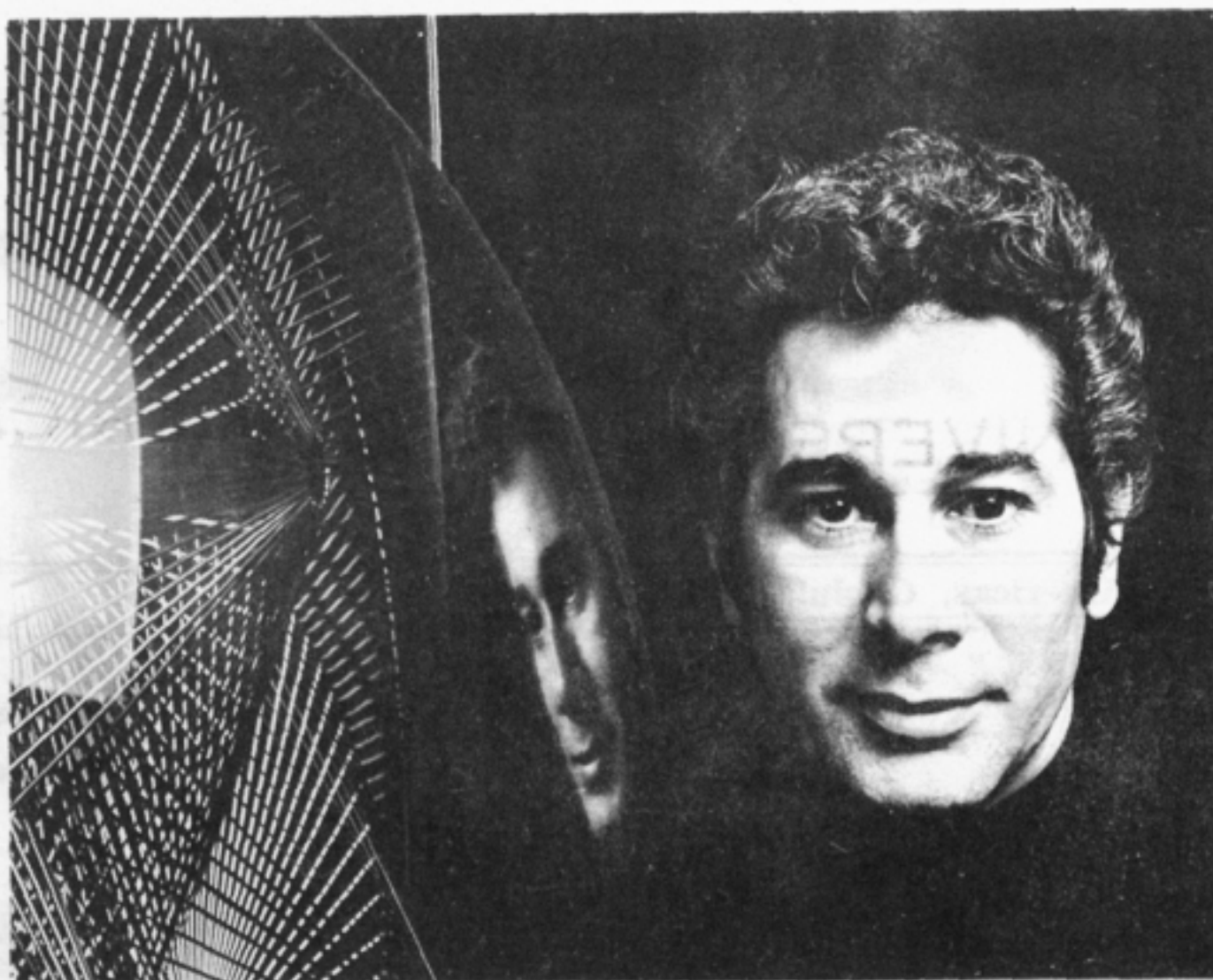
One of the primary reasons for moving the University of the Americas from Mexico City to Cholula was that the school was in desperate need of room for expansions. Since there were no housing facilities on campus, students lived with Mexican families or in private apartments. It was a commuter school with no unified student body or focal center for extra-curricular activities. However, the students could rely on the many social and cultural resources of Mexico City.

Now the situation is just the opposite. There are few places near the campus for students without cars to entertain themselves. Many complain of the isolation and the lack of things to do on campus, yet they do nothing about it. They are ignoring the fact that, with a little initiative and imagination, they can provide their own entertainment by organizing campus clubs and activities.

Fortunately, however, there are students on campus who have already started to do this. A campus literary magazine called "Newspeak" has been organized and is presently seeking material for its first issue. The staff hopes it will become a focal center for political, social and cultural issues for the entire campus and is accepting material in both English and Spanish from students, faculty and administration.

In addition, three clubs have been started to utilize the facilities of the game room. They are the Chess, Checkers and Whist Clubs and others will be organized once students begin showing an interest in other activities.

Of course, it is only a small beginning, but considering the low enrollment this quarter and the fact that the majority of students will only be here for the summer, it is an auspicious one. Hopefully, students will support these and other activities in an effort to do as much as possible this quarter to create a unified student body.



ERNESTO MALLARD'S CONSTRUCTION PAINTINGS AND FELICIANO BEJAR'S MAGISCOPIOS are still on exhibit on the second floor of the Learning Resources Center.

### Warm and friendly

## Happening 103T alive and well

**Ed. Note:** Believe it or not, the following is the true story of an event which took place recently on this very campus. **Happening 103T** is an example of what cooperation and "much action" and "few words" can achieve. Yes, Virginia, miracles can happen, even at UA.

The news arrived through the person of the Department Head himself at about 9:15 a.m. Spanish 103T (Dr. Anzures) had been occurring beautifully. There had been much dialogue between the students and their instructor in this Spanish conversation class. A lot of bull, actually; but it was communication. Communication. Learning.

Only the second day of class, but people were actually getting to know one another and through a language quite foreign to them. Only the second day of class and yet the students knew that Dr. Anzures was responsible for the warm and friendly, conducive atmosphere.

So, when the interruption occurred and the class was told that as of the moment, the happening would be terminated for lack of three more students (ten, supposedly, is the minimum), it is not really surprising that they and Dr. Anzures got it together to remedy the situation while the Department Head looked on.

Not surprising, perhaps, but beautiful. Beautiful because there was much action for the few words that were said. While the Department Head explained why it would be

impossible to recruit more students from other classes, several of Dr. Anzures' students had already invaded neighboring Spanish classes.

To the instructor of a neighboring Spanish class: "Would you excuse us for a moment? We'd like to talk with your class about an immediate problem."

The instructor: "Yes, that will be all right."

To the class: "The Department feels obligated to terminate our class for lack of three students. Since your number at least fifteen..."

The instructor interrupts: "Please, don't blame the Department..."

**Don't blame the Department.** The Department told you it was impossible. Surely you know that the Department has tried every possibility. How would the students know? Had the Department contacted them?

Of course not. Students come here for an education, administrators come here to administrate. Woe that the students should ever administrate, and the administrators ever be educated at the same time and in the same place.

However, no argument ensued between the instructor and the students. There was no time; action was more important than words.

And the action paid off. **Happening 103T** (plus three) continues to happen every weekday morning from eight to ten. Except Fridays, of course.

### ADVICE AND DISSENT

## Who knows where the money goes?

Sir:

Recently I went to the movies that were being shown on campus on both Wednesday and Sunday nights and was appalled to find out that they are charging admission. I assumed that when I paid my 75 pesos that I would receive something in return. However, it seems that some people have thought otherwise.

I have been around the university long enough to know the possibilities that some of these people can think of for getting our money. Yet this time they have gone a little too far.

First, collecting money for a public affair must come under the federal laws which necessitate hiring Mexicans. Second, who is receiving this money and can they provide receipts which will show up on the Student Association books?

Third, why aren't tickets being given to prove that the money isn't being pocketed? Or are they afraid that that would constitute a sale which forces us to come under the federal laws also?

I'm surprised to see the administration turn their heads to this. Do we have another scandal like the one over a year ago? Where is our student activity fee going or do we still have to pay for our I.D. cards and other things that we don't know about, that the Student Association hasn't informed us?

I never thought that the Student Association was a money-making business. The movies have already been paid for out of our activity

fee. Why should we have to pay more?

This is one student who knows better.

Gary Pacific

Sir:

A few days ago I went to visit, by appointment, a professor who lives in the faculty section of the women's living center. The highest authority of this part of the campus, obviously ignoring the basic rules of courtesy, aggressively informed me that I had no business to be there. I said that I came to visit a professor, but she made me leave the place with a weird circular movement of her finger.

Then I asked myself three questions:

1. Is that authority allowed to interfere with the private lives of the professors, prohibiting them male visitors?

2. Since men are not allowed in women's dormitories, male teachers who live there can presumably receive only female visitors. What kind of situation is that authority trying to create?

3. Should other male students who endure the same traumatic experience be given attention in the Department of Psychology for any resulting complexes or phobias?

Yours truthfully,  
A student of psychology  
(Name withheld by request)

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



# Karate combines mind, body, into one whole

Mention karate to most people and they immediately conjure a mental image of a wild-eyed fanatic in white pajamas who cracks skulls and bricks with equally lethal abandon.

According to UA karate instructor Ken del Valle, however, the rigorous training involved in the sport is intended to develop the mind as well as the body and combine the two into one spiritual whole.

"When most people hear I'm a third degree black belt, they expect me to jump and start breaking the furniture," declared the 23-year-old English major. "But actually the essence of karate is to develop the character to a high degree of serenity, understanding and easy-going, but full spirituality."

"It begins with the body and then the mind, and one day your spirit coordinates—you begin to finish cycles, control your world, lose all fear and love your neighbor. Your body is like a lion's, your mind like the sky and your spirit like the wind, making you feel strong and good all the time."

"Most people think it's a bunch of B.S., but I guess it's something you have to experience personally," he continued. "But it's a feeling that stays with you all the time—whether you're making love, telling jokes or writing a term paper."

Del Valle came to Mexico, the land of his parents, after spending three years in the Far East with the U.S. Navy; one of those years he served as a medic with a Marine guerrilla warfare unit in Vietnam.

He considers this period as an enlightening experience for two reasons. The first is that it enabled him to take advantage of a unique opportunity to train with some of the world's best karate instructors.

"Those old men honed my art to a fine point by teaching me how to concentrate and use my brain," he said. Nevertheless, he still realizes that he has a lot to learn after almost twelve years of studying karate.

He returned from Vietnam with nine medals for valor, numerous scars, and the knowledge that he had killed over thirty men who had been trying to kill him. The experience also instilled in him an intense respect for all life and a complete abhorrence for the human stupidity which results in things like war.

"War made me realize that life is sacred because I saw a lot of people die and my mind could think of no valid reason for it," he explained. "There is simply no excuse for the stupidity that can result in a 20-year-old's having killed thirty men."

Del Valle feels that this is a result of man's having forgotten part of his essence in the process of learning to think. "It's that human essence that does not like war, or having to say the right things at parties, or having to behave and think according to a prescribed manner."

"However, I don't think that this is the stuff humans are made of and I'm all for changing the world so these situations don't have to occur. Human stupidity must go," he declared. "However, I don't feel that it will be abolished in one fast and furious bang."

He added that although he had respect for anyone who refused to conform to the general stupidity of the world, he had none at all for anyone who responded with another form of stupidity.

"One way or another, people must be made to stop and think, they need to be made human again," he concluded. "A lot of people are beginning to realize this, but unfortunately they are having a bad time making heaven and hell meet."

As for his own future, del Valle plans to remain in Mexico for several more years before returning to the "Land of Plenty". He feels that Mexico is a good place to study and someday hopes to become a writer or a "frustrated professor".



Photo by John O'Leary

BEAUTIFUL ACAPULCO HARBOR LURES THOUSANDS OF VISITORS EACH year with its beautiful beaches and fantastic nightlife.

## Acapulco's where it's at

BY JOHN O'LEARY

Imagine a beautiful white beach, a cool ocean breeze, a warm sun shining through the low hanging palm branches, and the fragrant smells of tropical flowers. That is Acapulco, Mexico's international port of call and tropical paradise.

If you haven't been there yet, you still have time to take advantage of the low off-season rates offered by many hotels in the area. But keep in mind that the farther from the beach, the cheaper the hotel.

During the day, time is easily occupied by swimming and relaxing on the beach, or by participating in the many aquatic sports, which include sailing and motorboa-

ting, water and parachute skiing, deep-sea fishing, and skin diving.

Life in Acapulco is only just beginning when the sun sets, however, as the many clubs and restaurants begin to roll out the red carpets for the many international visitors who jet in for a few days.

One popular place to go after dinner for dancing and entertainment is Armando's Le Club, probably the most exclusive spot on the bay. The action is fast and heavy, with dancing beginning at midnight and continuing into the early morning hours. But remember that reservations are required.

However, if you're looking for just the dancing and not the exclusiveness, the place

to go is Tequila A Go-Go. There the music has a different flavor, combining tropical and modern music with a bit of Acapulco's peculiar *ambiente* to make an evening unforgettable.

For those who prefer live entertainment, the two places which provide some of the finest in Acapulco are La Pantora Rosa and Zorro's Restaurant. They attract top show business personalities from around the world who can be seen in several shows from the early evening until the early morning.

Almost every big hotel circling the bay has a bar with soft music, if you just want to relax and think about your experiences in Acapulco. And, perhaps, make plans for your next visit.



Photo by John O'Leary

KARATE INSTRUCTOR KEN DEL VALLE (RIGHT) SHOWS TWO PUPILS the proper way to hold the knuckles while delivering a suki punch.

## Bulls to take over town

If you've ever fancied the idea of running with the bulls through the streets of Pamplona, the town high in the Basque country of Spain made famous in Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*, your moment of truth is at hand.

It will occur at 11 a.m., Saturday in Huamantla, Tlaxcala, about an hour's drive from Puebla, when the bulls are turned loose in the streets for the "Pamploneada" that highlights the annual *Feria de la Asunción de la Virgen*.

The bulls' horns will be sheathed in leather, but the posters advertising the event guarantee "Sorpresas para todas, muchas emociones!" Whether you want to watch or run, you should be there well before 11. Places will be scarce — at least along the sidelines.

If the bulls survive the Pamploneada, they will be fought at 4 p.m. in the plaza by Eloy Cavazos, currently one of Mexico's leading matadors, and Miguel Villanueva, who is from Tlaxcala and should be at his best for the local fans. The bull ranch, La Providencia, is also local, and can be expected to send four of its best animals.

The Pamploneada caps a week of festivities in Huamantla, where the action will also include cockfights. This is one of the few places in Mexico where they are still legal.

The entire town will be decked in flowers, and some streets carpeted with flower tapestries of mosaics of the Virgin Mary.

If you can't get to Huamantla, or aren't interested in bulls or bullfights, there will be plenty to see nearer the University Saturday. The feast of the Ascension of the Virgin is one of the most important of Mexico's religious holidays, and the churches around Cholula will be scenes of many processions and dances.

In Santa Maria Acuexcomac, 8 km from Cholula, there will be different ceremonies in every church in town, and Moorish dances dating from the Conquest.

In Santa Maria Tonantzintla, only two kilometers from Cholula, the day will be celebrated with dances, processions and ceremonies centering on the town's 18th Century chapel, one of the archaeological jewels of this area.

## UA's idea

### BB conference splits in two

The University was host to the third annual meeting of the Mexican Intercollegiate Basketball League on the weekend of July 31-August 2.

Athletic directors and basketball coaches from 14 universities and technological institutes attended the meeting held in the new UA conference room.

"They were surprised and impressed with the size of the university and the quality of our facilities," said UA Athletic Director Moe Williams. "They're all looking forward to coming back during the season."

The major decision made by the league was to split into two conferences — northern and southern — to ease the strain of traveling from one end of the Republic to the other. This was a move suggested by the UA at last year's league meeting.

The University is in the Southern Conference, along with the National Autonomous University of Mexico

(UNAM), the National Polytechnic Institute and the Universities of Puebla, Jalisco, Michoacán and Oaxaca. The Northern Conference is comprised of the Technological Institutes of Monterrey and Ciudad Juárez and the Universities of Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo León and Sinaloa.

The league also authorized formation of a Pacific Coast Conference in 1971.

The league championship will be decided in a double round-robin tournament among the top three teams from each conference after a double round robin in each of those.

The League also voted to suspend the University of Puebla for using ineligible players, but agreed to allow the UA to play Puebla on a non-league basis.

The UA opens its conference schedule Oct. 17 in Oaxaca, but will play non-league games at home earlier in the Fall Quarter.

## Boys become better at basketball

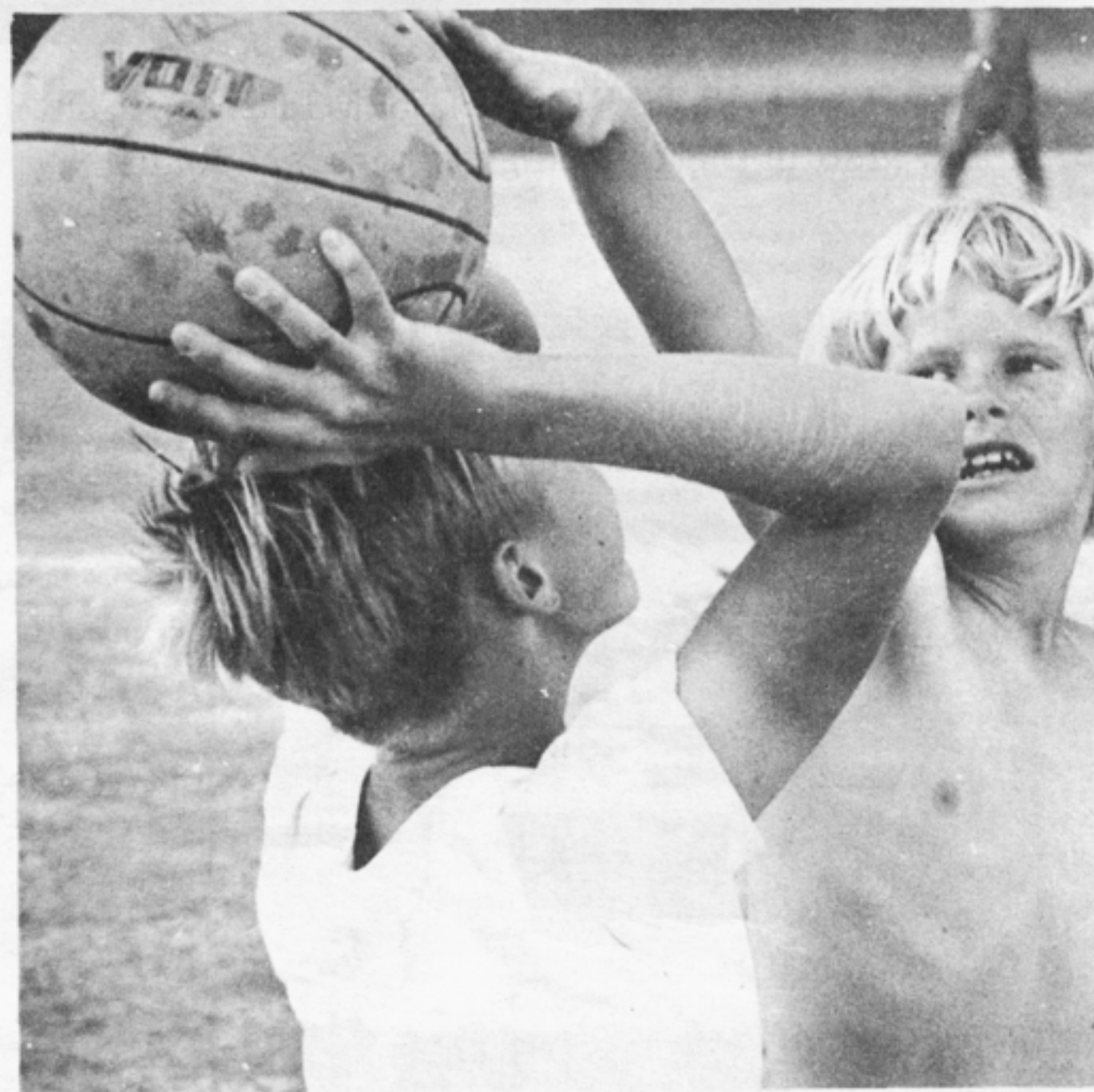


Photo by John O'Leary

MOE'S MIDGETS DEMONSTRATE A FEW of the finer points of the sport.

There are not many students who know that the Coopers-town Basketball Hall of Fame is located in Indiana, where Dr. Naismith invented the game.

But there shouldn't be any who don't know that the "University of the Americas Basketball Paradise in Mexico" was opened this summer on their own campus. For those little, green and white devils who've been haunting the campus for the past seven weeks are actually charter angels in that paradise.

The archangel is, of course, UA Athletic Director Moe Williams and the paradise is the realization of a dream which had eluded the coach for many years.

He has coached college basketball for a long time and still continues to guide UA's Volunteers, but he has always wanted to start a basketball program for boys aged eight to eighteen—one in which they could actually study the game and work toward improving their skills.

Williams divided the camp into eight one-week sessions, but encourages the boys to stay as long as they want and many of them do so. The first group of aspiring athletes arrived on campus July 5; about 15 of them, who come from Mexico City, Puebla and Cholula, have thus far participated in the program each week.

A typical day begins with a two-hour practice session in basketball fundamentals followed by an hour at the swimming pool. There they also receive instruction in the basics of swimming and water safety.

After lunch they have time to rest and relax before heading back to the courts to learn some of the finer points of the game. In the evening they watch movies, listen to discussions, or play in the game room.

To make his program as efficient as possible, the coach has recruited several student assistants to help him guide the boys. Pancho Solorzano, Rodney Gable, Raul Quiñones and Monica Williams aid in special instruction and remind the boys that their conduct should measure up to their heavenly status.





ARCHAEOLOGY STUDENT BILL FOWLER CAREFULLY EXCAVATES THE INSIDES of an adobe structure which was discovered at the UA-1 site.



FIELD FOREMAN DAVE PETERSEN (LEFT) and Bob Shadow examine pottery fragments.

## New campus one big site

# UA'ers dig into Mexico's past

Mexico is a land of contrasts: deserts, jungles, mountains, poverty in the midst of affluence, the present in contrast with the still-living past. For most students, this land of extremes was the primary reason for coming to the UA this summer. They came to learn some Spanish, to see as much of the country and its people as possible, and, perhaps, to absorb a little of the unique ambiente of modern Mexico.

But there are 25 students on campus who have gained a new perspective on the Mexican culture, not by viewing the present, but by delving into the past with trowels and shovels. Enrolled in this summer's Archaeological Field Methods course, they have been taking advantage of the University's unique location on the edge of the Cholulan Archaeological Zone to uncover remnants of cultures which existed centuries before the time of Christ.

According to Dr. Joseph Mountjoy, director of the field study, the zone is comparable in importance to Monte Alban in Oaxaca and Teotihuacan northeast of Mexico City. However, as at all Mexican sites, much

archaeological research remains to be done. Presently, only one site is being excavated on campus. Code named UA-1, the site is next to the married housing complex now under construction.

"But we consider the whole campus a site, and have been trying during the past two summers to investigate how man utilized these 164 acres from about 800 years before Christ to the time of the Spanish conquest." Although they have made no spectacular finds at UA-1 so far, Mountjoy said, the group has uncovered a platform and subsequent constructions which have enabled them to reconstruct something of the way of life of the people who lived there.

At an excavation terminated earlier this summer, they encountered the oldest material so far studied from the campus area. It dates within the range of 500 to 800 years B.C. This material occurs as a layer of refuse along the edge of an ancient swamp. It consists mostly of pottery and figurine fragments, stone flake implements and grinding stones. There is some evidence that the swamp was drained, apparently for

agricultural use, during the time that the early platform was constructed at UA-1 and work began on the initial stages of the Great Cholulan Pyramid.

UA students are busy at the platform site from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch, five days a week. In addition, they must keep two notebooks — a research journal and a field work log book — and are given library assignments to provide a meaningful context for their research work in the lab as well as in the field.

Ninety five per cent of archaeology is hard work, often boring, with the remaining five per cent left for the "exciting find," said Mountjoy.

The course is intended to train the students in all facets of archaeology, including planning projects, excavation, laboratory analysis, and preparation of a publishable report. The class is divided in two parts, with one working at the excavation site while the other remains in the lab, labeling, classifying and cataloguing artifacts. Every so often the groups switch tasks. All investigations are carried out with the permission

and cooperation of the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, and all artifacts are ultimately retained by the Mexican Government.

During the site excavations, students learn to be extremely careful as they work, since the slightest mistake can result in the loss of important archaeological evidence. Despite the commonly held belief that archaeology is strictly artifact finding, it is the analysis of the material that in the end assumes the greatest importance. Artifacts in themselves constitute no knowledge, Mountjoy said. They must be studied in context and related to information from other areas — and eventually from other sciences — to give a proper perspective on the whole culture under study.

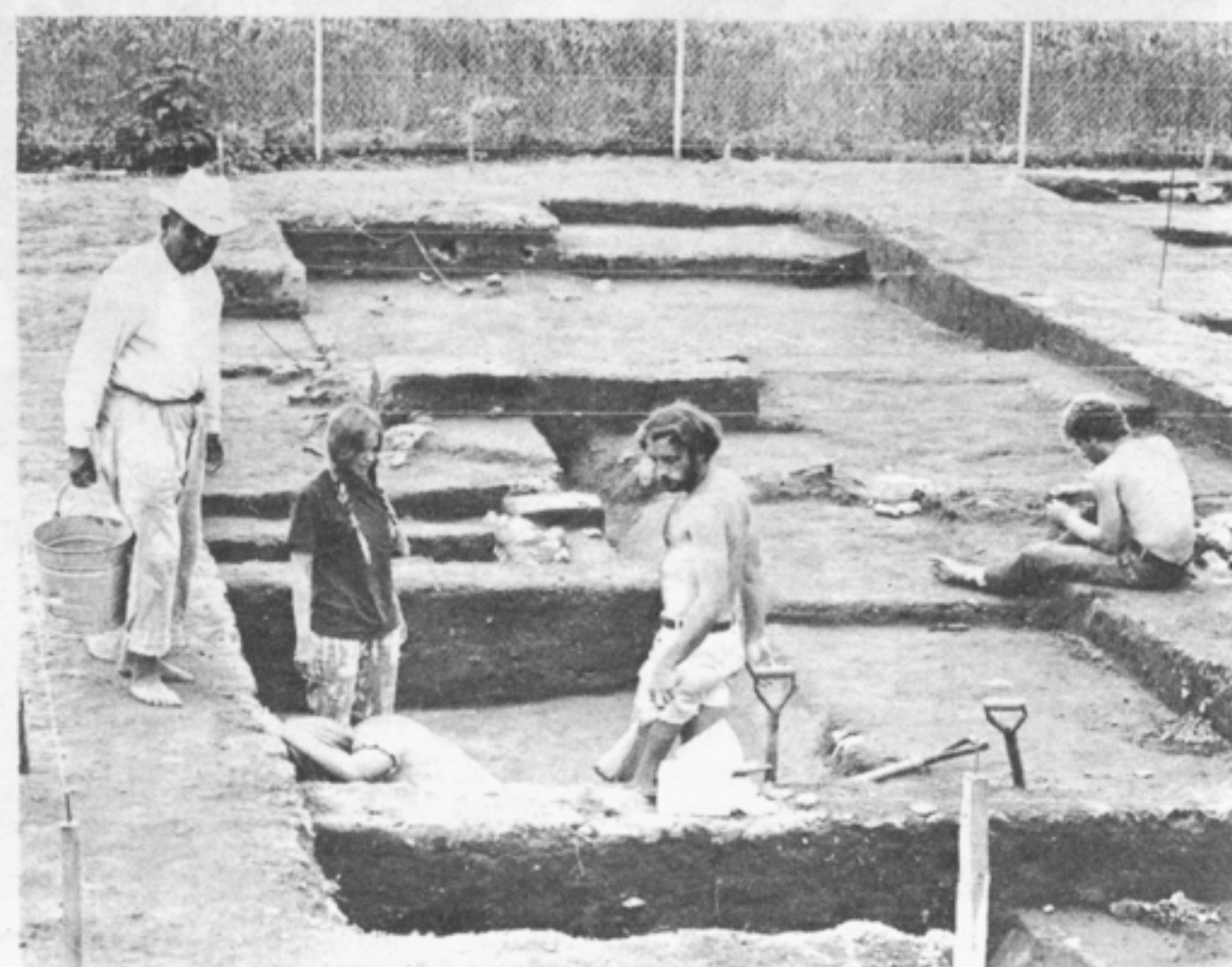
"Students must be extremely exacting in their excavations," explained Andy MacDonald, one of the three assistant archaeologists working at UA-1. "Once a site has been fully studied, it usually has been destroyed as a source of further archaeological information. What was there is preserved only in notes, photographs and laboratory collections."



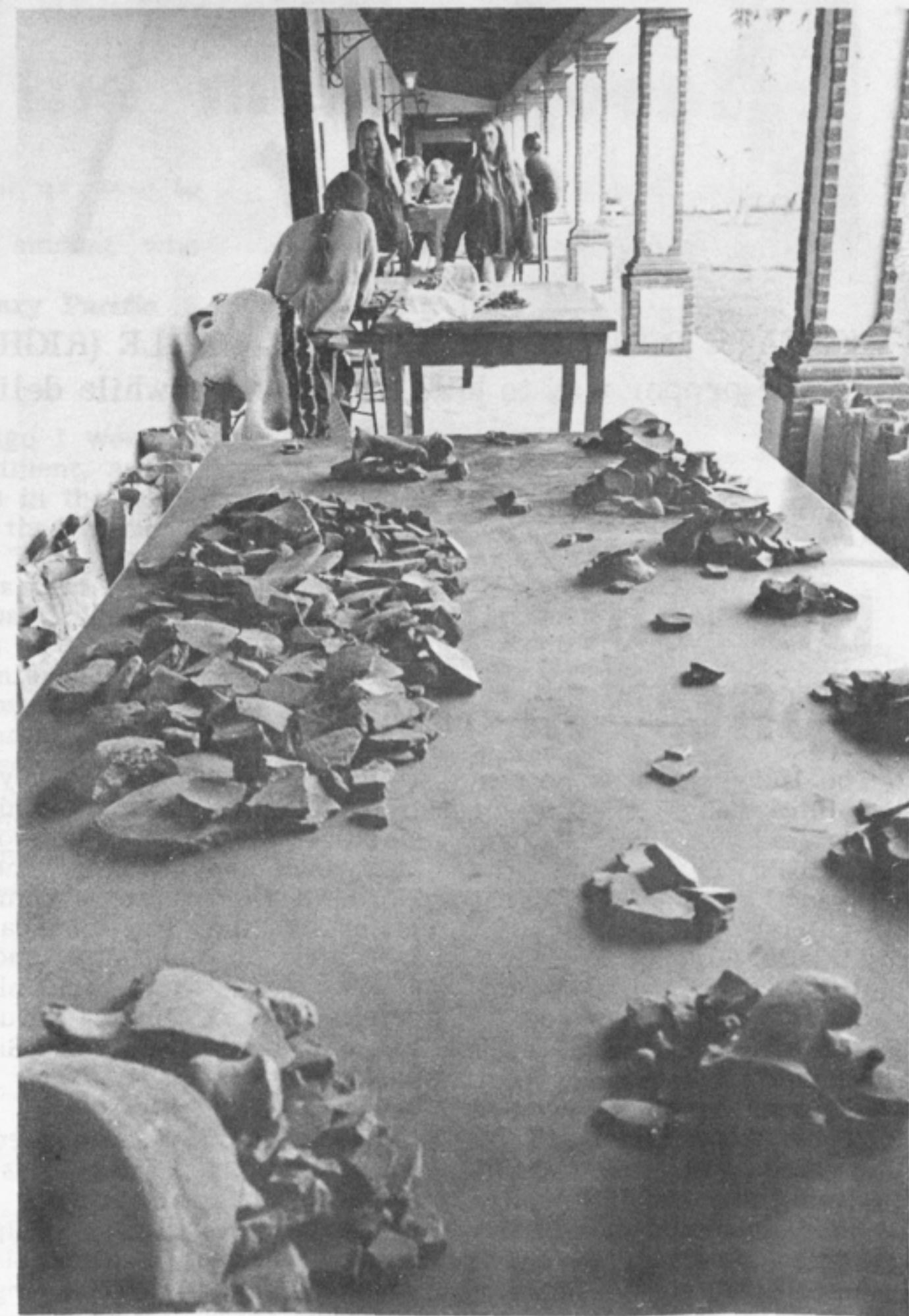
THESE ANCIENT STONE FIGURINES ARE labeled, catalogued and photographed.



EXPERIENCE IS GAINED IN THE LABORATORY, and also in the field digging and searching.



NINETY-FIVE PER CENT IS HARD WORK, the remainder is left for the exciting find.



OVER TWO MILLION FRAGMENTS HAVE BEEN found during the past two summers.