

THE
JOSEPH S. WERLIN
MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN
SOCIOLOGY



GOLDEN BOOK



Joseph S. Werlin

Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award

Background

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award was established in 1967 by family and friends of Joseph S. Werlin, who died on May 30, 1964.

Professor Werlin was a charter faculty member of the Department of Sociology, from its inception in 1934, where he taught continuously with distinction and enthusiasm for 30 years. He was chosen to give the banquet address for the first graduating class in 1938.

Dr. Werlin was a graduate of Rice University and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He also attended the U.S. Naval Academy and the University of Berlin.

As Founder and Director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, Dr. Werlin was devoted to furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples and cultures of Latin America and Europe. His interest in international relations was expressed through extensive travels as well as through teaching appointments at foreign universities, writings, and public lectures.

In recognition of Professor Werlin's lifelong commitment to international understanding, he was awarded numerous honors, including the Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education; Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government.

His love of learning, always with a humanistic purpose, left its imprint upon all who knew him.

The Scholarship Award

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award, set up in perpetuity, is annually presented to two graduating seniors who expect to pursue an advanced degree in sociology, preferably at the University of Houston. The scholarships recognize not only academic excellence, but a serious desire to contribute to an understanding of and respect for mankind's diverse cultural relationships. Selection of these awards is made by a committee, which has been headed from its inception by Dr. Everett D. Dyer, sociology professor, and other faculty personnel.

The Memorial Fund

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Fund is administered through the University of Houston Foundation. Annual interest from fund investments, which has been steadily increasing, is assigned to the scholarship awards. Contributions to this permanent fund may be made to the University of Houston Foundation, Cullen Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77004, with notation that the contribution is for the "J. S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Fund." Donations are tax deductible.

All gifts to the fund will be acknowledged both to the donor and to the family of Professor Werlin. Names of donors are inscribed in a special Golden Book, placed in the Library Reading Room of the Department of Sociology, which also contains Dr. Werlin's personal collection of sociology books, to which supplemental selections are made annually through a proviso set up under the Joseph Werlin Scholarship Foundation.

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin may be contacted through the Chairman of the Department of Sociology, or directly at her residence in Houston. She would be pleased to provide additional information.

JOSEPH S. WERLIN

(Houston Post Editorial, June 2, 1964)

Over a period of 30 years, a great many students at the University of Houston developed their interest in and knowledge of the world and its peoples under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University. His death Saturday was a shock to all who knew him.

Dr. Werlin had been on the faculty of the University since 1934, when it began a four-year program. He spent most of his summers in travel, and usually was accompanied by a number of students. He had planned another such tour for this summer. He believed that meeting and talking with peoples of other lands was the best way to obtain an understanding of them and their problems.

Dr. Werlin served as founder and head of the University's international study program, handling its exchange student program. In recognition of his efforts to establish a better understanding among nations, the Mexican government awarded him its Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma in 1951.

Dr. Werlin was born in Philadelphia, Pa., but came to Houston as a child. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University. He was a member of the American Sociology Society, the Southwestern Sociological Society and the World Sociological Congress.

Dr. Werlin was admired and respected by people far beyond the confines of the school in which he taught for so many years. His contributions as a teacher and a citizen were substantial. He will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to know him.

CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology

ESTABLISHED IN 1967



1904

1964

*“It is the urge of a
civilized people to know who they really are—their
ancestors, their origins, history and vicissitudes.”*

J. S. W.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

HAS BEEN AWARDED
THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



Year

Chairman, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology

GOLDEN BOOK
OF
SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES AND BENEFACTORS
OF
JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN
MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN BEHALF OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



Established the fifth day of February,
nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, in perpetuity,
in behalf of the
University of Houston,
Houston, Texas

Printed in June 1968

Preface

Professor Joseph Sidney Werlin was a faculty member in the Department of Sociology of the University of Houston from its inception in 1934 until his death on May 30, 1964.

The Joseph Sidney Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award in Sociology has been established by his wife, Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, and children, Dr. Herbert Holland Werlin, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Zivin (Joella Werlin), and Ernest Pyle Werlin, family and friends, in tribute to this beloved man and distinguished teacher.

This book is to remain in the Reading Room of the Department of Sociology of the University of Houston as a permanent record of the Scholarship Award, by agreement, dated February 6, 1967, between the Werlin family and the President and Board of Regents of the University of Houston.

*Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.*

Alfred Tennyson

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JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN

Biographical Notes

Joseph Sidney Werlin was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1900, the second child, first son, of Sarah Childs and Jacob Baer Werlin. His parents, married in 1895, had emigrated from Czarist Russia in 1890 when they were fifteen years old to escape the bitter pogroms of their homeland and to seek the promises of the new world.

The lure of the West and the possibility of farming one's own land, which seemed the essence of the American dream to the elder Mr. Werlin induced him, in 1910, to invest his meager savings plus borrowed money in a small farm and home in Pearland, Texas. However, unyielding soil, unexpected drought, inexperience in agricultural techniques and absence of other resources combined to leave the family, then totaling six children, in a complete state of penury by 1913. Consequently, in that year the family moved to Houston to begin life anew.

In spite of exceedingly difficult times and his lack of success in ever finding a completely satisfactory career, Father Werlin though only self-educated was a man of books—indeed, he owned the first Hebrew typewriter in the state of Texas and had completed two manuscripts on biblical subjects by the time of his death in 1945, along with numerous articles for local newspapers and a manual on farm financing published at his own expense—and Joseph inherited this love. But, at age twelve, Joseph with only a half year of high school to his credit accepted his responsibility to help support the family and gave up formal schooling in order to take a full-time job. Among other jobs, he worked as stock boy and office clerk for

the E. Alkemeyer Company, one of the leading wholesale-retail mercantile establishments of that era, earning approximately three dollars a week for a twelve-hour day, then later for Radoff Brothers, among others, under similar conditions and salary. During all this time, he turned over his wages to the family, but continued to study whenever he could using library resources, such as were then available, and the help of an occasional tutor whom he paid 50 cents an hour.

With the outbreak of World War I, Joseph Werlin decided to compete in the entrance examinations for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and embarked on an intensive two-year program of study during his spare time. Although he received this coveted Congressional appointment only as third alternate from Texas, the other candidates failed their examinations. Humbly, yet with great pride, this aspiring stripling enrolled in the fall of 1919—truly a world as strange to him as that which his parents experienced at almost the same age when they landed on Ellis Island, the “Promised Land.” But, alas, Joseph was socially and emotionally less prepared for this discipline than the more privileged American sons at the Academy; therefore, he concluded that the rigors of the Navy were not for him and withdrew at the end of his Plebe year.

Interestingly, however, his days at the Academy although short-lived must have made an indelible impact upon this adolescent youth who frequently reminisced about his experiences there. Moreover, he revisited the “stomping” grounds on several occasions, even meandering through Bancroft Hall, his resident dormitory. Significantly, also, was the ripening of a friendship with a fellow plebe, Morris Smellow (who recently retired as a Rear Admiral)—a friendship which continued both by correspondence and personal contact for almost a half century until the very last, despite the vicissitudes of each life’s pattern and ocean-span separations.

When the war was over, Joseph Werlin then gained admission by taking entrance examinations to Rice Institute (now Rice University) which, among other advantages, was virtually tuition free.

While still maintaining an after-class job every day at Holland-Amdur Furniture Company, most of which salary he continued

to turn over to the family coffers. He completed his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924. His deep appreciation and affection for the co-proprietor, Herbert Holland, who died suddenly in 1931, resulted in the naming of the first-born Werlin child, Herbert Holland Werlin, in memory of Mr. Holland. Incidentally, one of the outstanding characteristics throughout Professor Werlin's life was his ever-abiding loyalty to friends, students, and family.

By this time Joseph Werlin was persuaded that an academic career should be his goal, and he proceeded to the University of Chicago, where he earned a Master of Arts degree in 1926. His family's Russian background and the then tumultuous and startling political developments in Russia, dramatized by the Communist Revolution of 1917 and its consequences, spurred his curiosity about that enigmatic country. In order to investigate the backgrounds of the Revolution, it was recommended also during this time that he study in Europe where these events were having a strong impact on the scholarly and political communities. Thus, in the fall of 1927, he matriculated at the University of Berlin. In addition, he spent part of the following year doing research in the archives of the University of Moscow, Russia, admission to which country was indeed recognized as a rare feat during that sinister and turbulent epoch.

Upon his return to the United States in 1928, he married Rosella Horowitz, a newspaper reporter, the daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. Henry J. Horowitz, of Galveston, Texas. The couple moved to Chicago, where Joseph Werlin continued studies toward his doctorate which he received in 1931. His Doctoral thesis, *Russian Social Democracy, 1898-1905*, was a unique investigation into the foundations of the Russian socialist experiment, and he was the first American to receive a Ph.D. for research in this area.

The year 1931 was, of course, also the height of the Great Depression. Russia was a distinctly unpopular subject in the restive social and economic climate of America, and university appointments were not easily come by under any circumstances. Thus, Dr. Werlin remained in Chicago until 1934, tutoring and teaching in a high school part of the time, and instituting a course for the University of Chicago's home-study program in Russian twentieth-century history and social development which he continued until 1941. Moreover, faced with the awareness that lack of finances through unemployment wrought havoc with college study for thou-

sands, this deeply dedicated Educator devised and helped establish the Peoples Junior College in 1931, a college-credit program at nominal prices for which he obtained headquarters at the Jewish Peoples Institute in the densely populated West Side Chicago, serving as its Registrar and Director. Those were the days when Ph.D.'s were available—figuratively—at a “dime-a-dozen” with scores literally selling shoes to eke out a living. Likewise, his interest in his fellowman obtained for him a position as a social worker. By this time a new father, all three jobs provided him with a total of less than \$125 a month. And the monthly rental bill alone exacted \$50!

However, in 1934, he was invited to join the faculty of the University of Houston, which at that time was expanding from a junior college into a four-year institution. He helped create the Department of Sociology. This invitation began an association which was to last for thirty years and was climaxed by the conferring of a full professorship in 1945.

The transition from history to sociology presented no conflicts for Dr. Werlin, even though he had nominal academic training in the latter discipline, because the focus of his interests had always been on the *nature* of societies and the study of those forces—historical, racial, demographical, and cultural—which characteristics gave any particular group its social and political qualities. It was this interest that not only prompted his earlier investigation of the backgrounds of the Russian Revolution, but which contributed to a life-long inquiry into the tragic phenomenon of Nazi Germany and which inspired the courses which he most preferred teaching, those on the cultures of contemporary Mexico and contemporary Europe. He was also deeply convinced of the validity of the ethical principles ideally governing western societies, and for this reason found challenge and satisfaction in teaching the more standard courses in criminology and marriage and family life, all part of the sociological complex.

Believing in the Chinese maxim that “One Seeing Is Worth a Hundred Tellings,” Dr. Werlin actually conducted field trips with his Sociology classes to such penal institutions as the Sugarland Farm, the Huntsville Prison System, the Gatesville State Farm for Boys, the Gainesville State Farm for Girls, and the Bayland Home for Girls.

From 1934 until 1943, Dr. Werlin continued to direct his energies primarily to the administration and development of the Department of Sociology. However, during this time he became increasingly concerned with the problems of the Mexican-Americans in Texas and the serious misunderstandings which existed between the two neighbors, Texas and Mexico. With the end of World War II and the renewed possibility of travel, Dr. Werlin conceived of a summer study center in Mexico for college credit approval for American students, with the cooperation of the National University of Mexico and other institutions there, which would combine the pleasures of sightseeing and travel with the benefits of lectures by native educators, government officials and social welfare administrators and serious cultural evaluation through classes in history, sociology and Spanish. This study center, initiated in 1944, under the auspices of the University of Houston, continued successfully until 1953. Later, it was broadened to include similar study centers in Guatemala and Cuba. The program in Guatemala was also inaugurated in affiliation with the University of Guatemala and the one in Cuba with the University of Havana, both of which were recognized as having set a precedent by being the first of their kind to carry on a college credit program.

This was later expanded to Europe where Dr. Werlin worked out a similar arrangement with the Sorbonne.

(From 1953 until his death in 1964, Dr. Werlin continued to conduct student-teacher programs in Europe during the summer months although no longer with direct University of Houston affiliation. In fact, Mrs. Werlin and their two sons continued with the European summer program as scheduled, because they felt "that was the way he would have wanted it.")

Dr. Werlin's interest in Mexican-American relations was maintained throughout his life, inspiring him to secure scholarships at the University of Houston for Latin American students, to participate on the Houston Board of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, to deliver lectures before various public and professional groups, and to write numerous articles for scholarly journals and local newspapers. In 1948, he was awarded the Distinguished Visitor's Medal and Diploma from the Government of the Federal District of Mexico, and he eventually made approximately thirty separate trips to Mexico, visiting almost every region. At the time

of his death in 1964, he had made considerable progress on a book, tentatively titled *Today's Mexico*, which he hoped to be an exhaustive general work of sociological and historical description and interpretation, covering the spectrum of current Mexican life.

Although Professor Werlin's principal academic contributions were to the study of Latin America, primarily Mexico, he never tired of reminding his family that "the world is my oyster," and he actively sought to open it through travel and linguistics. He believed that reading and speaking the language of a people were the first requirements for honest evaluation of their literature, culture and behavior. Consequently, he methodically acquired complete facility with all of the common Western European tongues—Spanish, French, Russian, Italian and German—knew to a greater or lesser degree, Portuguese, Greek, Dutch, and Danish, as well as Sanskrit, and spent more than a year investigating the origins and derivations of certain Latin American Indian dialects. Indeed, his library ultimately included a large number of foreign-language dictionaries, as well as many grammar books and subscriptions to far-flung foreign-language newspapers and magazines. His travels took him not only to Mexico, Guatemala, and Cuba, but also many times to almost every Western and Northern European country and twice to parts of the Soviet Union. In the summer of 1964, he had settled plans for a first excursion through Greece and the Middle East, and he was projecting a tour of the Far East for the following summer.

Dr. Werlin was author of numerous articles, including "Mexico's Unity," *Yale Review*, Winter Edition, 1944; "Mexico's Opinion of Us," *Southwestern Atlantic Quarterly*, (Duke University Press) July, 1944; "The Pathology of Hyper-Nationalism," *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, December 1939; "Mexico—Twelve Years of Observation," a series which ran in the *Houston Chronicle*, November 26 - December 2, 1952. He was also in continuous demand as a platform lecturer by civic, fraternal and educational organizations which he was forced to forego in later years for health reasons. One of these special occasions was when he delivered a paper at the annual convention of the Southwestern Social Science Association held in Galveston March 27-28, 1959, to which his son, Herbert Holland Werlin, served as a delegate from Texas Tech where he was then holding his first position as Instructor in Political Science, following completion of his army

service. Herbert who holds a Ph.D. from the University of California served as an Adlai Stevenson Memorial Fellow for 1967-68 with the United Nations' Institute for Training and Research. Herbert also holds degrees from the University of Chicago, Oxford, and Yale, and has accepted a post as Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Maryland, effective 1968-1969, reflecting the affinity of scholarship emphasis between parent and child.

Likewise, the younger son, Ernest Pyle Werlin, is also following in his father's academic footsteps having graduated with highest honors in Economics from the University of Texas in 1965, with appointment as a Woodrow Wilson Scholar as well as membership to Phi Beta Kappa. As a graduate student at the University of Michigan he is now completing his second Master's degree from that institution in pursuance of a possible Doctorate in Economics-Finance. Ernest has been accepted by Exeter College (like his older brother) at Oxford University, England, for study under a 1968-1969 Rotary International Scholarship. With the entrance of the youngest member of the Werlin family into the hallowed halls of Oxford, the cycle is complete in that all three of Dr. and Mrs. Werlin's children have received this esteemed honor.

Daughter Joella Barbara, married in 1961 to Dr. Lawrence Zivin, a neurologist, is a 1959 Bachelor of Arts graduate from Connecticut College for Women in New London. She also spent the summer of 1959 at Radcliffe College (Harvard) attending a seminar in publications procedure and the following year did graduate study in cultural anthropology at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford University, England. Presently, in addition to family responsibilities, she is active in civic and educational endeavors.

Professor Werlin, at the time of his death, was approximately halfway through his projected book *Today's Mexico* on which he had been researching for many years. It is the hope of the immediate Werlin family to publish his voluminous manuscript with a view of distribution to universities and libraries.

Among the professional associations to which Dr. Werlin belonged were Phi Kappa Phi, the Southwestern Sociological Society, the American Sociological Society, and the World Sociological Congress. In addition to the Distinguished Visitors Medal and Diploma awarded to him by the Government of Mexico in 1951, Dr. Werlin was also the recipient of the Bronze Medal from the

Belgian Ministry of Education in 1951 at the Brussels World's Fair for his "work in behalf of international understanding." In 1959, he was conferred the Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montmartre (Paris) because of his "quarter of century of visiting, writing, and lecturing on Europe."

Joseph Werlin died of a heart attack, suddenly and without warning, on May 30, 1964. His surviving family include his widow Rosella H. Werlin; sons, Herbert Holland and Ernest Pyle; a daughter, Joella (Mrs. Lawrence Zivin); a grandson, Adam Henry Zivin; and granddaughter, Joselyn Amy Zivin; brothers, Reuben, Eugene, and Samuel; and a sister, Nadine (Mrs. George Cain).

If one were to sum up the life of the man Joseph Sidney Werlin, the following lines from Henry Van Dyke may perhaps be said to best epitomize him:

*Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.*



Seated L to R: Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, Mrs. Lawrence (Joella Barbara Werlin) Zivin holding Adam Henry, and Dr. Lawrence Zivin holding Joselyn Amy. Back row: Dr. Herbert Holland Werlin and Ernest Pyle Werlin.

(December, 1967)

*When two who love are parted
They talk as friend to friend
Clasp hands and weep a little
And, sigh without an end.*

Heinrich Heine



-IMMEDIATE WERLIN FAMILY-
(Photo taken May 23, 1964)

(Left to right;)

Reuben Werlin, Brother, Patent Attorney; Dr. Samuel Werlin, Brother, Optometrist; Mrs. George Cain, Sister, R.N.; Eugene Werlin, Brother, Architect and Professor Joseph S. Werlin

Taken while Mrs. Cain was visiting in Houston from the Panama Canal Zone, her former home, and who has since moved to Miami Beach. All three brothers live in Houston.

* Professor Werlin's Books

An avid scholar and linguist, Professor Werlin collected for his personal library almost 5,000 volumes which reflect the wide range of his academic background and interests.

Four categories of books, assembled by his wife into separate groups, are of particular note since these are destined, as intact collections, to be placed in institutions where they will serve the scholarly community. These are:

a) The Mexicana Collection — Includes more than 1,000 bound volumes, plus several hundred documents, pamphlets and magazines, mostly in Spanish. This collection is now in the Library of Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah.

b) The German Collection — Books dealing principally with the post-World War I period. Certain of these are very rare, as copies were destroyed under the Hitler regime. The Werlin estate at present remains in possession of these volumes.

c) The Russian Collection — Collection which contains a sizable number of publications which Dr. Werlin purchased in the Soviet Union as source material for his doctoral dissertation. These books are still held in the Werlin estate.

d) The Sociology Collection — Volumes covering a broad range of topics of sociological interest. The collection has been presented to the Library of the Department of Sociology at the University of Houston.

* * *

What experience and history teach is this—that people and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it.

*George William Hegel
(1770-1831)*

* (see catalogue of Professor Werlin's Library under chapter V.)

IN MEMORIAM
JOSEPH S. WERLIN

Professor Joseph S. Werlin died on Saturday, May 30, 1964, at his home, 2340 Underwood, in Houston as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage.

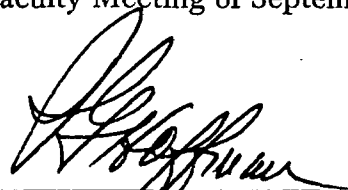
Professor Werlin was a charter member of the University of Houston faculty, having joined the Division of Social Sciences when the University was founded in 1934. He served the University of Houston with distinction and enthusiasm for 30 years.

A man of many scholarly interests and accomplishments, Dr. Werlin was widely known as the founder and director of the University of Houston International Studies Centers, and for the past 19 years conducted educational tours of students to Latin America and Europe.

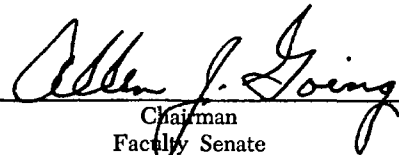
Dr. Werlin's efforts toward furthering knowledge and understanding of the Latin American peoples and their cultures were recognized not only in the academic world but also by the governments of Mexico and Guatemala.

He was widely admired and respected, both by his colleagues and his students. His contributions and his memory will remain because of his dedication to his profession, his genuine interest in his students, and his devotion to his family and friends.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that this expression of sympathy and appreciation be sent to the family of Professor Joseph S. Werlin, and that it be entered upon the minutes of this General Faculty Meeting of September 18, 1964.



President
University of Houston



Chairman
Faculty Senate
University of Houston

This Resolution was prepared by a special committee, the Faculty Memorial Resolution Committee in behalf of Deceased Faculty, consisting of Professor Eby Nell McElrath, Professor Evelyn Thompson, Dean Jerome M. Peschke, Professor W. H. Willson, Professor J. T. Elrod, and Professor C. Dwight Dorough, Chairman.

(Read and made a part of the minutes of the General Faculty Meeting, September 18, 1964.)

(Read and made a part of the minutes of the Board of Regents' Meeting, September 21, 1964.)

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THE HOUSTON POST
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1964
EDITORIAL

CHRONICLE LETTERS
Monday, June 8, 1964
Dr. Joseph Werlin
won't be forgotten

By Bill Stalnaker, 4727 Arvilla Lane.

Those of us who studied sociology under Dr. Joseph Werlin at the UH will not soon forget him. He was a kind and understanding man with a sense of humor. He could laugh uproariously at a funny joke, and even on serious subjects he would have a tongue-in-cheek chuckle. Just like when he assigned me to study the prostitution racket in Houston. I protested. He replied: "I don't think they'll get next to you, Bill." How laconic can you get?

Ever since graduation in 1952 he and I would meet for lunch now and then at the Rice Coffee Shop. And once he said: "There is a fine line that divides hell from heaven, love from hate, madness from sanity, color from color, despair from hope. In fact, there is a fine line that separates everything. Without it we could not distinguish darkness from light."

Farewell, good friend and teacher.

Joseph S. Werlin

Over a period of 30 years, a great many students at the University of Houston developed their interest in and knowledge of the world and its peoples under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the university. His death Saturday was a shock to all who knew him.

Dr. Werlin had been on the faculty of the university since 1934, when it began a four-year program. He spent most of his summers in travel, and usually was accompanied by a number of students. He had planned another such tour for this summer. He believed that meeting and talking with peoples of other lands was the best way to obtain an understanding of them and their problems.

Dr. Werlin served for nine years as head of the university's international study program, handling its exchange student program. In recognition of his efforts to establish a better understanding among nations, the Mexican government awarded him its Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma in 1951.

DR WERLIN WAS born in Philadelphia, Pa, but came to Houston as a child. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University. He was a member of the American Sociology Society, the Southwestern Sociological Society and the World Sociological Congress.

Dr. Werlin was admired and respected by people far beyond the confines of the school in which he taught for so many years. His contributions as a teacher and a citizen were substantial. He will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to know him.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Vol. V, No. 2 OCTOBER, 1964

NEWSLETTER

The UH Women's Association extends its sympathy to ROSELLA WERLIN whose husband, JOSEPH S. WERLIN, died this past summer. Dr. Werlin, professor of sociology and anthropology, came to the University in 1934. For the past nine years he had been head of the international study program and the exchange student program, and had traveled extensively for the University.

WERLIN, PROF. JOSEPH S. Dept. of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston 4, Tex. SOCIOLOGY. Phila, Pa, Dec. 5, 00; m. 28; c. 3. B.A., Rice Univ. 24; Berlin, 28; M.A., Chicago, 26, Ph.D. 31. Instr. SOCIOL, HOUSTON, 34-39, PROF, 39-, dir. int. study centers, 44-52. Instr. Chicago, 32-40. U.S.N. 19-20. Sociol. Assn. History; research on Mexico. "War comes to Mexico"(Proc. & Trans. Tex. Acad. Sci); "Mexico's unity"(Yale Rev); "Mexican opinion of us"(S. Atlantic Quart).



DR. JOSEPH WERLIN
Planned Trip to Europe

Dr Werlin Rites at 4:30 Today

Services for Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, will be held Sunday at 4:30 PM at the Levy Memorial Chapel.

Dr. Werlin, 63, had been on the faculty of the university since June of 1934 when the institution began a four-year program.

HE DIED Saturday morning at his home at 2340 Underwood of a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Werlin was still active at the university, and this summer had planned to lead a tour of students through Europe.

He was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., but moved to Houston with his family when he was 9 years old.

He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University.

At the University of Houston he was head of the international study program for nine years, handling the school's exchange student program. In 1951 he received the Mexican government's Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma.

DR WERLIN was also credited with establishing a co-operation program with the University of San Carlos in Guatemala, the University of Havana and the National University of Mexico.

He had traveled extensively and was out of the country almost every summer.

Dr. Werlin was a member of the American Sociology Society, the Southwestern Sociological Society and the World Sociological Congress.

He is survived by his wife, Rosella; two sons, Herbert Werlin, a student at Nairobi, Kenya, and Ernest Werlin, a student at the University of Texas; a daughter, Mrs. Joella Zivin of Seattle, Wash.; three brothers, Reuben Werlin, Eugene Werlin and Sam Werlin, all of Houston, and a sister, Mrs. George Cain of the Canal Zone.

Dr. Robert I. Kahn will officiate at the funeral services. Burial will be in Emanu El Cemetery.

The Jewish Herald-Voice, June 4, 1964

Dr. Joseph Werlin, Dies Unexpectedly May 30th

Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, 64, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Houston was stricken and died Saturday, May 30, at his home.

Dr. Werlin had been on the faculty of the university since 1934, when it began a four-year program. He was director of the International Studies Center, and spent most of his summers in travel, usually accompanied by a number of students. He had planned another such tour for this summer.

He served for nine years as head of the University's international study program, handling its exchange student program. In recognition of his efforts to establish a better understanding among nations, the Mexican government awarded him its Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma in 1951.

Dr. Werlin was born in Philadelphia, Pa. and came to Houston as a child. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University. He was a member of the American Sociology Society, and the World Sociological Congress.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Rozella Werlin; two sons, Herbert who is presently studying for his doctorate in Nairo-

bi, Kenya, and Ernest, a student at the University of Houston; a daughter, Mrs. Larry Zivin of Seattle, Wash.; three brothers, Reuben, Eugene and Sam Werlin, all of Houston; and a sister, Mrs. George Cain, of Panama.

Funeral services were held May 31 at Levy Memorial Chapel with Dr. Robert I. Kahn officiating. Burial was in Emanu El Memorial Park.

M15 Death Notices

WERLIN

PROFESSOR JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN, 63, of 2340 Underwood, died 7:30 AM Saturday in his home. Professor at the University of Houston. Member Temple Emanu El. Survivors: Wife, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, Houston; daughter, Mrs. Larry Zivin, Seattle, Wash.; sons, Herbert and Ernest Werlin, both of Houston; sister, Mrs. George Cain, Canal Zone; brothers, Reuben, Eugene, Sam Werlin, all of Houston; one grandchild, number of nieces and nephews. Services 4:30 PM Sunday Levy Memorial Chapel, Dr. Robert I. Kahn, Burial Emanu El Cemetery. Pallbearers: Charles Keilin, George Cain, Maurice Harwood, Earl Harwood, Dr. Nathan Harwood, Harry Fairston, Robert Friedberg, Dr. Nelson Waldman. LEVY FUNERAL DIRECTORS, 1402 Cleburne at Austin, JACKSON 2-6179.

Houston U. Prof's Rites Held Sunday

HOUSTON, Tex. (UPI)—Services were held Sunday for Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, 64, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Houston.



DR. J. S. WERLIN
Professor Dies

Dr. Joseph Werlin, UH Prof. Dies at His Home

Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, 64, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Houston, was stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage and died Saturday at his home at 2340 Underwood.

He had shown no indication of illness. Friday night he took part in commencement exercises at the university.

Dr. Werlin, a member of the faculty since 1934, was director of the International Studies Center and sometimes termed the "suitcase sociologist" because of his worldwide travels. With Mrs. Werlin he conducted tours for students every summer to many countries, and their 20th such tour had been planned for this year.

Born in Philadelphia, Dr. Werlin was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and served two years as a midshipman. Later he continued his studies at the University of Berlin, University of Chicago and Rice University.

While a member of the UH faculty he established the first

cooperative program with the University of San Carlos in Guatemala and the University of Havana.

He also worked closely with the National University of Mexico and in 1951 was awarded the Distinguished Visitors Medal by the Mexican government.

Survivors include his wife, a noted lecturer and travel writer; two sons, Herbert, studying for his doctorate in Nairobi, Kenya, and Ernest, a student at the University of Texas; a daughter, Mrs. Larry Zivin of Seattle, Wash.; three brothers, Reuben, Eugene and Sam Werlin, all of Houston; and a sister, Mrs. George Cain, of Panama.

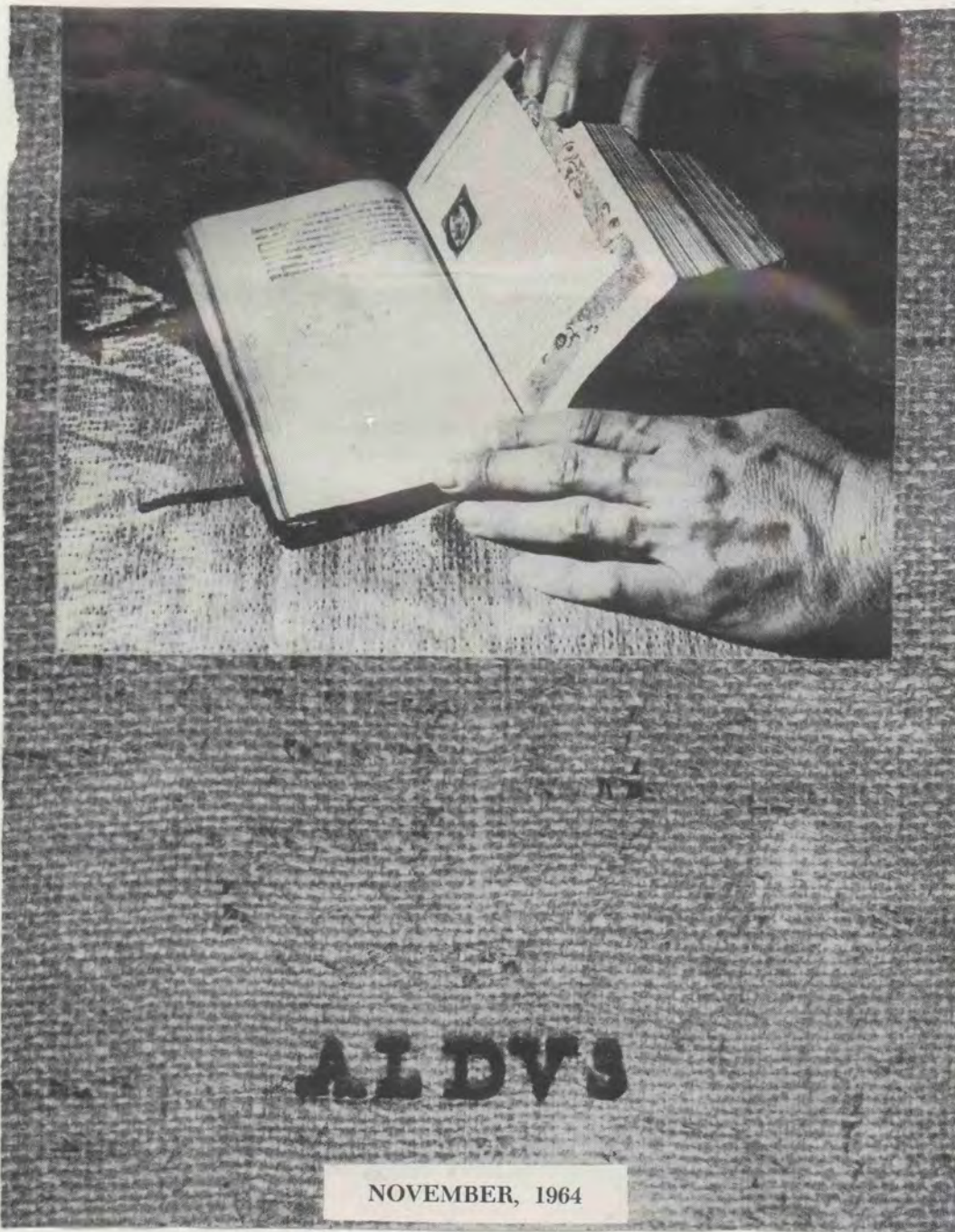
Services will be at Levy Memorial Chapel, 1402 Cleburne, at 4:30 p.m. today with burial in Emanuel Memorial Park.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON ALUMNI FEDERATION October, 1964

UH Professor Dies

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston died May 30, 1964 of a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Werlin had been on the faculty of the university since its founding in 1934. A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Werlin had attended the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University.

At the University of Houston he was head of the international study program for nine years, handling the school's exchange student program. In 1951 he received the Mexican government's Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma. Dr. Werlin was credited with establishing a cooperation program with the University of San Carlos in Guatemala, the University of Havana, and the National University of Mexico. He was a member of the American Sociology Society, the Southwestern Sociological Society and the World Sociological Congress.



In memory of

DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

Given by

Mr. Samuel R. Hyde
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Neumann
Dr. and Mrs. John C. Allred
Mr. Urbane S. Carl
Dr. and Mrs. R. Balfour Daniels
Dr. and Mrs. Arvin N. Donner
Mrs. Bessie M. Ebaugh
Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hiller
Dr. and Mrs. Leo Horvitz
Dr. and Mrs. David W. Knepper
Dr. Nelda R. Lawrence
Mrs. Jessie B. McGaw
Mr. and Mrs. L. Standlee Mitchell
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Neumann
Miss Zelda Osborne
Dr. Madalene Shindler
Drs. Marga and Thornton C. Sinclair
University of Houston Women's
Association
Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Wikoff
Miss Pauline E. Finberg
Delbert L. Atkinson

To You In

Deepest
Sympathy

The text is written in a highly decorative cursive script. The word "Deepest" is on the top line, and "Sympathy" is on the bottom line. The letters are elegant and flowing, with long descenders. The word "Sympathy" is particularly large and features a prominent flourish that extends to the right and then curls back down. There are two small floral illustrations: one on the left side of the word "Deepest" showing a red flower with green leaves, and another on the right side of the word "Sympathy" showing a green leafy branch.

There is so very little now
That one can say or do
To bring you comfort at this time
And help to strengthen you,
But may it somehow help to ease
This loss that you must bear
To know that there
are many hearts
That understand and care.

Dr. Werline's students in
Sociology 331 and 232.
Spring, 1964.

May you know of the deepest
admiration and respect with
which we regard Dr. Werline
both as a person and, as
a very learned and insight-
ening professor.

SCHOLARSHIP



*Announcing
The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
In Sociology*

*I do not know why this confronts me,
This sadness, this echo of pain
A curious legend still haunts me
Still haunts and obsesses my brain.*

Heinrich Heine

JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

The family and friends of Professor Joseph S. Werlin, who died on May 30, 1964, announce the establishment of the Joseph Sidney Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award in Sociology at the University of Houston.

Professor Werlin was a charter faculty member of the Division of Social Sciences in the Department of Sociology from its inception in 1934, and served continuously for 30 years with distinction and enthusiasm. Dr. Werlin was chosen to give the banquet address for the first graduating class in 1938.

As Founder and Director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, he was devoted to furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples and cultures of Latin America and Europe. His interests in international affairs, by visits, writings, and lecturing and his love of learning—always with a humanistic purpose—left its imprint upon all who knew him.

In recognition of his dedicated life-long work, Professor Werlin was awarded numerous honors, among them: the Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government, Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montemartre.

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award will be presented annually by the University of Houston from the interest of the Fund to one or more graduating seniors for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in Sociology, preferably at the University of Houston.

JOSEPH S. WERLIN

(Houston Post Editorial - June 2, 1964)

Over a period of 30 years, a great many students at the University of Houston developed their interest in and knowledge of the world and its peoples under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University. This death Saturday was a shock to all who knew him.

Dr. Werlin had been on the faculty of the University since 1934, when it began a four-year program. He spent most of his summers in travel, and usually was accompanied by a number of students. He had planned another such tour for this summer. He believed that meeting and talking with peoples of other lands was the best way to obtain an understanding of them and their problems.

Dr. Werlin served as founder and head of the University's international study program, handling its exchange student program. In recognition of his efforts to establish a better understanding among nations, the Mexican government awarded him its Distinguished Visitor Medal and Diploma in 1951.

Dr. Werlin was born in Philadelphia, Pa., but came to Houston as a child. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy, the University of Berlin, the University of Chicago and Rice University. He was a member of the American Sociology Society, the Southwestern Sociological Society and the World Sociological Congress.

Dr. Werlin was admired and respected by people far beyond the confines of the school in which he taught for so many years. His contributions as a teacher and a citizen were substantial. He will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to know him.

DR. JOSEPH WERLIN WON'T BE FORGOTTEN

To the Editor:

Those of us who studied Sociology under Dr. Joseph Werlin at the University of Houston will not soon forget him. He was a kind and understanding man with a sense of humor. He could laugh uproariously at a funny joke, and even on serious subjects, he would have a tongue-in-cheek chuckle. . .

Ever since graduation in 1952, he and I would meet for lunch now and then at the Rice Hotel Coffee Shop. And once he said:

"There is a fine line that divides Hell from Heaven, love from hate, madness from sanity, color from color, despair from hope. In fact, there is a fine line that separates everything. Without it we could not distinguish darkness from light."

Farewell, good friend and teacher.

Bill Stalmaker in the
Houston Chronicle,
June 8, 1964.

To the Editor:

Dr. Werlin will be missed.

I was one of a group who went to Europe last summer with Dr. Joseph S. Werlin. It was a wonderful experience to be associated with him. He planned the trip so well, always had a smile and kind word for everyone, and his presence made life worth living.

He will be missed by his many friends at home and abroad.

Mrs. Carl A. Craig in
Houston Post,
June 19, 1964.

Indeed he will be missed by many, Mrs. Craig. Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, was professor of Sociology at the University of Houston. He had been on the faculty of the University since 1934 when it began a four-year program.—Editor.

JOE WERLIN, Ph.D.

He was so much a part

Of all things Good:

Home. . . Family. . . Children. . .

History. . . Languages. . . Countries. . .

Travel. . . boats and trains. . . skies and planes. . .

But oh. . . so much a part

Of all good books!

— Frances E. Heid

Many of us in the American Legion over the past years came to know Dr. Werlin when he was connected with the University of Houston, if not personally, then by reputation because of his great work for the University and to our city.

A. D. Farrior
American Legion Historian

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 Mrs. Olive E. Illig
 Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jewett
 Rabbi & Mrs. Robert I. Kahn
 Mr. & Mrs. Philip I. Katchen
 Miss Katherine Keller
 Miss Virginia Keller
 Mr. & Mrs. Nathan J. Klein
 Dr. & Mrs. Louis Kestenberg

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 Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Lewis
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 Mr. & Mrs. James Zillboorg
 Mr. & Mrs. Morris M. Zivin

THE MEMORIAL

Those wishing to make donations or pledges to this Memorial, the first to be established in the Department of Sociology, may send their contributions to the University of Houston Foundation, Cullen Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77004. All gifts will be acknowledged both to the donor and to Dr. Werlin's family. The names of all donors will be inscribed in a special Golden Book, to be placed in the Reading Room of the Department of Sociology at the University of Houston along with Dr. Werlin's personal collection of Sociology books which has been donated to the Library. Gifts are tax deductible.

MY GIFT TO THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

In memory of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, in consideration of the gifts of others and to establish a perpetual fund at the University of Houston for scholarships in Sociology, I/We wish to contribute to the University of Houston Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Fund

\$ _____ to be paid as indicated:

\$ _____ each month for _____ months, OR

\$ _____ each quarter for _____ quarters, OR

\$ _____ herewith, OR

as follows: _____

Please Print Name here: _____

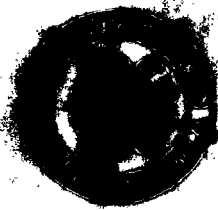
Signed: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Date: _____

~~Please tearment at perforated line and mail to:~~



The Joseph Sidney Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award

The family and friends of Professor Joseph S. Werlin who died on May 30, 1964, have established the Joseph Sidney Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award in Sociology at the University of Houston in his honor.

This award will be presented annually by the University of Houston from the interest of the Werlin Scholarship Fund to one or more graduating seniors for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in Sociology, preferably at the University of Houston. The first award was granted June 1967 to John T. Griffin.

The agreement establishing the Joseph Sidney Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award, dated February 6, 1967, is included in the archives of the University of Houston.

Executive Advisory Committee

Mr. Silas B. Ragsdale
Chairman, Editorial Director (Retired)
Gulf Publishing Company

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin

Dr. Herbert H. Werlin

Mr. Ernest Pyle Werlin

Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella Werlin) Zivin

Dr. Everett Dyer
Chairman of Department of Sociology
University of Houston

Mr. Ralph Frede
Executive Director
University of Houston Foundation

"We should judge a man's merit, not only by his good qualities, but by the use he puts them to."

La Rochefoucauld



EXECUTIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seated, Silas B. Ragsdale, General Chairman; standing left to right, Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin; Ralph S. Frede, Executive Director, U. of H. Foundation; Dr. Everett Dyer, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology; John T. Griffin, awardee.

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University of Houston

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Executive Director
University of Houston Foundation

"We should judge a man's merit, not only by his good qualities, but by the use he puts them to."

La Rochefoucauld

Gentlemen:

In view of the fact that Dr. Joseph S. Werlin dedicated more than thirty years of his life, from 1931 to 1964, to The University of Houston as Professor of Sociology, and as originator, founder, and director of The University of Houston International Cultural Tours of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, and Europe, I, Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, widow of Dr. Werlin, together with my children, Professor Herbert Holland Werlin, Ernest Pyle Werlin and Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Zivin (Joella Werlin) in appreciation, desire to set up a certain fund at The University of Houston in his memory under the terms and conditions of this agreement and, further, to make a gift to The University of Houston of books from Dr. Werlin's personal collection.

Therefore, I hereby agree as follows:

1. I agree to give, assign, and deliver to the Board of Regents of The University of Houston, as trustees, irrevocably and forever, for the use and benefit of The University of Houston an initial sum of \$1,000.00 and such other subsequent amounts as I may in the future from time to time wish to donate.

2. This donation, any subsequent donations I or others might make, and any fund or property arising therefrom in whatever form it may take shall be called The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship (hereinafter called "Werlin Fund" or "Fund").

3. It is expressly agreed that only the income from the principal of the Werlin Fund will be used for the purposes set out herein, that the principal will never be used for any of these purposes or for any other purposes.

4. This Fund is to be set up for the purpose of establishing the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship consisting of a cash grant or grants, in an amount equal to the accrued annual income from the principal of the Fund, rounded out to the next lowest \$25.00, to a graduating student or students of the University of Houston in the field of Sociology for use in defraying expenses in pursuing graduate study in Sociology preferably at the University of Houston, with the hope that the recipient likewise will repay it in kind in due time by

doing something to help others. The award shall be made annually at the Commencement Exercise of The University of Houston, the first such award to be made at the June, 1967, Commencement Exercises, with the recipient thereof to be published in the commencement program at the aforesaid event or announced in the manner which is customary for awards and scholarships.

5. This award shall be publicized as the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship to the same extent The University of Houston publicizes other scholarships, grants or awards. The publication shall include a brief resume of this Fund similar to the following:

"The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Award"

"Given by members of the family and friends in perpetuity in recognition of the dedicated service rendered by Professor Joseph S. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, one of the original professors of The University of Houston where he taught for 30 years as a member of the Sociology Faculty and who was also the Originator and Founder of the University of Houston International Study Centers of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Europe."

In all events, the first \$50.00 Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship to be given at the forthcoming 1967 June commencement will be paid by me as I realize that there will not be sufficient interest or dividends accrued from the principal by this time.

6. The selection of the recipient each year shall be made by a Scholarships Award Committee selected by the Chairman of the Department of Sociology, comprised of three to five members preferably from the Department of Sociology at The University of Houston, but in all events such committee shall be headed by the Chairman of the Department of Sociology.

7. The trustees shall at their discretion control, manage, and invest the whole or any part of the Fund in such a way as to best insure a "fair return" of income from such Fund. The Werlin Fund is to be merged and mingled with and become a part of the general investment assets of the University of Houston, subject, however, to the reservation of the principal and income as herein provided. The income from the Fund shall be such proportion of the total net income from the general investment assets of the University of Houston as the value of the gift and additional gift to the Fund bears to the total book value of such

general investment assets.

8. The University of Houston will announce the creation of the Fund publicly and by mail to persons who have known Dr. Werlin or have come under his influence either as a teacher, counsellor, lecturer, or as director and founder of The University of Houston International Cultural Tours (set up by him under the auspices of The University of Houston), a list of the names of such persons to be compiled by Mrs. Werlin and her children with the cooperation of The University of Houston, in the hopes of securing additional donations to the Werlin Fund. All donors shall be inscribed in perpetuity in a special Golden Book named The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship. This book shall be placed in the Reading Room of the Department of Sociology at the University of Houston and be available to all interested persons. I will furnish this book if the University prefers.

9. If the total amount of principal in the Werlin Fund should at any time exceed \$5,000.00, the portion of the principal exceeding \$5,000.00 up to but not in excess of \$1,000 could be invaded, in amounts up to \$50 per year, to make up the difference between the income for that year and \$250. The Scholarships Award Committee of the Department of Sociology shall, in its discretion, select additional Werlin Scholars if income from the Fund permits. If such additional income is available, I recommend that a Scholarship be awarded to an International student who meets the qualifications established by the Committee.

10. Until fifty (50) years from this date, 2017 A. D., no change from my original plans for the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship as stipulated herein may be made under any circumstances without written approval from me, if I am alive, or from a two-thirds majority of my adult heirs; if I am deceased. However, after fifty (50) years from this date, if the use of the income from this Fund for the purposes stated is no longer appropriate, then the Board of Regents will use the income for such purposes as will in its opinion further the objectives and welfare of The University of Houston, giving consideration to the special interest of the Donor and Creator of the Werlin Fund.

11. No part of the Fund herein established, nor any fund or property arising therefrom, in whatever form it may take, shall ever be any part of the general funds of The University of Houston, nor shall the Legislature of the State of Texas have power or be in anywise authorized to change the purposes hereof, or to divert such Fund, or any fund or property arising therefrom, from the purposes herein set out.

12. In addition to my foregoing agreement to create the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship for the purposes and under the conditions so expressed, it is my wish and that of my family to give, assign, and deliver to the Regents of The University of Houston, some several hundred books from Dr. Werlin's personal collection. These books shall be placed in the Reading Room of the Sociology Department and shall be known as the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Book Collection (or a similar name) and a special nameplate, to be furnished by me, shall be placed in each book. Also, the Joseph S. Werlin family will present, subject to the University's prior approval, a bronze plaque, properly inscribed, to be placed appropriately in the same Reading Room to remain in such room in perpetuity. Should the University establish a Department of Sociology Library at some future date, the Werlin Collection shall become a part of said Library.

13. I and my children agree to help further and foster this University of Houston Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in every way possible and to take lifelong pride in this dedicated project.

14. I further affirm that I and my children appreciate the interest which The University of Houston has taken in this project, realizing that Dr. Werlin dedicated his life to The University of Houston from its original inception as a college in 1931 until his untimely death on May 30, 1964.

15. Acceptance of the initial sum described in Paragraph No. 1 above shall bind the Board of Regents of the University of Houston and its successors in office forever to all of the terms and conditions described in this instrument.

16. Finally it is agreed that neither the trustees named hereunder nor the Scholarship Award Committee shall receive any compensation for their services in administering the Werlin Fund and in awarding the Scholarships.

DATED this 6th day of January, 1967.

Mrs Joseph S. Werlin
Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin (Rosella H.)

ACCEPTED AND AGREED on this 6th day of February, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

By J. H. Hoffman
President

PRESIDENT HOFFMAN'S AGREEMENT TO THE
JOSEPH S. WERLIN SCHOLARSHIP PROJECT

From
University of Houston Foundation

Dear Mrs Werlin -
Dr Hoffman has
seen the agreement
for the establishment
of the Joseph S. Werlin
Fund and is in
complete agreement
with it - Very
pleased to learn
about it. Ralph^U_F
1/5/66

UNIVERSITY
OF HOUSTON
FOUNDATION

CULLEN BOULEVARD

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

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FRANK C. SMITH

PHILIP G. HOFFMAN, SECRETARY
C. F. MC ELHINNEY, TREASURER
RALPH E. FREDE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 21, 1966

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas 77025

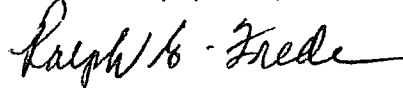
Dear Mrs. Werlin:

We acknowledge with gratitude the contribution of \$1,000 for the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Fund In Sociology.

I shall look forward to securing a chairman for this fund and the announcement of its establishment to Dr. Werlin's many friends in the very near future.

I should also like to wish you and the members of the Werlin family a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Cordially yours,



Ralph E. Frede
Executive Director

REF:dh

cc: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin
Mr. Ernest Pyle Werlin
Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Zivin
Dr. Everett Dyer

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

A QUESTION OF INTENT

*The States, their Schools
and the 14th Amendment*

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

STATEMENT OF DAVID J. MAYS BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
MAY 14, 1959

A QUESTION
OF INTENT

*THE STATES, THEIR SCHOOLS
AND THE 14TH AMENDMENT*

Reprinted and distributed as a public service by THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, as the second in a series of vital statements on State and Federal relations.

“THE fundamental principle of constitutional construction,” the authors of *American Jurisprudence* have written, “is to give effect to the intent of the framers of the organic law and of the people adopting it.”

And this authoritative reference work, citing many authorities, finds it settled by high authority “that in placing a construction on a Constitution or any clause or part thereof, a court should look to this history of the times and examine the state of things when the Constitution was framed and adopted, in order to ascertain the prior law, the mischief, and the remedy.”

The Supreme Court of the United States acknowledged this polestar of constitutional construction during arguments on the School Segregation Cases. In June of 1953, after the issues had been once argued, the Court scheduled further argument the following December. The Court wanted to hear historical evidence that would show the intentions of those who proposed and approved the Fourteenth Amendment, with respect to the Amendment's effect upon racial segregation in public schools. But in May of 1954, when the Court handed down its opinion, this evidence was found to be “at best, inconclusive.”

The interested reader may judge for himself, from the statement that follows, whether the evidence presented to the Court was in fact “inconclusive.” The author of this statement, Mr. David J. Mays, is chairman of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government; he has served as president of the Virginia Bar Association, chairman of the State Library Board, and member of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical Society. His two-volume biography of Edmund Pendleton won the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1952.

A QUESTION OF INTENT

THE STATES, THEIR SCHOOLS
AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

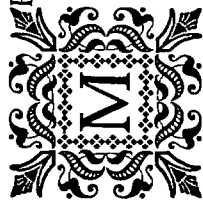
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A QUESTION OF INTENT

A Statement Before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments,

United States Senate

DAVID J. MAYS



MR. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am David J. Mays of Richmond, Virginia, and appear in my capacity as Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, whose purpose is to bring to the attention of our people basic concepts relating to the Constitution of the United States.

I am grateful for the opportunity of appearing before you in connection with Senate Joint Resolution 32.

Since many arguments have been and will be made concerning this Resolution, I believe that I can be of most use to you in confining myself to the historical background of the Fourteenth Amendment, and more particularly to the interpretations placed thereon by the Congress and by the States at the time of its ratification. The source of this information is the legal brief prepared by my law office and the counsel with whom we were associated in the School Cases decided

by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954. This résumé clearly demonstrates that the court did not follow the interpretations placed upon the Fourteenth Amendment by the Congress and the States at the time of its adoption, and that action is needed to restore the meaning of the Amendment as it was understood for nearly a century.

THE EFFECT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT UPON RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AS INTERPRETED BY THE CONGRESS

The starting point in any such discussion is the Civil Rights Act of 1866, since it was designed to cover the same field as the Amendment. The bill provided:

That there shall be no discrimination in the civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color . . . shall have the same rights to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none others, any law, statutes, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.¹

When the bill came before the Senate, there was some concern on the part of Senator Cowan, Pennsylvania Republican,

that it would end segregation in the schools;² but he was assured by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, the bill's patron, that it affected only civil rights.³ When the bill reached the House, the floor leader, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to which the bill had been committed, stated in opening the debate:

What do these terms mean? Do they mean that in all things civil, social, political, all citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall be equal? By no means can they be so construed. . . . Nor do they mean that . . . their children shall attend the same schools. These are no civil rights or immunities.⁴

And he repeated that assurance later in the course of debate.⁵ The Civil Rights act is important in this discussion since it referred to the "full and equal benefit of all laws," which could mean nothing less than full protection.

The resolution proposing the Fourteenth Amendment had been introduced before the Civil Rights Act and both were before the Congress at the same time. There is nothing in the proceedings of the House Committee that considered it to indicate that school segregation was discussed, and there is nothing to that effect in the majority and minority reports that came from the Committee. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the strongest advocates of the Amendment, did not indicate that it went beyond the Civil Rights Act. His position was that the Amendment was necessary since "the first time the South with their copperhead allies obtained control of Congress the Civil Rights Act would be repealed."⁶ He was anxious to put the Civil Rights Act beyond the reach of transient congressional majorities.

In the midst of the debate on the Amendment in the House the Senate passed "an Act donating certain Lots in the City

of Washington for schools for colored children in the District of Columbia."⁷ And another statute was enacted to provide for equitable apportionment of school funds to Negro schools.⁸

The Congress would hardly have taken such a course in the midst of the debates over the Civil Rights Act and the Fourteenth Amendment had it been thought that they barred segregation in the public schools. Moreover, when the Congress codified the laws relating to the District of Columbia in 1874, it specifically preserved the mandatory segregation requirements enacted in 1866.⁹ These statutes remained in effect until declared unconstitutional in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497.

THE EFFECT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT UPON RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS INTERPRETED BY THE STATES

ALABAMA rejected the Fourteenth Amendment in 1866.¹⁰ After its government was reorganized under Federal military rule, the Amendment was ratified without debate (1868).¹¹ A new constitution was adopted in the same year without reference to segregated schools although there is evidence that it was recognized that segregation would be practiced.¹² The Legislature, less than a month after its ratification of the Amendment, adopted a general school law requiring segregation.¹³ Obviously, the Legislature saw no conflict between the Amendment and the school statute. The next constitution (1875) made segregation mandatory.¹⁴

ARKANSAS at first rejected the Amendment.¹⁵ Committee reports in both houses of the Assembly stated objections in

detail, but there is no indication that the Amendment was thought to affect segregation.¹⁶ The same Assembly specifically required it.¹⁷ The Amendment was ratified in 1868 by a military Legislature, which then directed the State Board of Education to set up segregated schools.¹⁸

CALIFORNIA never ratified the Amendment, but its Assembly must have concluded that it did not ban segregation in the public schools, since the statutes requiring segregation in 1863 and 1864 were repeated in 1866 and 1870.¹⁹

CONNECTICUT abolished school segregation in 1868,²⁰ but there is nothing to indicate that the Amendment was in any way related to the statute. Of course, this was not a grave issue in that State since it had only 9,668 Negroes according to the 1870 census.

DELAWARE did not ratify the Fourteenth Amendment until 1901. At that time its constitution, adopted in 1897, required segregation.²¹ Certainly, Delaware did not consider the Amendment in contravention of its constitution.

FLORIDA ratified the Amendment in 1868,²² and in the same year adopted a new constitution under pressure of the Reconstruction Act.²³ Nothing was said about school segregation, although there was quite a cross section represented in the Assembly: 23 Democrats, 13 carpetbaggers, 21 scalawags and 19 Negroes.²⁴ It is true that Florida prohibited segregation by statute in 1873;²⁵ but, according to the Florida Attorney General, the statute was not enforced, and in the constitution which became effective in 1887 segregation was required.²⁶ There is no affirmative evidence that the Amendment was considered to have outlawed school segregation.

GEORGIA ratified the Amendment in 1870.²⁷ The same Assembly passed the first statute establishing a public school system and it expressly required segregation.²⁸ The Governor was a Republican and a majority in both houses were Republicans, but they defeated an amendment to eliminate the segregation provision.²⁹

ILLINOIS ratified the Amendment in 1867.³⁰ There is nothing in the official publications or in current newspaper accounts to indicate any intention to affect public schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction reported (1865-1866) that no schools were provided for Negroes since the law did not contemplate their mixing with the whites.³¹ In his next report he stated:

The question of co-attendance, or of separate schools, is an entirely separate and distinct one, and may safely be left to be determined by the respective districts and communities, to suit themselves. In many places there will be but one school for all; in many others there will be separate schools. This is a matter of but little importance, and one which need not and cannot be regulated by legislation.³²

The Illinois Constitution of 1870 required compulsory education, but made no reference to segregation.³³ The Governor, in his message to the Assembly, urged statutes to implement the Constitution, and said:

The question whether children of different complexions shall be admitted to and instructed in the same school is one of mere local and temporary interest, and may be safely left to those who vote and pay the taxes.³⁴

The constituted authorities of Illinois obviously thought that the Fourteenth Amendment did not wipe out segregation in the schools. Nor did Illinois bar segregation in its schools until 1874.³⁵

INDIANA adopted the Amendment in 1867.³⁶ None of those advocating adoption suggested that segregation in the schools would be affected. Under the School Law of 1865, there was no provision for Negro pupils.³⁷ In 1869, however, the statute was amended and separate schools were provided for Negroes.³⁸ The debate was extensive, but there was no suggestion that the Fourteenth Amendment was violated.³⁹ Segregated schools were made permissive by statute in 1877.⁴⁰ In 1874, the Supreme Court of Indiana rejected the argument that the Fourteenth Amendment was violated by school segregation statutes, citing the action of Congress in maintaining segregation in the schools of the District of Columbia.⁴¹ It did so again in 1926.⁴²

IOWA'S constitution barred school segregation before the adoption of the Amendment, according to its Supreme Court.⁴³ After the adoption of the Amendment, an effort was made to segregate the schools, but the Iowa Supreme Court held this violative of Iowa statutes. The Fourteenth Amendment was not mentioned.⁴⁴

KANSAS ratified the Amendment in 1867.⁴⁵ The same Legislature in the same year authorized segregated schools in the cities of the second class;⁴⁶ and, in 1868, authorized such schools in cities of the first class.⁴⁷ Except for one adverse vote in the house, action on the latter was unanimous.⁴⁸ Except for the period 1876-1879, segregated schools were maintained until the *Brown* decision.⁴⁹

KENTUCKY rejected the Amendment in 1867⁵⁰ and never again considered it. There is nothing to indicate that the Amendment affected that decision. The Legislature obviously thought the Amendment was not related to school segregation since it established separate schools for Negroes that same year.⁵¹ And the Constitution of 1891 required segregated schools.⁵²

LOUISIANA rejected the Amendment unanimously in 1867.⁵³ Reconstruction caused the 1868 Legislature to be composed mostly of Negroes who adopted the Amendment by a wide margin.⁵⁴ That same year a constitution was adopted barring school segregation.⁵⁵ Several members gave reasons for their votes, but none mentioned the Fourteenth Amendment.⁵⁶ Riots followed, and no effective schools were established while the 1868 Constitution was in effect.⁵⁷ In 1879 a new Constitution was adopted requiring school segregation.⁵⁸ There is no affirmative evidence that the people of Louisiana thought that the Amendment affected segregated schools.

MAINE never had segregation, and its Negro population in 1870 was only 1,606, about one-quarter of one percent of its population.

MARYLAND never ratified the Amendment.⁵⁹ In his message of submission, the Governor did not mention the Amendment;⁶⁰ nor did the lengthy report of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations to which the Amendment was referred.⁶¹ Maryland adopted a new constitution in 1867 and it did not require segregation in the schools. But the debates in convention make it clear that the delegates did not think the subject required discussion, much less prohibition.⁶² When a comprehensive school system was set up by statute in 1868, it provided for separate schools for the races.⁶³ All of this

was contemporaneous with the early history of the Fourteenth Amendment and clearly shows that Maryland thought it had no application.

MASSACHUSETTS prohibited segregated schools by statute in 1855,⁶⁴ and its adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment throws no light. The Governor reviewed the Amendment in detail but made no reference to its application to schools.⁶⁵

MICHIGAN passed a statute in 1867 providing that "all residents of any district shall have an equal right to attend any school therein."⁶⁶ The Supreme Court of Michigan construed this as permitting Negroes to attend white schools. The opinion made no reference to the Fourteenth Amendment.⁶⁷

MINNESOTA abolished segregated schools in 1864,⁶⁸ and throws no light on our problem. Minnesota had only 759 Negroes in the 1870 census.

MISSISSIPPI at first rejected the Amendment out of hand.⁶⁹ Reconstruction followed and the provisional Governor, a Major General of the U. S. Army, compelled ratification.⁷⁰ Segregation was not mentioned in the Constitution of 1868,⁷¹ nor in the 1870 statute setting up a school system.⁷² However, the Republican Lieutenant Governor recognized that the statute accomplished segregation in effect, since in a speech to the Senate he said: "If the people desire to provide separate schools for white and black, or for good and bad children, or large or small, or male or female children, there is nothing in this law that prohibits it."⁷³ The schools established under this statute were nearly always segregated,⁷⁴ and segregation was expressly required by statute in 1878.⁷⁵ The Mississippi Legislature that ratified the Fourteenth Amend-

ment, dominated as it was by Republicans and former slaves, did not consider that ratification made school segregation unlawful.

MISSOURI ratified the Amendment in 1867,⁷⁶ but no reference to schools is found in the proceedings. It has been consistent in maintaining segregated schools: The Constitution of 1865,⁷⁷ and statutes enacted in 1865, 1868, 1869 and 1874.⁷⁸ Segregation was again required by the Constitution of 1875 without debate,⁷⁹ and subsequent statutes laid down the same requirements in 1879, 1887, and 1889.⁸⁰

NEBRASKA was admitted to the Union in 1867 and immediately ratified the Amendment.⁸¹ While the first school statute, enacted in 1867, made no reference to segregation,⁸² the Legislature specifically declared against segregation at the University of Nebraska when it was established two years later.⁸³ There is nothing in the record to indicate that school segregation was thought to be required by the Amendment. Nebraska had only 789 Negroes in the 1870 census, and the matter of racial mixing gave no concern.

NEVADA ratified the Amendment in 1867.⁸⁴ The same Legislature provided for segregated schools.⁸⁵ There was a minority report by the committee that recommended this legislation, but there is nothing to indicate that the division of opinion was caused by the Amendment.⁸⁶ In 1872, the Nevada Supreme Court held that a particular statute providing separate schools for Negroes was invalid under the Constitution.⁸⁷ The Nevada though not under the Fourteenth Amendment.⁸⁷ The dissenting opinion stated:

The case of relator was sought to be maintained on the ground that the statute was in violation of the

Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I fully agree with my associates that proposal of counsel is utterly untenable.

So there was unanimity only to extent of agreeing that the Amendment had no application to segregation.

NEW JERSEY ratified the Amendment in 1866.⁸⁸ Although when the Democrats got control of the Assembly in 1868 they rescinded that action over the veto of the Governor, and stated numerous objections to the Amendment, none of them related to its effect upon the school system.⁸⁹ New Jersey never had mandatory school segregation by law, but in 1868 the State Superintendent of Schools interpreted the statute to permit segregation,⁹⁰ and there was no amendment of the statute until 1881, when segregation in the schools was abolished.⁹¹

NEW YORK ratified in 1867.⁹² It had long permitted separate schools for the races. In 1864, as part of the general revision of the school laws, local authorities were empowered to establish separate schools for Negroes,⁹³ and this act was continued in effect in subsequent codifications.⁹⁴ Authorities in some localities took advantage of the act and maintained separate schools.⁹⁵ Although the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867 adopted a strong resolution on civil rights, there was nothing said about abolishing school segregation.⁹⁶ Efforts were made over a period of more than thirty years to have school segregation statutes declared unconstitutional in the New York courts, but in each case the court refused.⁹⁷

NORTH CAROLINA ratified in 1868.⁹⁸ A new constitution,

adopted that same year, did not expressly require segregation, but the Convention adopted a resolution asserting that the interest and happiness of the races would be promoted by separate schools.⁹⁹ This convention, it will be observed, was dominated by the radical Republicans who recognized the validity of segregation statutes.¹⁰⁰ Within two weeks after ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Assembly adopted a joint resolution asserting that it was the duty of the Assembly to adopt a system of free public schools, but that the races should be separated.¹⁰¹ Accordingly, legislation was adopted to carry out that purpose,¹⁰² and segregated schools were thereafter maintained under law until North Carolina was recently required to integrate by force of Federal court order.

OHIO ratified in 1867.¹⁰³ No mention was made in those proceedings of school segregation. The following year, a resolution was passed by both Houses rescinding its previous action.¹⁰⁴ Again, no mention of school segregation. Ohio had a long record of segregated schools. A statute providing schools for Negroes was enacted as early as 1831.¹⁰⁵ Others were enacted in 1847 and 1848.¹⁰⁶ In 1860 separate schools were required where there were more than thirty children in a school district.¹⁰⁷ In 1874 separate schools were authorized in the discretion of local authorities,¹⁰⁸ and this provision was codified in 1880.¹⁰⁹ Segregation was not barred by statute until 1887.¹¹⁰

OREGON ratified in 1866¹¹¹ and rescinded in 1868.¹¹² There is no mention of school segregation in either record. Nor was any segregation statute passed. Oregon had only 346 Negroes in 1870 and there was no problem.

PENNSYLVANIA ratified in 1867.¹¹³ The debates are preserved, and there are some references to segregation, but it is not clear that the Legislature believed that school segregation was involved. Subsequently, however, the Legislature did make it clear that the Fourteenth Amendment did not affect school segregation, since it required separate schools in Pittsburgh in 1869,¹¹⁴ and did not abolish school segregation until 1881.¹¹⁵ Meantime, the constitutionality of segregation had been upheld in the courts.¹¹⁶

RHODE ISLAND ratified in 1867,¹¹⁷ but school segregation had been abolished by statute in January, 1866.¹¹⁸ The Fourteenth Amendment, therefore, was never involved.

SOUTH CAROLINA in 1866 unanimously rejected the Amendment for one vote in the House.¹¹⁹ Then came Reconstruction, followed by the adoption of a constitution (1868) which abolished segregation in the public schools.¹²⁰ Three months after the convention adjourned the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified.¹²¹ There is nothing to indicate that the Amendment was a factor either in the Convention or the Legislature. Even though the radical element was then in control in South Carolina and had abolished segregation by law, its Governor, a Brigadier General, United States Army, advocated that in practice the races be separated in the schools, and that the ultimate solution of the problem be left to time.¹²² The Legislature followed his advice and never set up the system of schools contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, but something "very different."¹²³ In 1870, a Massachusetts Negro was named the first Superintendent of Public Education. He submitted a report to the Legislature which contained recommendations from local school authorities, twelve of the thirteen reporting advocating segregation.¹²⁴ In practice, there

was little integration. When the Superintendent ordered integration for the School of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, it closed down, and remained closed until it was reopened three years later on a segregated basis. Efforts to integrate the State University also failed.¹²⁵

TENNESSEE ratified the Amendment in 1866 after some members were put under arrest to make a quorum. Efforts were made by the opponents to except various State rights from its operation, but no one seemed to consider it necessary to make exceptions to cover segregation in the public schools.¹²⁶ The same Legislature which ratified the Amendment amended the school law (March 5, 1867) to require segregated education in Tennessee,¹²⁷ a statute which the Republican Governor referred to in his second inaugural address as "wise and desirable." In 1870, school segregation was written into the constitution,¹²⁸ and reenacted in a further amendment to the school laws in 1873.¹²⁹ They have remained segregated until our day.

TEXAS at first rejected the Amendment.¹³⁰ Both House and Senate committees on Federal Relations filed long reports opposing ratification, pointing out that the Amendment might give the Negroes the vote, the right to serve on juries, to bear arms, etc.; but no one seemed to think it necessary to mention segregation in the schools, which was not enumerated among the objections.¹³¹ Then came Reconstruction and ratification of the Amendment in 1870.¹³² Again, there is no record of any reference to schools. The 1869 Constitution required establishment of a free school system, but segregation was not mentioned.¹³³ The same Legislature that ratified the Amendment enacted a statute which left it to the localities, "when in their opinion, the harmony and success of the schools re-

quire it, to make any separation of the students or schools necessary to insure success..."¹³⁴ The report of the committee that recommended adoption made it plain enough that it was intended to establish segregation on the local level.¹³⁵ Segregated schools were required by the 1876 Constitution,¹³⁶ and that requirement has been continued.

VERMONT ratified in 1866.¹³⁷ Throughout the proceeding no mention was made of the school problem. But Vermont seems never to have had segregated schools, and it had no problem since it had only 924 Negroes in 1870.

VIRGINIA refused to ratify in 1867. There were no favorable votes in the Senate and only one in the House.¹³⁸ There was no mention of public schools in the proceedings. Ratification followed Reconstruction in the 1869-70 session of the Legislature.¹³⁹ In 1869, a constitution was adopted which made no reference to segregated schools, but in 1870 the same Legislature which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment provided for segregated schools and resisted every effort to strike this provision from the school statute.¹⁴⁰ On Virginia's statute books this has been the law ever since.

WEST VIRGINIA ratified in 1867,¹⁴¹ and the same Legislature only six weeks later adopted a statute providing that "white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same schools..."¹⁴² In 1872 a new constitution was adopted. It required segregation in the schools,¹⁴³ and West Virginia has continued that provision ever since.

WISCONSIN ratified in 1867.¹⁴⁴ There was no reference in the proceedings to segregated schools, but it was immaterial anyway since Wisconsin never had segregation in its schools, and in 1870 had only 2,113 Negroes to segregate.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing summary seems conclusive that the Congress which initiated the Fourteenth Amendment did not believe that it barred segregation in the public schools, and that in not one of the thirty-seven States that considered the Amendment is there substantial evidence to indicate that the Amendment was deemed such a prohibition.

The Supreme Court of the United States on March 20 of this year decided a case involving an interpretation of the Amendment by a careful examination of the constitutions of the several States at the time of the Amendment's adoption, and felt bound thereby.¹⁴⁵ It, therefore, approves that method of interpretation. However, all of the material above cited and more, was supplied to the Court in the School Cases, but was held by it to be "inconclusive."¹⁴⁶ Surely we have the right respectfully to differ when the evidence is so overwhelming and irrefutable.

There are only two possible ways of restoring the original meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment: by the reversal of its position by the Supreme Court itself or by action of the Congress and orderly amendment. The first seems out of the question since the Court has adopted the policy of committing new justices to the rule laid down in the School Cases as they take their places on the bench.¹⁴⁷ The remedy, therefore, is in the hands of Congress alone.

Again, I wish to thank you gentlemen for the opportunity of appearing before you.

NOTES

1. Cong. Globe, 39th Cong., 1st Sess. (1866) 211.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 500.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 600.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 1117.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 1294.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 2459.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 2719.
8. 14 Stat. 216 (1866).
9. Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, 18 Stat. part 2 (1874).
10. Ala. Sen. J. (1866-7) 155;
- Ala. House J. (1866-7) 84.
11. Ala. Sen. J. (1868) 10; Ala. House J. (1868) 10.
12. Bond, *Negro Education in Alabama, A Study in Cotton and Steel* (1939).
13. Ala. Acts (1868) 148.
14. Ala. Const. (1875) Art. 13, § 1.
15. Ark. S. J. (1866) 262; Ark. H. J. (1866-7) 291.
16. Ark. S. J. (1866) 258; Ark. H. J. (1866-7) 288.
17. Ark. Stat. (1866-7) 100.
18. Ark. Stat. (1868) No. LII, S 107.
19. Cal. Stat. (1863) Ch. CLIX, S68; (1864), Ch. CCIX, S13 (1866), Ch. CCCXLII, Ss 57-9; (1870), Ch. DLVI, Ss 56-7.
20. Conn. Public Acts (1868) Ch. CVIII.
21. Del. Const. (1897) Art. 10, S2.
22. Fla. S. J. (1868) 9; Fla. H. J. (1868) 9.
23. Fla. Const. (1868) Art. VIII, S1.
24. Davis, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida* (1913), 259.
25. Fla. Laws (1873) Ch. 1947.
26. Art. XII, S12.
27. Ga. S. J. (1870) v. I. 74; Ga. H. J. (1870) 74.
28. Ga. Public Laws (1870) 49.
29. Ga. H. J. (1870) 449.
30. Ill. S. J. (1867); Ill. H. J. (1867) 134.
31. Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois (1865-6) 28; Ill. Laws (1865) 105.
32. Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Ill. (1867-8) 21.
33. Ill. Const. (1870) Art. VIII, S1. A proposal to require segregated schools was defeated, Journal of Const. Conv. of Ill. (1869) 234, but the majority did not bar segregation.
34. Message to Legislature by Governor of Ill. (1871) 26.
35. Ill. Rev. Stat. (1874) Ch. 122, S 100.
36. Brevier Legislative Reports (1867) 58, 90.
37. Ind. Laws (1865) 3.
38. Brevier Legislative Reports (1867) 267-268, 353, 444. *cf. id.* pp. 356, 444.
39. *Idem* (1869) 34, 341-2, 419-96, 506-12, 533.
40. Ind. Laws (1877) 124.
41. *Cory v. Carter*, 48 Ind. 377 (1874).
42. *Greathouse v. Board of School Commissioners*, 194 Ind. 95, 151 N.E. 411.
43. *District v. City of Dubuque*, 7 Iowa 262 (1858).
44. *Clark v. Board of Directors*, 24 Iowa 266 (1868).

45. Kan. S. J. (1867) 76, 128; Kan. H. J. (1867) 79.
46. Kan. Laws (1867) Ch. 49, §7.
47. Kan. Gen. Stat. (1868) Ch. 18, Art. V, §75 cont. 4 and 5 p. 9.
48. Kan. H. J. (1868) 637; Kan. S. J. (1868) 389, 391, 399.
49. Kan. Laws (1876) Ch. 122; Kan. Laws (1879); Kan. Gen. Stat. (1949) §§ 72-1774.
50. Ky. S. J. (1867) 64; Ky. H. J. (1867) 63.
51. Ky. Acts (1867) 94.
52. S 187.
53. La. S. J. (1867) 20; La. H. J. (1867) 23.
54. La. S. J. (1868) 21; La. H. J. (1868) 8.
55. La. Const. (1868) Art. 135.
56. Journal of La. Const. Conv. J 1868, pp. 200-01.
57. Annual Rept. of La. State Supt. of Public Education (1874) LII-LXXVI; *idem* (1875) 40-73; *idem* (1877) IV.
58. Art. 224; cf. Art. 231.
59. Actually, Maryland ratified the Amendment after this statement was prepared. The Governor approved the resolution of the General Assembly on April 28, 1959.
60. Message of the Governor of Md. to the Legislature of 1867, p. 22.
61. Documents of the General Assembly of Md., Regular Session, 1867.
62. Debates of the Md. Const. Conv. of 1867, pp. 199-203, 243-48, 251-57.
63. Md. Laws (1868) Ch. 407; *idem*, p. 766.
64. Mass. Acts and Resolves (1855) Ch. 256.
65. Message of the Governor of Mass. to the General Court, Jan. 4, 1867, pp. 67 *et seq.*
66. Mich. Laws (1867) 43.
67. *People ex. rel. Workman v. Board of Education of Detroit* 18 Mich. 400 (1869).
68. Minn. Laws (1864) 25-6.
69. Miss. H. J. (1867) 201-2, App. P. 77; Miss. S. J. (1867) 195-6.
70. Miss. H. J. (1870) 13, 26; Miss. S. J. (1870) 19.
71. See Art. VIII relating to Education.
72. Miss. Laws (1870) Ch. 1.
73. Miss. S. J. (1870) 440.
74. Message of the Governor of Miss. (1871) 6; Annual Rept. of Supt. of Public Instruction of Miss. (1871) 66, 124-7, showing only two mixed schools in the entire State.
75. Miss. Laws (1878) Ch. XIV, § 35.
76. Mo. S. J. (1867) 30; Mo. H. J. (1867) 50.
77. Mo. Const. (1865) Art. IX, §2.
78. Mo. Laws (1865) 177; (1868) 170; (1869) 86; (1874) 163-4.
79. Mo. Const. (1875) Art. XI S 3.
80. Mo. Rev. Stat. (1879) S 7052; Mo. Laws (1887) 264; Mo. Laws (1889) 226.
81. Neb. H. J. (1867) 15; Neb. S. J. (1867) 174.
82. Neb. Laws (1867) 101.
83. Neb. Laws (1869) 172, 177.
84. Nev. S. J. (1867) 47; Nev. Assembly J. (1867) 25.
85. Nev. Stat. (1867) 95.
86. Nev. Assembly J. (1867) 208, 211.
87. *State v. Duffey*, 7 Nev. 342, 8 Am. Rep. 713 (1872).
88. N. J. S. J. (Extra Session, 1866) 14; Minutes of the Assembly (1866) 8, 17.
89. N. J. Acts (1868) 125.
90. Annual Report of State Supt. of Schools (1868), 41-2.
91. N. J. Laws (1881) Ch. CXLIX, P. 186.
92. N. Y. S. J. (1867) 34; N. Y. H. J. (1867) 77.
93. N. Y. Laws (1864) Ch. 555, Title X, S 1.
94. N. Y. Laws (1894) Ch. 556, Title XV, Art. 11; N. Y. Laws (1909), Ch. 21, Art. 10.
95. Report of N. Y. Supt. of Public Education (1867) 75-6, 206, 208-9; (1868) 19, 219-20, 247-9; (1869) 78-9, 202-3, 227; (1870) 97-8, 230.
96. N. Y. Const. (1868) Art. IX; Documents of the Convention of the State of New York (1868) No. 15.
97. *Dallas v. Fosdick*, 40 How. Prac. 249 (1869); *People ex. rel. Dietz v. Easton*, 13 Abb. Prac. (N. S.) 159 (1872); *People ex. rel. King v. Gallagher* 93 New York 438 (1883); *People ex. rel. Cisco v. School Board of Queens*, 161 N. Y. 598, 56 N. E. 81.
98. N. C. Laws (1868) 80.
99. Constitution of the State of North Carolina, Together with Ordinances and Resolutions of the Constitutional Convention Assembled in the City of Raleigh, January 14, 1868 (1868) 122.
100. Noble, *A History of Public Schools in North Carolina* (1930) 299.
101. N. C. H. J. (1868) 54; N. C. S. J. (1868) 237.
102. N. C. Laws (1868-9) Ch. 184.
103. Ohio S. J. (1867) 7; Ohio H. J. (1867) 12; Ohio Laws (1867) 320.
104. Ohio H. J. (1868) 33; Ohio S. J. (1868) 39; Ohio Laws (First Session, 1867) 280.
105. Ohio Laws (1831) 414.
106. Ohio Laws (1847) 81; (1848) 17.
107. 2 Ohio Rev. Stat. (1860) 1357.
108. Ohio Laws (1874) 513.
109. Ohio Rev. Stat. (1880) S 4008.
110. Ohio Laws (1887) 34.
111. Ore. S. J. (1866) 35; Ore. H. J. (1866) 74.
112. Ore. S. J. (1868) 32, 131; Ore. H. J. (1868) 271.
113. Penna. S. J. (1867) No. 125; Penna. H. J. (1867) 278.
114. Penna. Laws (1869) No. 133, S 15.
115. Act of June 8, 1881, P. L. 76.
116. *Commonwealth v. Williams*, 30 Legal. Int. 406 (1873).
117. 25 Journal of the R. I. Sen. (1865-8) Feb. 5, 1867; 41 Journal of the R. I. House (1866-9) Feb. 7, 1867.
118. R. I. Acts and Resolves (1866) Ch. 609.
119. Charleston Daily Courier, Dec. 20, 22, 1866.
120. Art. X, S 10.
121. Charleston Daily Courier, July 8, 9, 1868.
122. *Ibid.*, July 10, 1868.
123. *Holler v. Rock Hill School District*, 60 S. C. 41, 38 S. E. 220, 221 (1901).
124. Reports and Resolutions of the S. C. General Assembly (1870) 403-87.
125. *Simpkins and Woody, South Carolina Reconstruction* (1932) 439-42.
126. Tenn. S. J. (Called Session, 1866), 4, 23, 24, 41; Tenn. H. J. (Called Session, 1866) 25, 36.
127. Tenn. Stat. (1866-7) Ch. XXVII, S 17.
128. Art. XI, S 12.
129. Tenn. Stat. (1873) Ch. XXV, S 30.
130. Texas H. J. (1866) 584; Texas S. J. (1866) 471.
131. Texas H. J. (1866) 578; Texas S. J. (1866) 421.
132. Daily State Journal, v. 1, No. 19 (Feb. 19, 1870).

133. Texas Const. (1869) Art. IX, S IV.
 134. Texas Gen. Laws (1870) 113.
 135. Texas S. J. (1870) 482.
 136. Art. VII, S 7.
 137. Vt. S. J. (1866) 75; Vt. H. J. (1866) 140.
 138. Va. H. J. (1866-7) 108; Va. S. J. (1866-7) 103; Va. Acts (1866-7) Ch. 46.
 139. Va. H. J. (1869-70) 36, Va. S. J. (1869-70) 27.
 140. Va. Acts (1869-70) Ch. 259, S 47; Va. S. J. (1869-70) 485, 489, 597; Va. H. J. (1869-70) 606-7, 615.
 141. W. Va. S. J. (1867) 24;
 W. Va. H. J. (1867) 10.
 142. W. Va. Acts (1867) Ch. 98.
 143. W. Va. Const. (1872) Art. XII, S 8.
 144. Wis. S. J. (1867) 119; Wis. H. J. (1867) 223.
 145. *Bartkus v. People of the State of Illinois*, 27 L. W. 4233.
 146. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U. S. 483, 489.
 147. *Cooper v. Aaron*, 3 L. ed. 5, 18.

FOR YOUR
REFERENCE
LIBRARY

2nd

IN A SERIES OF HISTORIC STATEMENTS
EXPOUNDING THE ROLE OF THE STATES IN THEIR RELATION TO
THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. *Requests for Additional Copies of
This Statement, or for Other Material in This Field, Should be
Addressed to*

THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
TRAVELERS BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS

June 8, 1965

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Mrs. Rosella Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

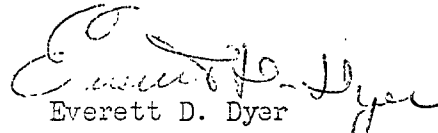
Dear Mrs. Werlin:

On behalf of all of the members of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, I have been asked to communicate to you the Department's decision to establish a permanent subscription to the American Journal of Sociology in honor of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin. This subscription will be financed by the present faculty members in the department, and the Journals will be shelved in the department library and designated as part of "The Joseph S. Werlin Collection".

We wish to do this at this time as a token of our regard for Dr. Werlin. Each of us also plans to make book contributions toward the Werlin Collection. Until the department moves into its new space in the new building (about two years hence), we'll keep the Journals in one of the present offices.

When we are in our new space, we'll be honored to receive any of Dr. Werlin's sociology books and materials you would wish the department to have, and we would be very pleased to receive the plaque of Dr. Werlin which you mentioned.

Sincerely,


Everett D. Dyer
Chairman

EDD:dmc

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
77004

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

November 8, 1965

Mrs. Rosella Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas 77025

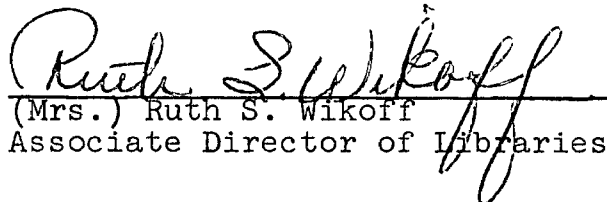
Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Herewith is Mrs. Murray's address which you asked that I send to you. She was a very great admirer of Dr. Werlin, and knew of his keen interest in building our library. I'm also sending you the list of donors of memorial volumes for Dr. Werlin, which appeared in the last two issues of Aldus. Mrs. Murray's name will appear in one of our later issues.

The memorial books for Dr. Werlin reflects his interests in Latin America, history, and sociology, and add considerable prestige to the collections in our library.

Dr. Werlin was a very diligent scholar and saw to it that the library acquired a copy of every book he had in his own personal library. The attention he gave to the development of our library was just as careful as he gave to his private collection. Consequently, his outstanding collection would duplicate what we already have. His many friends and admirers hope that our library will continue to receive the same scholarly interest in development which he gave for so many years.

Sincerely yours,


(Mrs.) Ruth S. Wikoff
Associate Director of Libraries

RSW/bt
Enclosures

Mrs. Johnnye Murray
6032 Glencove
Houston, Texas 77007

This fund was also set up at the Houston First Savings Association for the purpose of helping to publish Dr. Werlin's book. It has remained intact.

TO

ROSELLA WERLIN

FROM

Mrs. Charles Shaper
METAL WINDOW PRODUCTS CO.

Post Office Box 125

Houston, Texas 77001

SUBJECT

CA 8-2476

FOLD HERE

DATE

12-15-64

Dearest Rosella: I decided to start an account at Houston First Savings Assn., because the interest is compounded quarterly - instead of just putting this money in a regular savings account at a bank. I started the account with \$25.00 - \$10.00 from the Olshans, \$10.00 from us, and \$5.00 from your friend, Mrs. Kepper. I have written to the Internal Revenue Office requesting a number, which is a part of the "red tape". The account is filed under the name "Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Book Fund" - Mrs. Chas. H. Shaper, Chairman, and is a corporation account, in order to sidestep personal taxes. This is what the lady suggested. Later on, I think we should add your name to the "corporation". This Fund should grow, as others become aware of it.

Enclosing an article that may be of interest to you.

What about the Wolf Loan? Do you need Chuck as a co-signer?

Hope the decision I made on the Fund is satisfactory to you. Lots of love - and hope that things are looking up for you.

Chickie

(M) 2.14

For Immediate Release

²⁶
May 1967

First Scholarship For Sociology Studies at UH

A scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology for 30 years at the University of Houston, has been announced by Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, president.

Designated as the "Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology," the award will be given for the first time at this year's commencement.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter faculty member of the University of Houston, and also was founder in the early 1940's and director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, an educational program which was affiliated with the Universities of Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne (Paris) and Cuba.

Dr. Werlin was among the first to pioneer in the establishment of such centers under a college-credit-reciprocal basis.

The Memorial Scholarship Fund was inaugurated with monies given by his widow, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, and their children: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, assistant professor of political science at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island; Ernest Pyle Werlin, a graduate student at the University of Michigan; and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella) Zivin of Bethesda, Maryland. Other funds from voluntary contributions have been and are to be added.

The annual scholarship award which is to be funded by the accrued interest from the principal will go to a graduating student

add one. - Dr. Werlin

of the University of Houston for use in pursuing graduate study in sociology preferably at the University of Houston.

Silas B. Ragsdale, a member of the board of directors of the Gulf Publishing Company, and life-long friend of the Werlins has accepted the chairmanship of the Werlin Scholarship project.

"We are indeed honored to have Mr. Ragsdale as head of this distinguished undertaking," declared Dr. Hoffman. "Also, we feel particularly grateful that so many of Dr. Werlin's colleagues, students and friends have already expressed great interest and willingness to participate in this noteworthy endowment. Any such scholarship which encourages sociological international study is indeed a most notable objective."

Dr. Werlin received numerous awards for his scholarly interest and accomplishments, and for his activities as a teacher, lecturer and writer in his efforts toward furthering knowledge and understanding of the Latin American people and their culture.

He was awarded, among other honors, the Distinguished Visitors Diploma and Gold Medal of the Government of Mexico in 1951; the Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education at the Brussels World Fair in 1958. During one of his trips to Paris he was also made an Honorary Citizen of Vieux Montmartre.

One of the most satisfying tributes which came to Dr. Werlin was when he was asked to give the commencement address for the first graduating class of the University of Houston in 1937.

Interestingly, although he is a holder of the highest academic degrees, including a Ph.D., a Masters, and a Bachelors, Dr. Werlin never completed high school. As the oldest of a family of six children he was obligated to go to work at the age of 12

add two - Dr. Werlin

for \$3.00 per week when his parents lost everything in a drouth that affected their farm in Pearland, Texas.

After self-study for three continuous years Dr. Werlin took the entrance exams to Annapolis, and he was admitted to the Naval Academy. This was during World War I.

When the war was over he took additional entrance examinations and was admitted to Rice University. He continued working throughout his school tenure as a bookkeeper and in other clerical positions. After obtaining his Masters, Dr. Werlin spent a year abroad studying at the University of Berlin. He also spent a month in Moscow carrying on research on his thesis. He received his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1931.

In 1934 Dr. Werlin came to the University of Houston, then a Junior College and helped expand the school to a four year program, remaining with the University of Houston until his death.

Among those also serving on the Advisory Committee will be Dr. Everett Dyer, (whom Professor Werlin first taught as a student), head of the department of sociology at the University of Houston, Ralph Frede, director of development of the University, and Mrs. Werlin.

Ragsdale, project chairman, is a veteran of Texas journalism. For 25 years following his graduation from the University of Texas he served the newspapers in Galveston, the last 18 years as managing editor of both the Galveston Daily News and the Galveston Tribune. In 1944, he joined the Gulf Publishing Co., Houston, from which company he retired last July. At that time, and for the ten previous years he had served as editorial director of "Hydrocarbon Processing" one of Gulf's specialized oil industry publications.

add three - Dr. Werlin

Listed in "Who's Who in America" since 1943, Ragsdale has over the years been a member of the journalism advisory boards of the University of Houston, Texas A. & M. University and the University of Texas. He currently is serving on the last two named boards.

Ragsdale is now assembling the patron list from volunteers who have heard about the Werlin Scholarship project. Among those on the patron list are President and Mrs. Hoffman, Congresswoman Lera Thomas, Congressman and Mrs. Bob Casey, City Councilman Johnny Goyen, President of the UH Alumni Federation, Dr. Louis Green; a former President of the University of Houston, Dr. W.W. Kemmerer; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaper, Branton Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rutenberg, Dr. Louis Silverman, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Kestenberg, Dean of Women Bessie Ebaugh, Miss Lou Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Wright, Dr. Ray K. Daily and staff members of the Sociology Department of the University of Houston.

"We would be delighted to hear from anyone else who might be interested in serving as a patron or who would like to add to the scholarship fund," Ragsdale declared. "They are asked to contact me, Dr. Dyer or Mr. Frede."

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Scholarship Announcement

The JEWISH HERALD-VOICE

June 1, 1967



First Scholarship For Sociology Studies at UH

A scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology for 30 years at the University of Houston, has been announced by Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, president. Designated as the "Professor Joseph S. Memorial Scholarship in Sociology," the award will be given for the first time at this year's commencement.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter faculty member of the U of H, and also founder in the early 1940's and director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, an educational program affiliated with the Universities of Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne, and Cuba.

The Memorial Scholarship was inaugurated with monies given by his widow, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, and their children, Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, Ernest Pyle Werlin, and Mrs. Lawrence Zivin. Other funds

from voluntary contributions have been and are to be added.

The annual scholarship award which is to be funded by the accrued interest from the principal will go to a graduating student of the University of Houston for use in pursuing graduate study in sociology preferably at the University of Houston.

ARGUS · June 1, 1967

Sociology Scholarship Honors Late Dr. Werlin

A scholarship in sociology in memory of the late Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology professor for 30 years at the University of Houston, was announced by Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, president.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter faculty member of UH and in the early 1940's founded the UH's International Study Centers, affiliated with universities in Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne (Paris) and Cuba.

The memorial scholarship fund was started with money given by his widow, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, 2340 Underwood, and their children. Other contributions are being added.

Interest will be used to aid a graduating student in graduate Study in sociology.

Silas B. Ragsdale, a life-long friend, will be chairman of the scholarship project.



DR. WERLIN

THE HOUSTON POST
TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1967



MEMORY HONORED — A scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, a charter faculty member and professor of sociology for 30 years has been established at the University of Houston. It will be awarded for the first time at 7 PM Commencement exercises Saturday. The annual award will go to a graduating student for further study in sociology.



Executive Committee and First Awardee

*We live by admiration, hope and love,
And even as these are well and wisely fixed
In dignity of being we ascend.*

Wordsworth



CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

Joseph S. Werlin
Memorial Scholarship in Sociology
ESTABLISHED IN 1967



THIS IS TO CERTIFY

HAS BEEN AWARDED
THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

For the Donors

Chairman, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology

Two things fill the mind with ever-increasing wonder and awe, the more often and the more intensely the mind of thought is drawn to them: the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.

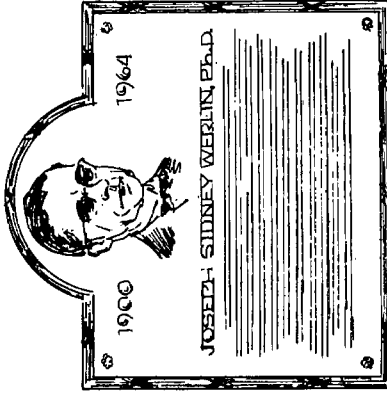
*Critique of Practical Reason
Immanuel Kant*



CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology

ESTABLISHED IN 1967



THIS IS TO CERTIFY

HAS BEEN AWARDED
THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

For the Donors

Chairman, Department of
Sociology and Anthropology

The
University of Houston

Thirty-Third Annual
Commencement Program
1967



SCHOLARSHIPS

SOCIOLOGY

Prof. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship — John T. Griffin

REFLECTION POOL
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON CAMPUS
Saturday, June 3, 1967, at 7:00 P.M.



First Joseph S. Werlin Scholarship Winner Named

Left to right are Mrs. Joseph (Rosella) H. Werlin, 2340 Underwood Blvd., executive director, University of Houston; Mr. Ralph Frede, 849 Hickorywood Lane, director of Houston

Endowment; Dr. Everett Dyer, 5026 Creekbend Drive, chairman, Department of Sociology; and John T. Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Griffin, 2005 Dryden, first award win-

ner to do undergraduate work in Sociology. Seated is Silas B. Ragsdale, 1635 North Blvd., general chairman of the Professor Werlin Scholarship.

Continued

First Scholarship For Sociology Studies At University of Houston

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Among those also serving on the Advisory Committee will be Dr. Everett Dyer, (whom Professor Werlin first taught as a student), head of the department of sociology at the University of Houston, Ralph Frede, director of development of the University, and Mrs. Werlin.

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"We would be delighted to hear from anyone else who might be interested in serving as a patron or who would like to add to the scholarship fund," Ragsdale declared. "They are asked to contact me, Dr. Dyer or Mr. Frede."

acta diurna

June 15, 1967

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
The Summer Cougar
Thursday, June 15, 1967



Sociology Scholarship Awarded

John T. Griffin, a June 3 graduate in sociology, is the first recipient of the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in sociology. Silas B. Ragsdale, member of Gulf Printing Company's board of directors and chairman of the Werlin scholarship committee, made the presentation. The scholarship was established recently by the widow of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, charter member of the UH faculty.

Werlin Scholarship Recipient Announced

The first recipient of the newly created Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology is John T. Griffin, who graduated from the University June 3.

Griffin, a sociology major, also received a fellowship given by the department of sociology.

The Werlin scholarship was recently established in memory of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, a charter member of the University of Houston who died May 30, 1964.

The memorial scholarship fund was established by Dr. Werlin's widow, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, and their children: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, assistant professor of political science, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island; Ernest Pyle Werlin, University of Michigan graduate student; and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella Werlin) Zivin of Bethesda, Maryland.

The scholarship will be awarded annually to a graduating UH student for graduate study in sociology.

Silas B. Ragsdale, member of the Gulf Publishing Company's board of directors, is chairman of the Werlin scholarship committee, which is seeking additional funds for the annual award.

The First Scholarship Winner

SOUTHWESTERN ARGUS
Thursday, June 15, 1967



SCHOLARSHIP IS PRESENTED

John T. Griffin, right, receives the first Joseph S. Werlin Scholarship from Silas B. Ragsdale, chairman of the fund, while Mrs. Rosella Werlin, Dr. Werlin's widow, watches.

Area Resident's Son Gets Werlin Scholarship

The first recipient of the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology is John T. Griffin, who graduated from the University of Houston June 3.

Griffin, a sociology major, also received a fellowship given by the UH department of sociology.

Married, Griffin resides with his wife at 4723 McKinney. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Griffin, 2005 Dryden.

The Werlin scholarship was recently established in memory of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, a charter

member of the University of Houston staff who died in 1964.

The scholarship fund was established by Dr. Werlin's widow, Mrs. Rosella Werlin, 2340 Underwood, and their children: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, assistant professor of political science, State University of New York; Ernest Pyle Werlin, University of Michigan graduate student; and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella Werlin) Zivin of Bethesda, Md.

The scholarship will be awarded annually to a graduating UH student for graduate study in sociology.

THE HOUSTON POST
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1967

UH Student Gets Grant

John T. Griffin, a graduate sociology student at the University of Houston, has been awarded the Professor Joseph S. Werlin Scholarship in Sociology.

This is the first award from a perpetual scholarship fund set up by the family of Professor Werlin, who taught at the University of Houston for 30 years. Professor Werlin died in 1964.

The
University of Houston

Thirty-Third Annual
Commencement Program
1967



See page 26

REFLECTION POOL
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON CAMPUS
Saturday, June 3, 1967, at 7:00 P.M.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

University of Houston Campus
 Saturday, June 3 at 7:00 P.M.

America
*My Country, 'tis of thee
 Sweet land of liberty
 Of thee I sing.
 Land where my fathers died!
 Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
 From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring.*

THE PROCESSION University of Houston Concert Band
 James T. Matthews, Conductor Carey-Smith

AMERICA
 Led by Dr. H. Merrills Lewis
 Professor of Music

INVOCATION The Reverend James S. Riley,
 Pastor
 Second Baptist Church of Houston
 Hoffmeister

SOLO: "Arise, O Lord"
 Stephen Harbachick, Associate Professor of Music
 Accompanist, Albert Hirsh, Professor of Music

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER Philip G. Hoffman,
 President

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS Logan Wilson,
 President
 American Council on Education

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES John C. Allred
 Vice President, Dean of Faculties

**CONFERRING OF DEGREES AND
 DIPLOMAS** President Hoffman

**RECOGNITION OF HONOR
 GRADUATES** President Hoffman

ALMA MATER Led by Professor Lewis

BENEDICTION The Reverend Mr. Riley

RECESSIONAL University of Houston Concert Band

* * *

Commencement Marshal C. Dwight Dorough
 Associate Marshal Wallace H. Strevell
 Assistant Marshal Walter F. Williams, Jr.

Alma Mater

(Words and Music by Class of '42)
*All hail to thee
 Our Houston University.
 Our hearts fill with gladness
 When we think of thee.
 We'll always adore thee
 Dear old Varsity
 And to thy memory cherished
 True we'll ever be.*

RECEPTIONS FOLLOWING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

College of Architecture Regents' Room, University Center (3-5 P.M.)
 College of Arts and Sciences Houston Room, University Center
 College of Business Administration Cafeteria, University Center
 College of Education Cafeteria, University Center
 Cullen College of Engineering Cullen Auditorium
 College of Law Houston Room, University Center (5-6:30 P.M.)
 College of Optometry M. D. Anderson Auditorium
 College of Pharmacy 160 Lamar Fleming, Jr. Building
 College of Technology Regents' Room, University Center

IN CASE OF RAIN

1. ALL CANDIDATES march in regular order to Cullen Auditorium.
2. ALL RELATIVES, FRIENDS, AND VISITORS go to Cullen Auditorium.

USHERS

Association of Women Students

BOARD OF REGENTS

Colonel W. B. Bates Chairman
 Mr. A. J. Farfel Vice Chairman
 Mr. J. A. Elkins, Jr. Secretary
 Mrs. Gus S. Wortham Assistant Secretary

Mr. James T. Duke
 Mr. George S. Hawn
 Mr. William P. Hobby, Jr.
 Mr. Edward D. Manion
 Mr. C. T. Parker

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Philip G. Hoffman, Ph.D. President
 C. F. McElhinney, M.A. Senior Vice President and Treasurer
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 Patrick J. Nicholson, Ph.D. Dean of Faculties
 Douglas G. Mac Lean, M.P.A. Vice President
 University Development
 Assistant to the President
 Director, Personnel Services
 William A. Yardley, Ph.D. Dean of Students
 Ramon A. Vitulli, B.B.A. Registrar

• • • • •

A. D. Bruce, B.S., LL.D.,
 Lt. General, USA Retired Chancellor Emeritus

INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION

Richard W. Lilliot, M.A., Dean College of Architecture
 Alfred R. Neumann, Ph.D., Dean College of Arts and Sciences
 Ted R. Brannen, Ph.D., Dean College of Business Administration
 Robert B. Howsam, Ph.D., Dean College of Education
 Charles V. Kirkpatrick, M.L., Dean Cullen College of Engineering
 John B. Neibel, LL.M., Dean College of Law
 Chester H. Pheiffer, Ph.D., Dean College of Optometry
 N. M. Ferguson, Ph.D., Dean College of Pharmacy
 Hugh E. McCallick, M.B.A., Dean College of Technology
 James C. Taylor, LL.B., M.L., Dean Downtown School
 R. Balfour Daniels, Ph.D., Dean Graduate School
 Joseph R. Crump, S.B., Director Research
 Frank M. Tiller, Ph.D., Director International Affairs
 Edward G. Holley, Ph.D., Director Libraries

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

Helen C. Stobart Evans Honors in English
 Thesis title: "The Literary Style of Franz Kafka"
 Alvin Lee Hunt, Jr. Honors in Political Science
 Thesis title: "Propaganda in the Press: Procedures and Problems"
 Antonette Flaustine Marquart Honors in Business
 Thesis title: "Financing of World War I"
 Mary Lucille Sweeney Honors in English
 Thesis title: "The Distance Beyond the Land: A Study of Faulkner's
 Dart in *As I Lay Dying*"
 Susan Louise Velapoldi Honors in Psychology
 Thesis title: "Some Determinants of Attitude and Social Psychology"

SCHOLARSHIPS

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

T. J. Bettes Scholarships in Architectural and Civic Planning — Paul Monroe Bryant,
 Charles R. Darilek, Mike Dowling, Edward Gant, D. B. Hebert, Tommy Helm, Clifton
 Helvey, Ben Holmes, Greg Jones, Tom Morey, Hossein Oskouie, Charles Owens,
 Robert Rich, Charles V. Shinn, Neilson Thompson
 M. N. Davidson Foundation Scholarship in Architecture — Tom Burke, Allan Reed
 Heath, William Kendall
 H. A. Lott, Inc. — Peter Justl

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

ART
 Art Scholarship — Sharon Bones, Gerald Cuccia, Mickey Dotson, Peter Byrne Kelly,
 Margaret Kleeman, James Pollard, Vaughn Reichelderfer, Sandra Storms, Bobby
 Wadsworth, Jo Whitemoore
 Conservative Arts Scholarship — Ernest R. Thielman
 National Society of Arts and Letters — Sergio Gomez
 Thomas Flaxman Art Scholarship — Joseph K. Bova
 BIOLOGY
 Achievement Rewards for College Scientists — Susan Kay Waldrep
 Dr. Bernard H. Bayer Memorial Scholarship — Ernest Charlesworth
 O'Brien Scholarship — Timothy Nathaniel Wood
 C'Brien-Saumenicht Scholarship — William George Andrade
 CHEMISTRY
 Jefferson Chemical Company Scholarship — Dennis Schmidt
 Robert A. Welch Scholarship — Carol Jean Cavender

COMMUNICATION ARTS

Association of Broadcasting Executives of Texas — Steven Leo Hedding
 Pat Flaherty Scholarship Fund — Peter Maroney
 Frances Wrightman Scholarship — Edith E. Bell

DRAMA

Drama Award — Carla W. McCurley, John Allen Rowe, Judy Ann Rowe, Robert Woolf

ENGLISH

The Current Literature Club Scholarship — Susan Elizabeth Matzke
 English Scholarships — Leah Ellen Harrison

GEOLOGY

Pan American Scholarship — Michael Robert Hoffman, Henry Cohron Ingram

HOME ECONOMICS

Home Economic Scholarship — Franziska Justl

INTERDISCIPLINARY HONORS

Members of Interdisciplinary Honors Program

LANGUAGES

FRENCH AWARDS

Award of the French Department — Karen Basham
 French Cultural Services in Houston Awards — Paula Friedman, Betty Hurst, Dennis
 Laxton, Diane Lowrey, Karen Peterson, Tom Travis
 International Trading Company Awards — Marguerite Denson, Harold Friedkin
 Samuel Kaplan Awards — Frieda Hamilton, Mary Lynn McKeown
 L'Alliance Française de Houston Award — Frank Rojas

Le Quartier Latin — Adrienne Kauzlarich, Tom Travis
Pi Delta Phi (Beta Beta Chapter) French Honor Society — Cile Nutter
Jules A. Vern Memorial Award — Jonathan Beck

GERMAN AWARDS

Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany Awards — Fred Lee Avery, John W. Barrett, Travis Beckham, Jr., Mrs. Anneliese Clay, Evelyn Friedrich, Sandra Gross, Cheryl Keegan, Charles Sofiar, Lucille A. Wilson, Gerald Young
Delta Phi Alpha Award — Mike Jones
German Center Award — Joe Ann Arnske, Mrs. Pauline Bennett
Samuel Kaplan Award — Mike Jones
Pan Geo Atlas Award — Treadway Brogdon, Jr.

GREEK AWARDS

Winifred E. Garrison Award — Stephen Housewright
Greek Excellence Award — Fred Oliver

ITALIAN AWARDS

Bruno Bagnoli Memorial Award — Betty Beau Hurst
Clay Bailey Award — Phyllis Liedeker
Consulate of Italy Award — Gayle De George, Jeanne Grizzard, Donna Gutowsky,
Jaime Maillard, Suzanne Nuli, Cheryl Reese
Jim and Gail Glass Award — Madeline Anthony, Jacqueline Ledbetter
Italy in America Association Award — Cynthia Bears, Sharon Floyd, Janet Johanson
Samuel Kaplan Award — Clara Kuykendall, Patricia Fetiche

LATIN AWARDS

English Club Award — Elizabeth Anderson
Curtis L. Farrington Memorial Award — Katherine McKay
Winifred E. Garrison Award — Rosita Quintanilla
RUSSIAN AWARDS
First-Year Russian Award — Paula Friedman
Second-Year Russian Award — Gwendolyn Post

SPANISH AWARDS

Clay Bailey-Fred Pool Pan American Award — Ellen Harrison
Consulate of Argentina Award — Sammie R. Harvey
Consulate of Chile Award — Mitzi Teresita Jimenez
Consulate of El Salvador Award — Gladys Weeks
Consulate of Ecuador Award — Dorcia Salcedo
Consulate of Guatemala Award — Jean Buechner, Marlene Chloe Smith
Consulate of Mexico Award — Diones Contreras, Winifred Coterillo, Aura Huery
Consulate of Nicaragua Award — Gaston Brunchwig, Leanne Winkler
Consulate of Panama Award — Betty Langdon
Consulate of Spain Award — Camille Bruegger, Clinton Hopkins, Myra Frances, Charlene Schuessler

MUSIC

El Foro Espanol Award — Susan Matzke
Curtis L. Farrington Memorial Award — Winifred Coterillo
Instituto de Cultura Hispanica Award — Rosita Blutworth
Interamerican Club Award — Gerald Young
Samuel Kaplan Award — John Toullatos, Jean Wu
Latin American Award — David Marshall Morgan
Pan Geo Atlas Award — Janice Holditch
Sigma Delta Eta Award — Bill Erwin, Ana Maria Mack, Samuel Marroquin, Renee Oshman, Ria Stavropoulou

PHYSICS

Alpha Chi Omega Award — William H. Gottschalk
Banc Grants-in-Aid — To be announced
Ives Scholarships — To be announced
Music Scholarships — Norma Joy Godbe
Phi Beta Scholarships — Judith Anne Jenkins
Sigma Alpha Iota Award — John Donald Cross

PSYCHOLOGY

Achievement Rewards for College Scientists — John Donald Cross
Continental Air Lines Foundation — William Andrew Voelkle
Physics Scholarship — William Andrew Voelkle

SOCIOLOGY

George Lindler Scholarship — Beverly Myres

SPEECH

Signal Oil and Gas Company Scholarship — Daniel W. Martin
Prof. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship — John T. Griffin

ACCOUNTING

Mabel Benton Speech Award — Diana D. Claflin
Speech Scholarship — Diana D. Claflin, Paul Colby, Dvoshna Cullick, Daniel W. Martin

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

American Society of Women Accountants — Ruth Elaine Kirk
R. C. Baker Foundation Scholarship — Stanley Wilson Magee, John Braden

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS

Aid Association for Lutherans All College Scholarship — Frieda L. Hamilton
Aldine Senior High P.T.A. Scholarship — Paul Neilson
Alpha Delta Kappa — Gilbert Anzaldúa
H. H. Arnold Educational Fund — Victoria E. Alexander, Donna L. Allman, Robert H. Henry Barriga, Jimmie A. Hammond, Gregory N. Lloyd, David C. Scallan

The Asia Foundation Grant — Shreekanth Kashinath Joshi
Austin City Council Scholarship — Randa Sparks
Bauer Dredging Co. Inc. Scholarship — Linda Diane Sopko
"Chung" Special Scholarship Fund — Ling-Ling Chung

Claude Worthington Benedicte Foundation — Virleen Johnson
Blum-Kovler Foundation — Beverly Rosenthal
Borden Freshman Prize — Michael Henry Doyle
George W. Breckridge Foundation Scholarship — Audrey J. Taylor
Cal-Tex Education Association — Dwight Allen
Carnation Scholarship — Paul McDonald Morgan

Champion Paper Foundation Scholarship — Alan Lee Barnes, Charles A. Coffman,
Marguerite Lola Denson
Anna M. Chase Memorial — Theresa Jane Rhea, Mary Celia Schmitt, Susan Kay Waldrep
Carl S. Chilton Scholarship — Martha Pekar
The Clayton Fund Scholarship — William J. Altenloh, Michael R. Cross, Felipe Augusto Liona

Crown Zellerbach Foundation Scholarship — William Morris Welch, Jerry Randle Wood
Davidson Family Charitable Foundation — Edwin P. Herrmann
DePulson — Patricia Ann Curry, Dianna Marie Derkach, Paula R. Friedman, Evelyn D. Friedrich, Fay Marie Frolck, Martha Ann Harding, Janice E. Jennings, Cheryl Ann Keegan, Linda March, Cheryl Lynn McElwain, Patricia Lynn Menasco, Mary Margaret Muery, Mary Celia Schmitt, Helen Elizabeth Sealey, Mary Simmons Trueheart, Mary Agnes Vaughan, Dana Lynn Wilson

Henry L. Doherty Education Foundation — Gail M. Newlin
Truman B. Douly Scholarship — Rolan Boatright
Eastern Star Scholarship — Anthony DeMartha, Mary Carletta Ewing
Bessie Monroe Ebaugh Scholarship — Barbara Brandon, Rose Mary Bunkley, Rosemary Gaston

Valedictorian of Fairfield Texas High School — Jack Ritter
Foremost Maritime Corporation Scholarship — Chu Ming Chih
Thomas R. Franklin and Richard Franklin Memorial Scholarship — To be announced
Galena Park Ex-Student Association — Steve Berry
Gamma Trust Scholarship Fund — Herbert Okeke
Georgia State Scholarship — Robert Nichols Chapman

M. J. and Sonia Gerber Memorial Scholarship — Evelyn Doris Friedrich
Good Neighbor Scholarship — Thomas Barrera, Felipe Augusto Liona, Oscar Mazzei,
Fernando Nieto, Shayler Nieto, Fernando Varea

William T. Grant Scholarship — Betty J. Barr
Greer Special — GERALD
Houston Chapter of Women's Council — Linda Jean Tousley
Houston Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association Inc. Scholarship — Darlene Sentesi

The Houston Ready-Mix Concrete Association — Isabell Sandra Elsik
Interfaith — Mary Margaret Fowler, Richard J. Snyder
Fred C. Johnson Scholarship — Beverly Stubbfield
Junior Achievers Association of Houston — Clifford Vinson

Jesse H. and Mary Gibbs Jones "School Districts" — Elizabeth Hollis Anderson, Betty Barr, Mary Eloise Bates, Elucius L. Bell, Lyndel Gene Berry, Colius Blockwick,
Robert James Bolloom, Sandra Kay Borden, Elaine Strack, Emanuel Bruce Evans
Braud, William David Buchan, Jon Clinton, Clark Gary R. Clay, Carolyn Estelle Clayton, Cathleen Marie Collins, Homer Thomas Collins, Barbara K. Cooper, Gabino Cortez, Honey C. Kimmons Couch, Marion Fay Daniel, Carole Lynne Danisch,
Robert Wright Darilek, J. Bryan Davis, Dale Larry Domingue, Micael Calvin Douglas, Robert Gene Drawe, Ronald Clifton Erickson, Linda Maxwell Fehrie,
Malcolm Ray Fowler, John Wayne Gaubatz, Aditenn Genett, Carol Linda Graha,
Nancy Louise Grant, Carole Hanna Michel, Lynn Henschel, Talmadge Monroe Holmes, Lynda Gayle Holstein, Darlene Hovory, Janice Elaine Jennings, Ernest E. Jones, Margaret Ann Jordan, Pat Melton Ketraver, Alleen Miller Kern, Mary Linda Kingsporn, Don Leonard Leinbert, Corinne Victoria Lock, Larry Michael Lusk, Carolyn Douglas Magrill, Ted Louis Mckeehan, Mandy Dean Mendenhall,
James Bruce Merrell, Wayne Richard Miller, Myra Jo Nelli, Kathryn Jean Niederhoffer, Judith Louise Pabst, Kiki Pvilides, Brent Ray Peterson, Kent Roy Peterson,
Frank Louis Pether, Lynn Marie Pliachy, Sharon Post, Anne Robinson, Hattie Mae Robinson, Larry B. Ross, Shirley Stieret Sandlin, Robert Paul Schiesl, Sharon Kay Schroeder, Anita Sopko, Clyde Ronald Sherman, Myra Veronissa Slaiket,
Charles Edward Soffat, Jimmie Laverne Spiller, Kay Jones Steinmann, Bonnie Kathleen Strader, Victoria Ann Stratton, Henry Guevara Tamayo, Jeanette Joyce Taylor, Craig Anthony Thomas, Frankie Jeanne Vanderford, Carlos Xavier Villarreal, Raymond A. Waldrep, Ennis Walker Jr., Lewis L. Ware, Betty Jane Alexander, Warren C. Zogha

Young, Robert M. Zogha
Mary Gibbs Jones — Sharon Ruth Bonner, Barbara Elaine Brandon, Rose Mary Bunkley, Beverly Jean Carmichael, Linda Carol Carwell, Doris Faye Claus, Cathleen Marie Collins, Margaret Helen Cullen, Cynthia Faye Draper, Jane Etkmann, Carolyn Marie Fowler, Rita Sue Gongora, Dora Marina Gonzalez, Rosemarie Griswold, Karen Irene Haubold, Jane Adair Heitman, Cheryl Jean Hobby, Billy Wayne Horn, Janice Elaine Jennings, Delores Lorraine Keller, Patricia Ann Lobppries, Mandy Dean Mendenhall, Marilyn Del Tunstall

GEOLOGY

Coordinating Board — Maryellen Cameron
 National Science Foundation — Lois A. Anderson, Thelma D. Benton, Allen David Bishop, Jr., Kenneth Leroy Cameron, Dolores A. Cobucci, Harold E. Featherman, Fred Eugene Fisher, Henry C. Frazier, Jr., James J. Gaunt, Samuel S. Jackson, Jr., Charles R. Jantzen, Rufus T. Morton, Kern G. Panabaker, David A. Pascoe, Norman E. Pierpont, Louis J. Pinto, Fred L. Prince, Francis R. Puntney, Jordan Richin, David B. Rife, Richard Paul Sterling, Frances L. Weinstein, Thomas A. Wells, David Glenn Wood, Ronald O. Wyatt

MATHEMATICS

National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Henry David Bailey, Barbara D. H. Briggs, Robert Cooke Briggs, III, Jack William Crossy, Martha Day, William Alan Daly, Phillip Alan Griffith, Darald Joe Harfield, Carolyn India Kerr, Phillip Arthur Martens, Patrick Owen Wheatley, Phillip Lee Zenor
 National Science Foundation — Jerry Victor McBee

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PSYCHOLOGY

Department of Health, Education and Welfare: National Institute of Mental Health — Ben P. Allen, Kenneth J. Appel, David Avery, Robert L. Balster, Marguerite Irl Barfield, Thomas H. Cook, Theodore M. Dembroski, Quentin E. Dinardo, Bruce Harrison, Jürgen R. Hartung, Harry G. Hull, Charles F. Kaiser, David A. Lacerda, Ed W. Langley, Thomas M. Lasater, Paul E. Malone, Robert A. McFarlain, Leroy F. Metzke, Richard Miller, James Milstead, Kathryn L. Morris, David J. Ogren, Robert Prytula, Vincent Russell, Colonel J. Wallace, Donald T. Williams
 Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Vocational Rehabilitation Administration — Richard Ermalinski, Darlene L. Hiner, M. Marlyne Kilbey, Sheila Ann McKenna, Patricia Moncrief, Henry Myerson, William A. Stewart, L. Michael Weiner
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Roger Neal Blakeney, Lillian L. Blaine Hix

SOCIOLOGY

National Science Foundation — Phillip H. Bousley, Dair Lindsay Gillespie
 SPEECH
 Office of Education — Nona Lee Barr, Beth Krabelsky, Sally Veres, Betty Lou Winney
 Veterans Administration Hospital Graduate Fraternities — Pam Bass, Peggy Malone, William Norman, Jr.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMICS

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COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
 ADMINISTRATIVE EDUCATION
 National Teacher Corps — Robert E. Roush, Jr.
 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
 Office of Education — Dorris C. Bradley, Barbara M. Bray, Karen C. Danburg, Ann S. Hanna
 SPECIAL EDUCATION

Office of Education — Joanne A. Bernardin, Lenora F. Crawford, Justin R. Curren, Kitty Ann Von Doenhoff, Sandra Dale Eslinger, Suzanne C. Frumess, David W. Keith, Elizabeth Rathbun, Barbara A. Ridley, Thomas B. Slater, Marlon C. Smith, Juanita K. Watson, Georgia A. Wiegand
 Texas Education Agency — Gladys L. Goodin, Amelia G. Kapiloff, Martha E. Mathews

CULLEN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Department of the Interior: Office of Saline Water — Glenn G. Coury, Chen-Shen Fang, Alfonso S. Telles, Jerry Van Fox
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Kuang-juh Chu, Richard Emmett Dascher
 National Science Foundation — Stanley Curtice, Charles R. Cutler, Douglas Gene Elliott, Richard Neal Houze, John Gianano Miglavacca
 Office of Education — Michael Anthony Ervin, Alfred Marshall Yost

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Department of the Navy: Office of Naval Research — W. A. Kios
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Joseph Rodney Canlon
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration — John Loyd Bryan, Carl C. Holloway, Dennis Lee Luckinbill, Emmett Garrison Ward
 National Science Foundation — James Dee Bozeman, William S. Mitchell, Leonard Douglas Power, John R. Shadley

Other

Union Texas Petroleum Company — Roberto Beirute, Alvarro Beltran, George Cotter, Juan Gutierrez, Roger Lorenzo

Southeastern Kiwanis Club — Kenneth Holdt, Harold Myrick, Thomas E. Pope, Carlos Trevino, James R. Wells
 Kiwanis Club Scholarship Southwest — Lee Avery, Aubin K. Evans, Marilyn Fine, Elizabeth Lynn Peterson, Mary Louise Schwantz
 Knights of Pythias Scholarship Award — Sederick Earl Susberry
 Kuwait Student Bureau Scholarship — Sutour Abdulrahman Al-Samerai
 The Lamar Consolidated High School Scholarship — Donald W. Burke, Jimmy Dale Robertson, James Sander, Danny Russell Santord
 W. Albert Lee Memorial Scholarship — Alfredo Criado, Elliott Milton Cundieff, Adrienne Gaye Gennev, Edgar Edwin Hancock, Cheryl A. Keegan, Cheryl Lynn McElwain, Richard W. Plant

George Lindler Special — Beverly Myers
 Maguire Merit Scholarship — Sammy Ezra Berk, Max Earl Brasher, Katherine McKay, Thomas Austin Niedcrnoter, Dennis Wayne Schmidt, Mary Cella Schmitt, Richard John Snyder, Mark Alan Spain, Joe Charles Steelhammer, Michael Larry Warneke
 Marathon Oil Foundation — Linda D. Bible
 Marathion Oil Foundation Scholarship — Ralph Vincent Obar
 Medistat Scholarship — Michael Kresch
 Middlebury College Fund — Eleanor L. Collins
 Mobil Oil Company de Venezuela Scholarship — Juan M. Szabo
 Margaret Mosal Award — Susan Elizabeth Matzke

National Merit Scholarship — John T. Anderson, Alan L. Barnes, Iana E. Davis, Robert L. Denman, Michael R. Griffin, Frieda L. Hamilton, Don G. Hill, Ruth A. Hooper, Janet S. Johnson, Marjorie L. Johnson, Susan D. Kolb, Kathleen M. Maher, William G. Peebles, Henry J. Staten, John L. Toups, Jo Ann Tyler
 New Jersey State Scholarship — James W. Cass
 Pan American Union — Fernando Cavazos
 Pakistan Fellowship — S. F. Shamim Rizvi
 Parry Foundation Scholarship — John T. Cozart, Charles R. Idol, Gary Lee Savage, Robert Samuel Swarengin

Pasadena Council of Parents and Teachers Scholarship — Lois Williams
 Pasadena Elk's Lodge — Adrian Ward DeBorde
 Raymond Pearson Foundation — Patricia M. Anderson
 PEO-International Peace Scholarship — Premilla H. Vyas
 Mary B. Poppenheim — Susan Neel
 Phelps-Stokes Fund — Godwin A. Odin
 Quill and Scroll Scholarship — Sharon Williams
 Houston Heights Rotary Club Scholarship — Dennis Alan Lawrence
 Santa Teresa Award — Katherine McKay
 Saudi Arabian Educational Mission Scholarship — Premilla H. Vyas
 taniah, Ibrahim Salamah

Sigma Nu "Tom Driskill Alumni Award" — John Murph, Mason Neely
 Southland Paper Mills Foundation — Michael Andrew Hunt
 Jeanne Braniff Terrell Scholarships — Norah Thurman, Carolyn Willard
 Texas Club of New York City — Janet Lillian Smith
 Texas Resident Scholarship — Thomas Lewis Bookout, Arnie Joe Coyle, James George Disch, Joseph Raymond Jimenez, Corinne Victoria Lock, Peggy Ann March, Susan Peters, Joan Newberry Ritter, Gilbert Saenz
 The Tillman Trotter Foundation — Henry Weathers
 University Women's Alliance — Marilyn Fine, Carole Wegner
 Worthing Fund — Ronald Byron Brown, Benaye Bryant, Leroy Winston Evans, Jo Ann Guidry, Lloyd Andrew Hart, Elizabeth Hill, Johnny Franklin Hines, Ara Joyce Huey, Patricia Marie Judice, Carolyn Ann Lee, Ethelyn Delores Pierson, George White, Jr.
 Zeta Tau Alpha Mothers' Club — Charlotte Cuipepper, Lida K. Light

FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BIOLOGY

National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Harlan Dee Brown, Donald Myers Foster, Francis John Persico, Robert Preston Pittman
 National Science Foundation — Pamela A. Gorzycki
 Office of Education — Wanda Gardner, Howard John Schneider

BIOPHYSICAL SCIENCES

Department of Health, Education and Welfare: National Institute of General Medical Sciences — W. Grant Cooper, Billy Joe Fairless, Henry A. Germer, Jr., Dale Martin Hornish, D. E. Nicholson, Robert Puddy, Alden Rodgers, Louis Schneider, George Vander Velde
 Office of Education — Billy Page Flake, Evelyn LaNelle Gaddes, Carl Lynn Johnson

CHEMISTRY

American Chemical Society — Virgil Cargle
 Atomic Energy Commission — John Yoi Park, T. A. Stoneham
 Department of the Air Force — Norris W. Tyler
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration — Emilio Gelpi, Songchal Nakaparksin, Warren Frank Richey, Thomas Tornabene
 Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Division of Air Pollution: Bruce Pettit
 National Science Foundation — David Feuerbacher, William T. Ristau, H. Fred Tibbals
 Office of Education — Morris Everett Clark, Patrick Y. Howard
 Robert A. Welch Foundation — Kendiah Mahendran, Thomas Southern

The
University of Houston

Thirty-Fourth Annual
Commencement Program
1968



REFLECTION POOL
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON CAMPUS
Saturday, June 1, 1968, at 7:30 P.M.

America

*My Country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.*

Alma Mater

(Words and Music by Class of '42)

*All hail to thee
Our Houston University.
Our hearts fill with gladness
When we think of thee.
We'll always adore thee
Dear old Varsity
And to thy memory cherished
True we'll ever be.*

RECEPTIONS

Graduates, parents and friends are cordially invited to the reception

RECEPTIONS FOLLOWING THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

- College of Arts and Sciences Houston Room, University Cent
- College of Business Administration Cafeteria, University Cent
- College of Education Cafeteria, University Cent
- Cullen College of Engineering Cullen Auditoriu
- College of Optometry M. D. Anderson Auditoriu
- College of Pharmacy Liberal Arts Auditorium
- College of Technology Regents' Room, University Cent

OTHER RECEPTIONS

- College of Architecture University Center (May 31, 8 P.M)
- Bates College of Law University Center (June 1, 6-7 P.M)

SOCIOLOGY

*Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship—Shirley Swiggum
Signal Oil and Gas Company Scholarship—Carolyn Patricia Lister, Daniel Wayne Martin*

SPEECH

*Mabel Benton Speech Award—Ruth E. Goodman
Speech Scholarship—Robert Lee Denman, David Paul Seikel*

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ACCOUNTING

*American Society of Women Accountants—Jane Wollner
R. C. Baker Foundation Scholarship—Michael Alan Baker, Sidney Ralph Gordon
Financial Executive Institute Scholarship—Herbert Lynn Kalman
Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—Lawrence A. Rubenstein
Price Waterhouse Foundation—Norma J. Shuler
Standard Oil Company of Texas Scholarship—Daniel Dominguez*

*BUSINESS EDUCATION AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION
Houston Association of Legal Secretaries Scholarship—Eleanor Ann Green
National Secretaries Association—Geraldine Frasier*

GENERAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

*R. C. Baker Foundation Scholarship—Harry John Walters
Continental Oil Company—Robert Jerry Falkner
Gibraltar Scholarship Award—Richard Bateman, Robert Bateman
Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—Norman Grossman Werbner
Bill Laufman Memorial Fund—Richard Lee Stotter*

MANAGEMENT

Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—David Knox Banner

MARKETING

*Foley's Graduate Fellowship in Marketing—William E. Kilbourne
Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—Kenneth Michael Zapp
The Rowan Scholarship—Michael Terry Black*

RETAILING

Retail Furniture Association of Texas—David Lee Washer

TRANSPORTATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

*Robertson Tank Lines Scholarship Fund—William Bert Singley
S. K. (Pop) Shane Scholarship—Michael Talmadge Lively
The Traffic Club of Houston Scholarship—John Edward Miller, Ben Edward Will
Women's Traffic Club of Houston Scholarship—Sherri Lee Rein, Kevin Barry Ryan,
Charles Leon Taylor, Jr., Jerome Chester Wylie, Jr.*

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Houston Society of Financial Analysts Graduate Fellowship—Weldon Garwood Martin

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

*Allstate Scholarship—To be announced
Alpha Epsilon Phi—Ralph A. Osborn, Donna Grace Livingston, Angel Morales Diaz,
Martha Elise Blankenship
Mamie Sue Bastian—To be announced
Bellaire Business and Professional Women's Club Scholarship—Daine Hill
Delta Kappa Gamma—Norma Ann C. Callender
Susanna Garrison Scholarship—Sally Stansbury
Texas State Teacher's Association Scholarship—Mark Bingham*

3010 Robinhood
Houston, Texas 77005
November 15, 1968

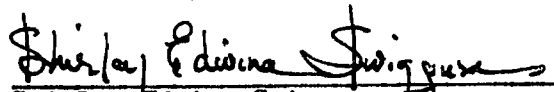
Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin
2340 Underwood Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

For many years your husband, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, was not only a founder but also a very esteemed instructor at the University of Houston. I regret very much that I was not one of his students.

It is indeed an honor to accept the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology. I hope to be worthy of this.

Sincerely,


Shirley Edwina Swiggum

The
University of Houston

Thirty-Fifth Annual
Commencement Program
1969



See page 32

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON CAMPUS
Saturday, May 31, 1969, at 7:30 P.M.

America

*My Country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.*

Alma Mater

(Words and Music by Class of '42)
*All hail to thee
Our Houston University.
Our hearts fill with gladness
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Dear old Varsity
And to thy memory cherished
True we'll ever be.*

RECEPTIONS

Graduates, parents and friends are cordially invited to the receptions.

RECEPTIONS FOLLOWING THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

College of Arts and Sciences Houston Room, University Center
College of Business Administration Cafeteria, University Center
College of Education Cafeteria, University Center
Cullen College of Engineering Cullen Auditorium
College of Pharmacy Liberal Arts Auditorium #1
College of Technology Regents' Room, University Center

OTHER RECEPTIONS

College of Architecture Austin Room, University Center
(May 29, 7 P.M.)
Bates College of Law Houston Room, University Center
(May 31, 6-7 P.M.)
College of Optometry M. D. Anderson Auditorium
(May 31, 6-7 P.M.)

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

University of Houston Campus
Saturday, May 31, at 7:30 P.M.

THE PROCESSION University of Houston Concert Band
James T. Matthews, Conductor

AMERICA Carey-Smith
Led by Dr. Merrills Lewis
Professor of Music

INVOCATION The Reverend J. Hal Machat,
Director
Baptist Student Union

SOLO: "The Twenty-Third Psalm"
Mrs. Jean Preston, Instructor of Music
Accompanist, Albert Hirsh, Professor of Music

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER Philip G. Hoffman,
President

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS Frank Borman,
Colonel, USAF and Field Director
for Advanced Space Stations

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES Deans

CONFERRING OF DEGREES AND
DIPLOMAS President Hoffman

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Consulate of Venezuela Award—Wilbur Otis Fogg
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 Gladys B. Dorras, Margaret Larcade, Willie Mae Lightner
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Instituto de Cultura Hispánica Award—Timothy W. Hagerty, Elizabeth A. White
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Band Grants-In-Aid—Ronnie Elmo Adams, Herbert H. Adcock, Jr., Tommy Jo Arvidson, Jerry Michael Banks, Howard H. Behrens, Jr., Leslie Alfred Boelsche, Bernard Louis Bronstein, Ronald Alvin Brunner, Floyd Allen Burden, Caron Sue Caffall, Nancy Beth Cleveland, Albert Lee Closs, Jimmy Ray Connater, James Cox, Tom Cummings, Joseph John Daleo, Malcolm C. Davis, Jr., Melvin Allen Dismuke, Kenneth Dale Ehlers III, Mary Katherine Eldridge, Michael Ray Elder, Debbie Kaye Engdahl, Carolyn F. Fillipps, Floyd Francis, Gerald Joseph Garcia, Guadelupe V. Garcia, Gloria Frances Gonzales, Nancy Carolyn Green, Susan Gregory, Derk Everett Harmsen, Lynette Susan Hartwick, Karen Henson, Polly Hester, Roy DeForest Hill, August John Hnatek, Robert Ben Hoerster, Kenneth David Hollis, Michael Duane Humphries, Christopher Hutcherson, James Monty Hyden, Jr., Penny Joyce Jeter Hyden, Judith Anne Jenkins, John Hadley Jones, Mark Edward Jordan, Charles Richard Kennon, James Ronald Kerbow, Laurence Wayne Key, Margaret Ann Kingsley, Mary L. Childers Langdoc, Kenneth Duke Litman, Gary Wayne Lively, Katherine Blanche Lowry, Norris Wayne Luedke, Jessica Gay Lundy, Robert Walter McCabe, Bell Field McCann, Jr., Jerry Wayne McCathern, Bruce Wayne McWhirter, Richard Meutz, Donna Lynn Mills, Rebecca Faye Mills, Lawrence Bernard Moerbe, Kathy Marie Muenchow, Linda Jeanette Nelson, Thomas Alfred Neumann, George Macmillan Palmer, Adan Villarreal Pantoja, Suellyn Parhan, William Alan Parton, Paul William Porter, Jr., Kenneth Eldridge Raska, Lynnell Richardson, Sharon Rodgers, Jan David Roller, Andrew Milo Russell, William David Salge, Wallace Sloan Scott, Jimmie Louise Smith, Spence James Sparks, Marcus G. Stampler, Jr., Daniel Edward Stanczak, John William Steeg, Mary Kathleen Steele, Cail Stephens, Wayne Alan Stevenson, David Michael Switzer, David Price Teasdale, Joseph Rudolph Tichacek, Joseph John Timpani, Elizabeth L. Tolliver, Wayne Edward Toups, Gerald Vandebuinhorst, Richard Foster Wallace, Gloria Louise Walters, John Anthony Ware, Charles Loy White, Michael White, Kitty Wiley, Frank Norman Woodruff, Gary Warner Wooten, Joyce Linda Young
Ioos Scholarship—Katherine V. Gifford, Suzanne Hill, Alan Keith Johnson, Steven Drew Merrill, Lynda Jo Roller, Susan Seaman
Mossier Scholarship Fund—Dick Gregory See
Music Scholarships—Kathryn Alexander, Sharon Lea Birkman, Ann Worthing Bodman, Cheelan Bo-Linn, Charles Larry Booker, Mary Susan Bork, Wayne Bostow, Bonnie Carol Brown, Curtis Dwayne Burris, Catherine S. Daugherty,

Thomas Elliott, Katherine V. Gifford, Arturo Gonzales, Karen Eileen Guinn, Geraldine Henderson, Suzanne Hill, Jamal Lorraine Hilow, Wilma Harlan Howe, Richard Hugh Jackson, Martha Louise Jameson, Alan Keith Johnson, Mary Celia Jungerman, Lois Ruth Kannwischer, Kang-Sook Lee, Francine Loretta Mate, Barbara Ambrose McGinness, Steven Drew Merrill, Gary Lewis Miles, James Norman Mofley, Marion Frances Nesvadba, Julia Valette Phillips, John Coleman Ponder, Dorreen Zula Pullen, Lynda Jo Roller, Kathy Margaret Ruesch, Susan Seaman, Shirlyn Ann Smith, Louise Victoria Stewart, Claudina Teresita Taibo, Carlos Hernan Turriago, Sharon Elise Volotko, Dorothy Louise B. Warren, Paul Way, Andrea Kay Whitcomb, Jo Margaret Williams

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Sarah Lack Music Scholarship—Louise Victoria Stewart
Sigma Alpha Iota Award—Sharon Kay Liebe

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Texaco Scholarship—Michael Larry Warneke

PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. S. B. Red Scholarship—Rachael R. Lipshutz, Annette Rhodes, Alice Lynn Williams, Mary Margaret Yolland

SOCIOLOGY

Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship—Dorothy Smathers

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Speech Scholarship—Robert Lee Denman, David Paul Seikel

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American Society for Women Accountants—Marian Ruth Brandes
R. C. Baker Foundation—Paul Evans Bigham
Clayton Graduate Scholarship—Gordon Baker Harwood
Howard M. Daniels Memorial Fund—Marian Ruth Brandes
Ernst & Ernst Accounting Scholarship—Jane Ward Lo
Haskins & Sells Foundation Scholarship—Charles Matthew Romer
Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—Daniel Dominquez
The Rowan Drilling Scholarship—Gerald Antone Langer
Standard Oil Company of Texas Scholarship—Dana Harrison Cook

BUSINESS EDUCATION AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

American Records Management Association—Linda Kay Brown
Houston Association of Legal Secretaries Scholarship—Eleanor Ann Green

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Gibraltar Scholarship Award—Orlan Blaine Mitchell, II
Houston Society of Financial Analysts Scholarships—Jonathan Edward Brook, Steven Graham Elliott

GENERAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

R. C. Baker Foundation—Frankie J. Vanderford
Continental Oil Company Scholarship—Ronnie Wayne Kaiser
Gibraltar Scholarship Award—Andrew Gabriel Schmitt
Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—David Hanley Hester
Bill Laufman Memorial Fund—Charles Wayne Odom

MANAGEMENT

Fred J. Heyne Fellowship—Marion Robert Alexander, Jr., Joe Morris Landtroop
Houston Personnel Association Scholarship—Lewis Wagner Smith III
Robertson Tank Lines Scholarship—Donald Knox Grahain
The Propeller Club, Port of Houston—Bill Keine Schmidt, Hubert R. Thompson, Jr.
Traffic Club of Houston—Malcolm Ray Fowler
Women's Traffic Club of Houston Scholarship—Russell Wayne Powell, Sherri Lee Rein, Charles Leon Taylor, Jr.

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Foley's Graduate Fellowship in Marketing—Danna Marion Colca
Gulf Oil Corporation Graduate Fellowship—Frederick Allen Sieber

JOSEPH S. WERLIN SCHOLARSHIP WINNER - 1969

7, May, 1969
No. 2 Briar Way Apt. 11
Houston, Texas 77027

Mrs. Joseph Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Thank you! When Dr. Dyer told me that I had been selected to receive the Dr. J. S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship, I didn't know what to say and I still don't. Nothing in my academic career has meant so much to me -- and all I can say is thank you for making it possible.

The award is not only an honor but a source of sobering incentive as well, I hope that I will be able to justify your confidence in graduate school.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,


(Miss) Dorothy Smathers

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

1969—Thirty-fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

SOCIOLOGY
Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship—Dorothy Smathers

1970—Thirty-sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Egon Osterloh

1971—Thirty-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
Alan B. Clardy

1972—Thirty-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
Dorothy Ann Borchert, David L. Benson

1973—Thirty-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
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Professor Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
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Carolyn Scott Julie Feinsilver

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Estella Chan Clancy J. Mullen

1978—Forty-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Michael A. Petrash John D. York

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Marsha Jan Fields Gretchen Eckman Terry Trauth

1981—Forty-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Stephanie Swanson Wanda Wintin

1982—Forty-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

⁷³ Pamela G. Bentley

Zawanda L. Washington

1983—Forty-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

(Continued)

84 John Touchet

1984—Fiftieth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Anthony Pearson

1985—Fifty-first Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

Juliet Peterson

1986—Fifty-second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1987—Fifty-third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1988—Fifty-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1989—Fifty-fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1990—Fifty-sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1991—Fifty-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1992—Fifty-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1993—Fifty-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1994—Sixtieth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1995—Sixty-first Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1996—Sixty-second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1997—Sixty-third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

1998—Sixty-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

(Continued)

1999—Sixty-fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2000—Sixty-sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2001—Sixty-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2002—Sixty-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2003—Sixty-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2004—Seventieth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2005—Seventy-first Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2006—Seventy-second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2007—Seventy-third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2008—Seventy-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2009—Seventy-fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2010—Seventy-sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2011—Seventy-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2012—Seventy-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2013—Seventy-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

(Continued)

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2016—Eighty-second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2017—Eighty-third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2018—Eighty-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

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2021—Eighty-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2022—Eighty-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2023—Eighty-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2024—Ninetieth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2025—Ninety-first Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2026—Ninety-second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2027—Ninety-third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2028—Ninety-fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

(Continued)

2029—Ninety-fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2030—Ninety-sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2031—Ninety-seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2032—Ninety-eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2033—Ninety-ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2034—One hundredth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2035—One hundred and first Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2036—One hundred and second Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2037—One hundred and third Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2038—One hundred and fourth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2039—One hundred and fifth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2040—One hundred and sixth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2041—One hundred and seventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2042—One hundred and eighth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2043—One hundred and ninth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES

(Continued)

2044—One hundred and tenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2045—One hundred and eleventh Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2046—One hundred and twelfth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2047—One hundred and thirteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2048—One hundred and fourteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2049—One hundred and fifteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2050—One hundred and sixteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2051—One hundred and seventeenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2052—One hundred and eighteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2053—One hundred and nineteenth Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2054—One hundred and 20th Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2055—One hundred and 21st Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2056—One hundred and 22nd Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2057—One hundred and 23rd Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

2058—One hundred and 24th Annual Commencement: Joseph Sidney Werlin Scholarship Awardee

(To be continued when these scholarship awardees have been completed)

DEDICATION

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship
and
Plaque Dedication Ceremony

*Go not half way to meet a coming sorrow,
But thankful be for blessings of today,
And pray that thou mayst blessed be tomorrow;
So shalt thou go with joy upon thy way.*

Anonymous

For The J S Werlin Room.

Herb Werlin

02-24-03

Globalization and Governance: The Experience of Mexico

by Herbert H. Werlin

Herb Werlin is an independent consultant in College Park, Maryland, and the author of *The Mysteries of Development* (University Press of America, 1998).

In a September 2001 address to the United Nations, Mexico's ambassador Jorge Eduardo Navarrete noted that while "globalization, which is the name we have given to the way the world now functions," has created new development opportunities, not all nations have been able to benefit from these opportunities. His nation would host the UN's International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey in March 2002, he said,

to examine finance and development in the context of globalization "with the purpose of building a world alliance for a more equitable and participative globalization... without marginalization and exclusions, one in which poverty is eradicated and in which the well being and dignity of human beings is the central objective of national development efforts and of actions of international cooperation."¹

It is worth examining how well Mexico, one of the United States' most important strategic interests, has been able to rise to the challenges of and share in the opportunities of globalization, and what it needs to do to overcome any barriers preventing it from doing this. We will look at Mexico's case after a brief overview of globalization theory.

Globalization Theory

In his 1999 bestseller, *The Lexus and the Olive Tree*, Thomas L. Friedman posits that countries that attempt to avoid globalization are doomed to poverty. This is because "the more you let market forces rule and the more you open your economy to free trade and competition, the more efficient and flourishing your economy will be."² Friedman points out that in 1975 liberal

¹ http://www.un.int/mexico/globalization_sep01.html.

² New York: Anchor Books, 1999, 2000, pp. 8-9.

economic regimes accounted for 8 percent of countries and \$23 billion of foreign direct investment (FDI); in 1997 they accounted for 28 percent of countries and \$644 billion of FDI. The combination of international and technological developments over these years made globalization “inexorable,” according to Friedman.

However, even if we agree with Friedman that there is no way to avoid globalization, we can still question whether it is self-evidently a good thing. The angry protests of thousands of demonstrators at recent meetings of international finance organizations and entities such as the G-8 cannot be completely ignored. Former Peruvian diplomat Oswaldo de Rivero puts forward the antiglobalization case in his recent book, *The Myth of Development: Non-Viable Economics of the 21st Century*.³ Without doing this book too much injustice, de Rivero’s arguments can be boiled down to the following:

- Only a small number of newly industrialized countries (the city-states of Hong Kong and Singapore, together with Taiwan and South Korea) have been able to take full advantage of globalization.
- Despite globalization, 30 percent of the world’s working age population remain unemployed and 40 percent of the population of Latin America, Asia, and Africa live below the poverty line, on less than \$1 a day.
- Globalization has intensified problems of overpopulation, urbanization, waste or mismanagement of resources, poverty, unemployment, pollution, crime, inequality, oppression, and erosion of national sovereignty.
- Because 75 percent of the world’s population live in impoverished countries, they lack the financial, scientific, and technological resources to be competitive in a world dominated by a small number of transnational corporations, with decreasing need for unskilled labor and raw materials.
- The economic policies—comparative advantage, structural adjustment, free trade, liberalization, deregulation, and privatization—promoted by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the leaders of wealthy countries in support of globalization have proved to be mistaken, counterproductive, and harmful to the poor.
- Even when countries attempt globalization, they face high tariffs and subsidies to protect the products most exported by developing countries, such as food, clothes, and textiles.

The September 29, 2001, *Economist* provides a good summary of the case for globalization and a rebuttal of the antiglobalists’ claims. It contends

³London and New York: Zed Books, 2001.

that countries that have attempted import-substituting industrialization (ISI) have inevitably ended up with products that are relatively expensive, of low quality, and difficult to sell locally or abroad. Because these products need to be protected, smuggling becomes widespread, together with various forms of corruption.

South Asian countries demonstrate the failure of ISI most clearly. For example, until about 1980, Hong Kong, with less than 5 million people, earned more from its exports and had more public telephones than the whole of India, which had about 700 million people, many of whom were highly educated and technologically skilled.⁴ On the other hand, China, which has embraced the global economy, reduced its income per capita gap (in purchasing power parity) with the United States from 19 times to 10 times between 1975 and 1995. According to World Bank economists, “globalizers” (countries that have significantly increased their imports and exports as a share of their GDP and reduced their average tariffs) have had three times faster growth rates since 1980 than non-globalizers.⁵ Moreover, globalization has encouraged some countries to improve safety-nets, public services, and environmental protection.

Yet globalization has clearly not reduced the gap between rich and poor countries. A recent World Bank report notes that the “average income in the richest 20 countries is 37 times the average in the poorest 20—a gap that has doubled in the past 20 years.”⁶ The report goes on to note that about one-fourth of the world’s population continues to live on incomes of less than \$1 a day (and one-third on less than \$2 a day). The unindustrialized countries tend to suffer the most because of the mercilessly competitive nature of the international marketplace in areas such as coffee production.⁷ The Vietnamese government has helped its farmers become a major producer of low-quality and inexpensive coffee, forcing farmers in countries such as Nicaragua, the Ivory Coast, and Colombia to sell coffee at less than the cost of production. Colombian farmers are therefore tempted to undertake drug crops. Meanwhile, the price of canned and processed coffee in American supermarkets and coffee bars remains as high as ever.

What seems essential for successful globalization is to move up scale into a diversity of manufacturing, particularly high-tech products. But as is clear from examining the case study of Mexico, this alone does not guarantee a higher standard of living. Mexico’s experience also calls into question the assertion that “trade, not aid” is the answer.

⁴ See Gurcharan Das, *India Unbound* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2001), pp. 92, 208.

⁵ Paul Blustein, “Cause, Effect, and the Wealth of Nations,” *Washington Post*, Nov. 4, 2001.

⁶ World Bank, *World Development Report 2000, 2001: Attacking Poverty* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2000), p. 3.

⁷ Anthony DePalma, “For Coffee Traders, Disaster Comes in Pairs,” *New York Times*, Oct. 28, 2001; Scott Wilson, “Coca Invades Colombia’s Coffee Fields,” *Washington Post*, Oct. 30, 2001.

The Maquiladora Experience

Mexico's export-oriented manufacturing (the so-called *maquiladora* corporations—generally, direct subsidiaries of transnational firms) goes back to 1965, when it was established in cooperation with the U.S. government along the border areas to discourage illegal migration while protecting domestic manufacturers.⁸ Under this arrangement, imports of raw materials and parts from the United States were allowed without duties or restrictions on the condition that the finished goods were sent back to the United States, with taxes paid only on the value added by the Mexican workers. Yet, by 1980 it was clear that more needed to be done. Mexico's oil income amounted to more than 75 percent of its export earnings; foreign debt had increased to nearly \$80 billion, making Mexico the most indebted nation in the world by 1982; the inflation rate reached nearly 30 percent (by 1982 it was almost 100 percent); and the exchange rate was undervalued.⁹

Mexico was required under structural adjustment policies imposed by the IMF and the World Bank from the 1980s onward to adopt an "export-at-all-costs" strategy. It eliminated most import licenses, cut import prices and subsidies for industrial and agricultural inputs, privatized a high percentage of state enterprises, drastically reduced tariffs and rigid foreign investment controls, joined the GATT, entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and signed trade agreements with many Latin American countries. Consequently, by 2000, Mexico was earning more from *maquiladora* exports (which expanded by about 200 percent from 1994 to 2000) than from oil exports. Where in 1985 oil accounted for more than 55 percent of total exports compared to 30 percent for manufacturing, this ratio was reversed by 1995, with the oil share falling to under 11 percent and manufacturing accounting for 85 percent of exports. Since joining NAFTA in 1994, Mexico has had the highest rate of export growth in the world. It has become the world's eighth largest exporter and the United States' second-largest trading partner after Canada.¹⁰ In 1998–99, it sold about \$35 billion worth of high-tech products, nearly as much as China.¹¹ It came to be

⁸ Paul Cooney, "The Mexican Crisis and the Maquiladora Boom," *Latin American Perspectives* (28, 3) 2001, pp. 55–83.

⁹ See Araceli Damian, *Adjustment, Poverty and Employment in Mexico* (Hampshire, England: Ashgate, 2000), pp. 22–4; David G. LaFrance, "Mexico Since Cardenas," in W. Dirk Raat and William H. Beezley, eds., *Twentieth Century Mexico* (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1986), pp. 215–7.

¹⁰ Robert A. Pastor, "Bush's North American Agenda," *Washington Post*, Sept. 4, 2001; OECD, *Regulatory Reform in Mexico* (Paris: OECD, 1999), p. 26; Daniel C. Levy and Kathleen Bruhn (with Emilio Zebadua), *Mexico: The Struggle for Democratic Development* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001), p. 11. The figure of eighth largest exporter counts the EU as one. "Mexico: Revolution Ends, Change Begins," *Economist*, Oct. 28, 2000, p. 3.

¹¹ "A Survey of Technology and Development," *Economist*, Nov. 10, 2001, p. 12.

viewed as “a model of economic reform worthy of emulation by other nations.”¹²

Despite its achievements, Mexico has seen an increase in the level of poverty, with per capita growth about one-third of that achieved under ISI up to 1980.¹³ After the financial crisis of 1994–95, 42 percent of the Mexican population was reported to be living below the poverty line,¹⁴ most in rural Mexico. Because nearly three-fourths of all Mexican households were considered at least somewhat impoverished in 1996, the expectation that NAFTA membership would reduce illegal migration to the United States (where wages are ten times higher) proved illusory. An estimated 60 percent of the economically active population continue to work in the informal sector, lacking the protection of social security, unemployment insurance, and other social safety provisions found in most industrialized countries.¹⁵

On the Human Development Index, which combines per-capita income, health, and adult literacy statistics, Mexico scores 78.6, as against 80.1 for Costa Rica, despite Mexico’s higher per-capita purchasing power.¹⁶ However, other indicators show the Mexican government’s failure to translate economic success into a higher standard of living. Mexico’s illiteracy rate remains about 13 percent, as against about 6 percent in such an impoverished country as Cuba.¹⁷ While Mexican education has improved in recent years, the poorest 10 percent of children receive only a few years of education under extremely inadequate conditions. Whereas Mexico and Poland had about the same per-capita purchasing power in 2000, only 21.2 percent of Mexico’s adult population had upper secondary education, against 54.3 percent in Poland. Further, Mexico was then spending 50 percent less than Poland on each primary school student.¹⁸ Mexico spends only 2.8 percent of its GDP on health, as against 4.2 percent in Poland, and its infant mortality rate is three times higher.¹⁹

Globalization may have increased income inequality in Mexico, which has one of the most unequal income distributions in the world. The top decile of the population now accounts for more than 40 percent of the nation’s income, as against only about 33 percent in 1984.²⁰ Globalization

¹² Thomas J. Kelly, “Neoliberal Reforms and Rural Poverty,” *Latin American Perspectives* (28, 3) 2001, p. 84.

¹³ Damian, p. 29; Enrique Dussel Peters, *Polarizing Mexico: The Impact of Liberalization Strategy* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2000), p. 77.

¹⁴ James M. Cypher, “Developing Disarticulation Within the Mexican Economy,” *Latin American Perspectives* (28, 3) 2001, p. 32.

¹⁵ Peters, *Polarizing Mexico*, p. 163.

¹⁶ Economist, *2001 Pocket World in Figures*, pp. 25–26.

¹⁷ Levy and Bruhn, p. 11.

¹⁸ OECD, *OECD in Figures: Statistics on Member Countries* (Paris: OECD, 2001), pp. 67, 68.

¹⁹ World Development Report, p. 287; *OECD Economic Surveys, Mexico* (Paris: OECD, 2000), p. 3.

²⁰ Cypher, pp. 29–30.

seems also to have intensified “territorial polarization” in Mexico: the states south of Mexico City are largely excluded from export activities. Summarizing the impact of the “neoliberal model of development” for Mexico, Paul Cooney concludes that, while it may be useful for the elite, “the benefits for the majority of Mexicans appear minimal if not nonexistent.”²¹

The Comparative Quality of Governance

The economic development literature provides various explanations—geographic, cultural, and sociological—of why some countries benefit far more than others from globalization.²² None satisfactorily explain why Mexico has performed so poorly in recent years.

In Mexico as in the United States, inequality is certainly associated with racial and cultural divisions. Mexico’s indigenous peoples make up about 60 percent of the extreme poor. This is particularly true in rural areas, where the typical pattern remains indigenous landless peasants working for white landholders (the *latifundios*), who are protected by private militias, soldiers, and police. One result of this was the January 1, 1994, Zapatista rebellion in Chiapas. However, no more than 10 percent of Mexicans speak primarily an Indian language, and Mexico is becoming increasingly homogenous.²³

The primary reason Mexico has not benefited as much as might be expected from globalization is much more likely the poor quality of its governance, and especially its public administration. Social scientists (particularly economists and political scientists) tend to ignore this, and economists, who promote structural adjustment, often minimize the role of governance in favor of liberalization, deregulation, privatization, and greater reliance on markets to set prices. Political scientists often seem more concerned with *who governs* than the *quality of governance* and with the *selection of policies* (so-called “rational choice”) than the *implementation of policies*.²⁴

Given the slight attention paid to governance in much of the social science literature on Mexico, one must turn to a variety of sources for data on this. Transparency International’s 2001 Corruption Perception Index puts Mexico at 3.7 (slightly higher than Egypt). Reports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are also useful. Mexico’s regulations are “complex and unclear” to citizens, and its civil society remains “thin and uneven.”²⁵

²¹ Cooney, p. 80.

²² See David S. Landes, *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations* (New York: Norton, 1999).

²³ World Bank Report No. 22187-ME, p. 6, Levy and Bruhn, pp. 23, 25.

²⁴ See Herbert H. Werlin, “Linking Public Administration to Comparative Politics,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* 33, 3 (2000), pp. 581–8; William Easterly, *The Elusive Quest for Growth* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2001), pp. 241–2.

²⁵ OECD, *Regulatory Reform in Mexico* (Paris: OECD, 1999), pp. 151–2; Levy and Bruhn, p. 73.

Mexico's freedom of the press is undermined by the fact that journalists, editors, and publishers are often given financial inducements by the government or criminal elements to exercise "self-censorship" and not attack the system.²⁶ Those who resist may well be murdered (as were more than thirty reporters during the late 1980s).

The October 2001 murder of Digna Ochoa, one of Mexico's most prominent human rights attorneys, raised concerns about the ability of President Vicente Fox's government to transform the political culture. In much of Mexico, law enforcement agents cannot be distinguished from the criminals. The payment of bribes is so common that it is difficult to determine if this practice results more from extortion or voluntary "gift-giving." Toward the end of the 1990s, the attorney general admitted that 80 percent of the federal police engaged in corruption; and despite President Fox's campaign against corruption, the most recent report of Transparency Mexico (the local arm of Transparency International) suggests that Mexico City residents have to pay bribes for almost a quarter of the government services they receive, with businesses particularly targeted.²⁷

Torture has been standard operating procedure in the Mexican legal system, reinforcing the profound lack of trust in the judiciary.²⁸ The lack of trust in the police and the courts—an estimated two-thirds of crime go unreported because citizens believe that officials are involved or the justice system is too corrupt to help them—accounts for the increasing tendency of citizens to resort to mob justice. In 1998 the government reported that 94 percent of all violent crime was not prosecuted or resolved.²⁹ Meanwhile, more than half of the 22,000 prisoners in Mexico City's jails are there for offenses so slight that human rights advocates (and, increasingly, city officials) say they should not have been jailed.³⁰ There are no jury trials, and in many cases the judge never even sees the defendant.

To reform it is going to require a complete overhaul of the justice system, including changing the nature of criminal investigations and judicial standards. During the 1990s, major efforts were begun to reform the judicial system; but there is little evidence thus far that the rule of law is making progress. In 2001, a UN special rapporteur on human rights in Mexico claimed that up to 7 out of 10 federal judges were corrupt.³¹ In October 2002, it was announced

²⁶ Morris, p. 54.

²⁷ Stephen D. Morris, *Corruption and Politics in Contemporary Mexico* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991), p. 52; Levy and Bruhn, p. 137; Kevin Sullivan, "For Many in Mexico, Bribes a Way of Life," *Washington Post*, Oct. 23, 2001.

²⁸ Tim Weiner, "Mexico's New Leader Vows to End Longstanding Impunity for Torture in Justice System," *New York Times*, Mar. 18, 2001.

²⁹ Levy and Bruhn, p. 17.

³⁰ Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan, "Disparate Justice Imprisons Mexico's Poor," *Washington Post*, July 6, 2002.

³¹ "Judicial Independence: The Politics of the Supreme Court in Mexico," *Journal of Latin American Studies* 32, 1, 2000, p. 733; *Economist*, June 15, 2002, p. 36.

that former New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has been retained to evaluate Mexico City's police force and recommend improvements.³²

The fact that an estimated 2.5 percent of Mexico's GNP and 8 percent of its export earnings are derived from the illegal drug trade presents another obstacle to reforming the system.³³ The increasing use of soldiers to prevent peasants from growing the raw material for this trade has become controversial in this regard. For example, while soldiers are frequently accused of human rights violations, they are tried in military courts where, despite President Fox's promises of reform, there have been no convictions since he came to power.³⁴

While Mexico has improved the quality of administration in recent years, it still remains very weak. In 1998, the OECD reported that "Mexico does not have a true civil service as this term is understood in other OECD countries, with the exception of a few Ministries," and that management and training were inadequate.³⁵ Observers of Mexican administration point to a variety of weaknesses. Few assessments are made either within or outside government of its performance, which facilitates the corrupt handling of contracts and inefficient performance. The ministries' practices are often opaque; and insofar as there are no instruments to force them to comply with regulations, there is also no effective oversight. Because about one third of officials are affected by the *sexenio* system (the change in government every six years), those who gain power often consider themselves entitled to the system's spoils. Consequently, meritocratic considerations are less important than loyalty, deference, and service provided. Corruption here "is less a sickly deviation from Weberian health, than the cartilage and collagen which holds a sprawling body politics together."³⁶

A Theory of Governance

While it may be true that the quality of governance is far worse in Mexico than in East Asia, it does not automatically follow that the benefits of globalization will thereby be less apparent. In other words, a relationship must be established between successful globalization and effective governance.

³² Traci Carl, "Giuliani is hired to aid Mexico City," AP, Oct. 11, 2002.

³³ Lévy and Bruhn, p. 222.

³⁴ *Economist*, June 29, 2002, p. 36. Also see Tim Weiner and Ginger Thompson, "Harsh Spotlight Shines on Mexico's Army," *New York Times*, July 9, 2002.

³⁵ *Decentralization and Local Infrastructure in Mexico: A New Public Policy for Development* (Paris: OECD, 1998), p. 113.

³⁶ W. A. Cornelius and A. L. Craig, *The Mexican System in Transition* (San Diego, Calif.: University of California Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, 1991). Quotation from Alan Knight, "Corruption in Twentieth Century Mexico" in *Political Corruption in Europe and Latin America*, edited by Walter Little and Eduardo Posada-Carbo (London and New York: Macmillan Press and St. Martin's Press, 1996), p. 231.

We need a theory of governance that can do this. As it is, the three prevailing theories of governance or comparative administration (organizational, cultural, and structural-functional) are inadequate, confusing, and contradictory.³⁷ A unified theory of governance is needed that would not only reduce confusion in public administration, but also link comparative administration to comparative politics and development studies. I propose the Political Elasticity (PE) theory³⁸ to link globalization and governance. Briefly summarized, its five propositions are as follows:

(1) The more that governments can integrate and alternate soft forms of political power (linking incentives to persuasion) with hard forms of political power (including disincentives and coercion), the more effective they will be.

(2) As leaders integrate and alternate soft and hard forms of power, their political power takes on “rubber band” and “balloon” characteristics, allowing them both to decentralize or delegate power without losing control and to reliably expand their influence, thereby affecting the behavior of wider circles of citizens, participants, and subordinates.

(3) Political elasticity depends partly on the selection of appropriate political hardware (including “objective” forms of organization, regulation, procedure, and technology) but mostly on the development of political software (i.e., policies and practices that foster respectful relations between leaders and followers).

(4) The effectiveness of political software is directly proportional to the government’s success in establishing acceptable goals, hiring qualified personnel, encouraging training, delegating responsibility, stimulating motivation and competition, improving morale, expanding two-way flows of communication, promoting legitimacy, maintaining supervision, cultivating contractors, protecting independent spheres of authority, and developing conflict resolution procedures. Inasmuch as a government fails to pay attention to any of these commonsensical requisites, its efforts to reform both micro- and macro-administration are going to be problematic. On the other hand, improvements can take various incremental forms.

(5) Enhancing political software requires balancing the two forms of struggle (for competitive advantage and for consensus) suggested by the subordinate meanings of politics used in Sheldon S. Wolin’s 1960 book, *Politics and Vision*.³⁹ Measures taken to increase advantage may be considered “primary politics” and measures taken to build consensus may be considered “secondary politics.”

³⁷ See Ferrel Heady, *Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 2001).

³⁸ Herbert H. Werlin, *The Mysteries of Development: Studies Using Political Elasticity Theory* (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1998 and 2001).

³⁹ *Politics and Vision Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1960).

Mexico is a politically inelastic country inasmuch as there is very little effective delegation of responsibility to state and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and state-owned or semi-independent enterprises. While elections regularly take place, there is seldom enough consensus-building (what I call “secondary democracy”) to make them meaningful. Moreover, the corruption that exists is of a “secondary” nature insofar as governance is too weak to keep it under control. In this regard, I make a distinction between primary corruption (ordinary manifestations of greed) and secondary corruption (an inability or unwillingness to reduce or deal with it). Consequently, corruption in Mexico has become pervasive, essential, and destigmatized. As long as this is so, political software will be so weak as to prevent political power from taking on the “rubber band” and “balloon” characteristics essential for economic development.

Political Inelasticity in Mexico

Under the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which prevailed for most of the twentieth century, Mexico appeared to be highly centralized. “Leader-follower” groups (*camarillas*) formed which, whose fortunes depended on their ability to pacify interest groups and minimize public dissension.⁴⁰ So long as governors did what they were expected to do (take money from business groups in return for contracts, share the graft, and use part of it to guarantee election victories for PRI), they were generally left alone. However, governors were always subject to direct central government intervention and presidential fiat, without much protection from the usually passive legislature and judiciary.

Political centralization was reinforced by distrust of the states stemming from various provisions of the Constitution and the historical process of consolidation of national authority. While states collected taxes for the federal government as well as on their own behalf, they could keep very little for their own use. States and municipalities therefore had almost no financial autonomy. Local governments were forced to rely upon earmarked transfers, which were subject to being micromanaged by federal agencies, thereby limiting the local government’s ability to respond to taxpayer preferences.⁴¹

Despite the centralized nature of the Mexican political system, presidents often had little control over what went on at the state and local

⁴⁰ Peter Ward, *Welfare Politics in Mexico Papering Over The Cracks* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1986), pp. 35–7.

⁴¹ Thomas Courchene and Alberto Diaz-Cayeros, “Transfers and the Nature of the Mexican Federation,” and Enrique C. Mendoza and Jorge Martinez-Vazquez, “Assignment of Spending Responsibilities and Service Delivery,” in Marcelo M. Giugale and Steven B. Webb, eds., *Achievements and Challenges of Fiscal Decentralization: Lessons from Mexico* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2000).

levels. During the mid-1990s, for example, there was a growing “feudalization” of the PRI, allowing powerful power brokers to govern their states as they saw fit.⁴² Resources were transferred, on the one hand, in a rigid, formal way, and, on the other hand, on the basis of informal and uncertain arrangements.⁴³ This meant that local governments remained confused about what might be available and were uncontrolled in their handling of funds. They could collect during the 1990s only about 5 percent of total revenues, as against about 30 percent in other OECD federal systems. Local governments frequently operated with a deficit and became highly indebted, without any standardized plan of accounting but with the expectation that the federal government would cover their debts, making political accountability minimal.⁴⁴ Moreover, most municipalities conducted elections every three years with a single-term limit, changing their entire staff in so doing, undermining efforts to increase the pay and qualifications of municipal officials. A 1995 study revealed that less than 40 percent of municipalities had specialized finance departments, computers, and regulations and manuals for expenditure planning and administration of property taxes.⁴⁵

Under PRI rule, political power in Mexico lacked not only “rubber band,” but also “balloon” characteristics, inasmuch as the government could not compel its citizenry to cooperate in collecting taxes, obeying laws, or in other ways. Few Mexicans got upset at reports that businesses generally failed to pay local taxes, or when \$45 million could not be accounted for during the term of one of Mexico City’s mayors.⁴⁶ More important was the inadequate quality of services received. Only 44.6 percent of towns provided effective sewerage services, and only about 40 percent provided piped drinking water to 75 percent or more of the population.⁴⁷ Water usage was generally unmetered, which caused high consumer waste; and the water provided was of dubious quality.

Environmental protection cannot be expected when inspectors are bribed to ignore regulations and judges generally undermine the inspectors as well as the regulations. Almost all factories disregard air pollution laws, and some 30 percent of municipal solid waste is disposed of improperly. Hazardous waste is poorly accounted for, and the expansion of the *maquiladoras* has increased environmental damage and risks to workers’

⁴² Denise Dresser, “Post-NAFTA Politics in Mexico,” in Carol Wise, ed., *The Post-NAFTA Political Economy: Mexico and the Western Hemisphere* (University Park, Pa: Penn State Press, 1998), p. 226.

⁴³ Marcelo Giugale, et al., “Overview,” in Giugale and Webb, pp. 16, 20.

⁴⁴ OECD, *Economic Survey, Mexico* (Paris: OECD, 1999), p. 100; OECD, *Decentralization and Local Infrastructure in Mexico* (Paris: OECD, 1998), p. 98.

⁴⁵ Mendoza and Martinez-Vazquez, “Assignment of Spending Responsibilities and Service Delivery,” pp. 169–70.

⁴⁶ Sullivan and Jordan, “Disparate Justice.”

⁴⁷ OECD, *Decentralization*, p. 50; Mendoza and Martinez-Vazquez, pp. 164–5.

health and safety.⁴⁸ Construction work contracts in the health care sector are given out by the central authorities for patronage purposes and as such can be monitored by neither local governments nor national ministries, which are unable or unwilling to supervise construction projects around the country.

At the national level, under PRI rule Mexico was able to collect only 11 percent of GDP (as against two to three times that amount in most industrialized countries).⁴⁹ Consequently, it was able to spend only 20 percent of GDP for the general government, compared with an OECD average of some 45 percent.⁵⁰ Mexico therefore lacked the funds either to improve living conditions or to maintain infrastructure. In 1997, about 60 percent of Mexican roads were unpaved.⁵¹ Dams and major networks were neglected, causing leaks, a loss of water for consumption and irrigation, and inadequate cost-recovery.⁵²

As noted earlier, the incidence of rural poverty in Mexico is much higher than in urban areas, despite the fact that agricultural exports to the United States grew by about 80 percent during the first six years following NAFTA. The smaller producers (particularly those within the so-called *ejido* sector) have been adversely affected, with agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports actually declining during the 1990s. Small farmers—particularly the indigenous population—have been hampered by limited education and extension assistance, remoteness, uncertain property rights and legal protection, unproductive soils, poor infrastructure, inadequate irrigation systems, land degradation and pollution, inefficient agricultural markets, problematic access to credit and storage facilities, and lack of confidence in the banking system. While reforms have been continually attempted or promised, rural citizens have little faith in them. For these and other reasons, farmers undertaking horticulture get no more than 35–45 percent of the retail price of their products, about half of that realized by farmers in most Central American countries.⁵³

Mexico's businesses have also been undermined by political inelasticity. Most developed countries carefully link higher education, assistance to research institutions, and the encouragement of companies to take advantage of export opportunity. Mexico is far behind other advanced countries in this regard, spending only 1.5 percent of its GDP on higher

⁴⁸ Levy and Bruhn, p. 18; Cooney, pp. 75, 76.

⁴⁹ Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan, "Mexico's Fox Seeks Tax System Overhaul." *The Washington Post*, April 3, 2001. In 1999, the government deducted from employees (in income taxes and social security contributions, only 7.3% of average pay, as against 18.5% in Spain and 30% in the U.S. *Economist*, Oct. 27, 2001, p. 11.

⁵⁰ See OECD Economic Surveys 1999–2000, *Mexico*, Section III.

⁵¹ See *World Fact Book* 2001 website. *The Economist*, Oct. 28, 2000, points out in its "Survey, Mexico" that, because of cronyism, Mexico has highways with wildly varying tolls, including some of the highest in the world, thereby pricing them out of reach.

⁵² OECD, *Decentralization*, p. 53.

⁵³ Kelly, p. 21; World Bank Report No. 22187, p. 8.

education, software development, and technological research (R&D activities), as against an average OECD level of 4 percent.⁵⁴ Mexican universities now enroll about 20 percent of eligible youth, but their programs are not linked to business needs or opportunities. Mexico is far behind South Korea and comparable countries in terms of researchers per 10,000 people in the labor force and scientific publications per 100,000. Moreover, unlike other industrial nations, where on average the private sector undertakes more than 40 percent of national outlays for R&D, in Mexico, that sector provides only about 17 percent of the total. Because domestic financing of business tends to be expensive and difficult to obtain, the vast majority of Mexican firms seek financing in foreign-currency-denominated loans, causing a recurring pattern of stop-and-go cycles based upon the strength of the peso and the ability to handle private-sector debt.⁵⁵

For all these reasons, Mexico has actually been undergoing deindustrialization despite rising manufacturing volume. Non-*maquiladora* manufacturing has particularly suffered, with the number of workers in this sector in 2000 measuring below employment levels reached in 1981. While, as noted earlier, the *maquiladora* sector has greatly increased its output in recent years, it employed only about 6 percent of Mexicans in 2000. This sector has only superficially affected the economy, since transnational corporations must import most of their parts because they are not available domestically and cannot overcome the technological and organizational shortcomings of national firms.⁵⁶

Conclusion: Assisting Mexico

Robert Pastor of Emory University, a leading expert on the North American community, has advocated providing levels of assistance to Mexico similar to those the EU provides its poorest members (from 2–4 percent of their GDP on an annual basis). In regard to infrastructure alone, the World Bank estimates that Mexico needs \$20 billion a year over a ten-year period.⁵⁷

Unfortunately, foreign aid by itself does not do much good. As noted by William Easterly, a senior World Bank official, despite more than a trillion dollars of foreign aid (in 1985 dollars) given by Western countries between 1950 and 1995, only 17 of 88 countries seem to have clearly benefited from it.⁵⁸ Even high levels of foreign aid may be useless or counterproductive, and

⁵⁴ OECD, *Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard: Towards a Knowledge-Based Economy* (Paris: OECD, 2001), p. 15.

⁵⁵ Levy and Bruhn, pp. 14, 144; World Bank, Report No. 22797-ME, pp. 16–7; Cypher, pp. 19–20.

⁵⁶ Cypher, p. 20; “Mexico Survey,” *Economist*, Oct. 28, 2000; Peters, *Polarizing Mexico*, p. 198.

⁵⁷ Pastor, “Bush’s North American Agenda”; Mike Allen, “Bush Proposes New Aid to Mexico,” *Washington Post*, Mar. 20, 2002.

⁵⁸ Easterly, *The Elusive Quest for Growth*, pp. 33, 37.

Mexico is a classic example. Many projects, such as PRONASOL under President Salinas and PROGRESSA under President Zedillo, became politicized and overly dependent on the president's leadership and will.⁵⁹ World Bank's experience in Mexico underlines that simply giving foreign aid to Mexico without requiring significant reform would be useless. During the 1970s and early 1980s, World Bank staff tried to point out that their institution was lending more to Mexico than was consistent with its absorptive capacity, but they were "undercut by management's tendency to overrule them on appeal by the Mexicans."⁶⁰ While the Bank's projects there during the 1990s had relatively positive results, they had mixed or unsatisfactory results in water supply and sanitation, agriculture, and environmental issues.⁶¹

A high level of foreign assistance to Mexico could help if it were carefully linked on a step-by-step basis (with public annual progress reports) to improvements in governance, including the professionalization of the civil service, the reform of the local police, and the improvement of the judiciary. Assistance might be in the form of grants-in-aid from the World Bank, evaluated by the Mexican branch of Transparency International, which is already monitoring the comptroller's office and scrutinizing the handling of large contracts. The experience of the Peruvian Sunat project (improving tax collecting) during the 1990s suggests the importance of requiring the country itself to show a real willingness to reform before providing assistance: identifying needed positions, requiring examinations for prospective staff, and providing salaries comparable to those in the private sector. If this were to happen in each of Mexico's ministries and departments (with penalties for nonperformance), remarkable socio-economic progress could rapidly result.

The coming to power of Vicente Fox, leader of an opposition party, in summer 2000 and the rise of real competitive politics gives hope to Mexicans that meaningful reform is possible, but there remain many who would undermine the rule of law.⁶² Because Fox faces great internal opposition, he might welcome the sort of outside pressure advocated here as political leverage. Such pressure may have been responsible for Mexico's newly-adopted freedom-of-information law.⁶³ However, as David Landes points out, the lesson of history is that "the most successful cures for poverty come from within."⁶⁴

⁵⁹ Peters, *Polarizing Mexico*, pp. 150–2.

⁶⁰ World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, *OED Study of Bank/Mexico Relations, 1948–1992* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1994), p. xxxviii.

⁶¹ World Bank OED, *Mexico Country Assistance Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2001).

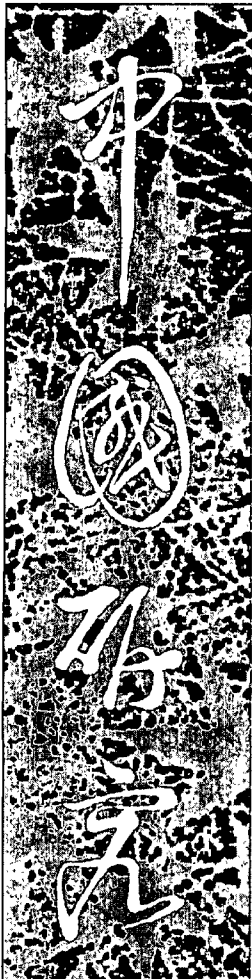
⁶² Easterly, pp. 290–1; Levy and Bruhn, p. 176.

⁶³ Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan, "After Years of Secrecy, Mexico Adopts Freedom of Information Law," *Washington Post*, May 1, 2002.

⁶⁴ Landes, *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations*, p. 523.

When foreign aid (including debt forgiveness) carries no responsibilities, it tends to be quickly wasted. Political Elasticity theory suggests both the directions in which Mexico must move to improve its political software and the key requirements for ensuring Mexico's progress: a combination of enlightened leadership and consensus-building (secondary democracy). The Mexican elite must take up the challenge because, without better governance, globalization will remain a disappointment, rather than a panacea leaving our great expectations unfulfilled.





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The community: master or client? — a review of the literature

HERBERT WERLIN

INTRODUCTION

In the field of development administration, there has been a spate of books and articles in recent years proclaiming the importance of community control or management, popular participation, and 'people-centered' administration. David Korten, who has worked for the Ford Foundation, the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), may be currently considered the leading advocate of 'development from below'. In his recent articles and edited books (Korten and Alfonso, 1983; Korten, 1986), one finds a mixture of the following assertions:

1. State interventions have been largely counterproductive. 'Too often they have simply undermined existing local capacities, created burdens on the national treasury, and exacerbated inequities by transferring resources and power from local to national elites while doing little to increase productivity.' (Korten, 1986a: p. 1.)
2. The inefficiency of central governments. 'Centralized bureaucracies, which function according to standardized rules, have little capacity to respond to the special needs and preferences through which such adaptation might be achieved.' (Korten, 1986a: p. 4.)
3. The mobilization of local resources. 'When people at the local level are committed to an idea, they can often mobilize an astonishing variety of resources to realize it—from underutilized land and buildings, to skills, communication channels, and money.' (Korten, 1986a: p. 4.)
4. The enhancement of power. 'By building a strengthened base of social capacity for productive action, the social energy potential of the larger sociosystem is thereby increased as well. There is no evident limit to the power that may be generated through this process.' (Korten, 1986a: p. 7.)
5. The perpetuation of dependency and powerlessness by public bureaucracies. 'Ultimately only the poor can define their own aspirations and negotiate their adjustment to the possible.' (Soedjamoko, 1986: p.23.)
6. The self-taught nature of the social learning process. 'Social learning cannot be

Herbert Werlin is an independent consultant concerned with Third World urban and administrative problems. He is also an adjunct professor at several Washington, D.C. universities, including the University of Southern California's Washington Public Affairs Institute and Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. From 1977-83 he was editor of a World Bank newsletter, *The Urban Edge*. He is currently writing a book on development administration.

mandated by the pre-emptive action of central political authority. Nor can it be programmed by bureaucratic procedures. It is a product of people, acting individually and in voluntary association with others, guided by their individual critical consciousness and recognizing no organizational boundaries.' (Korten, 1986b: p. 325.)

7. The responsiveness of people to local leadership rather than to the government. 'In the Philippines it has generally been the case that the more effective efforts at mobilizing poor communities have been carried out by private groups which have organized the people to force the government to be responsive to their needs.' (Alfonso, 1983: p.52.)
8. The people know best. 'All the lessons we are learning stem from this basic concept of responsiveness, this conviction that the people whose lives will be directly affected by development efforts know best what they need and want and how to do it.' (Ickis, 1983: p. 57.)
9. Cooperation through motivation rather than command. 'Cooperation must be gained through desire rather than command.' (Tanco, 1983: p. 57.)

To summarize, Korten and his associates see 'development from below' as being a 'people-centered process', within which decentralization and participatory modes of operation are emphasized, as against bureaucratic forms of management (Korten, 1986c). They have a benevolent view of communities, and see bureaucracies as being rigid and unresponsive. 'The result has been a loss of legitimacy and a growing demand for a restructuring to make government less intrusive, less expensive, and more locally accountable.' (Korten, 1986c: p. 235)

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

As we turn away from these generalizations towards empirical studies of development administration, a different picture emerges. Instead of an almost mythical image of the benign, united, knowledgeable community that is exploited and undermined by the bureaucracy, we often see the poverty of poor communities resulting from their ignorance, disunity, ethnocentricity, authoritarianism, corruption, and ineptitude. Oddly enough, a sceptical view of 'people-centered development' can be found in the same books that are most supportive of it.

In a typical Thai urban community, according to Krannick (1986), local residents carelessly litter the streets and sidewalks and dump rubbish in open areas. Litter bins, even when conveniently placed throughout the town, are either unused or are stolen or vandalized. Because municipal ordinances prohibiting littering and illegal rubbish dumping are ignored by most people, the open drainage systems become clogged, resulting in flooding problems.

In a number of Bangladeshi villages near the Indian border, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) found patterns of violence, lawlessness, interethnic rivalry, oppressive exploitation, and networks of corruption (BRAC, 1986). 'Time after time we found the landless people with whom we were working caught up helplessly in the mesh of this invisible network, only partially understanding it, and feeling powerless in dealing with it.' (BRAC, 1986: p. 136.)

In villages in Rajasthan, India, Gupta (1986: p. 56) concludes that at subsistence levels or below, the rule of survival is 'dog eat dog'. This situation is maintained by

exploitative subgroups, in collusion with outside elites, preventing oppressed groups from organizing themselves. Because their radius of trust is extremely small and their capabilities so limited, oppressed groups are seldom willing to take sufficient risks to break their bonds of captivity (Gupta, 1986: pp. 49–51).

In India, Anil Bhatt (1986) points out, the government has been pushing democratic decision-making (the system of Panchayati Raj) since the late 1950s. However, he goes on to note that, except for a few states, 'the system of democratic decentralization for rural development was marked by ineffectiveness and delays, injustices and irregularities, waste and corruption' (Bhatt, 1986: p. 104). Consequently, the powers and functions originally devolved to rural government bodies were withdrawn, leaving the intended beneficiaries even more bewildered and confused.

SOURCES OF CONFUSION

The deeper we get into the community management literature, the more confusing it becomes. Justin Maeda, director of Tanzania's Institute for Development Studies and a senior adviser to ex-president Nyerere, presents Nyerere's policy of African socialism (*ujamaa*) as an example of 'popular participation in decision-making' (Maeda, 1983: p. 137). Under this policy, over 95 per cent of the country's total rural population was 'villagized by early 1977', as against 15 per cent at the end of 1973.

Frances Korten sees the *ujamaa* programme described by Maeda as an effort 'to decentralize government planning, thus bringing program development closer to the people' (Korten, 1983: p. 183). This observation may stem from a confusion of 'autonomous participation' with 'mobilized participation'. While both forms exist in every political system, 'the motivations of the two are clearly different and, in some respects, their behavior may be different' (Huntington and Nelson, 1976: p. 10). Maeda recognizes 'the paradox facing a national leadership which tries simultaneously to mobilize the masses of the people, yet seeks to be fundamentally responsive to the desires and aspirations of those being mobilized' (Maeda, 1983: p. 145).

The truth is that to see *ujamaa* as an example of 'popular participation' is as perverse as to describe elections in the Soviet Union as 'proletarian democracy'. More realistic is Goran Hyden, a professor of political science at the University of Dar es Salaam from 1971 to 1977, who points out in regard to Nyerere's policies in Tanzania: 'to be sure, people were often consulted by government and party officials, but the decisions about priorities and the design of programmes remained the prerogative of the officials' (Hyden, 1983: p. 93). In fact, popular resistance to *ujamaa* is partly responsible for reduced per capita food production in Tanzania, amounting to an estimated 12 per cent during the 1970s, despite more than US \$2 billion in foreign assistance (Salmen, 1987: pp. 87–8).

Perhaps a more serious source of confusion are the two conflicting theories of popular participation in project management pointed out by Louise White (1987: p. 177): one seeing local groups as clients; the other, as masters of the bureaucracy. She cites in this regard a 1983 article by J. Ickes to the effect that 'it is essential to involve community members in shaping development programs' (quoted in White, 1987: p. 160), followed by an assertion from a 1985 article by T. Thomas that 'if an organization were changed to be truly people centered, it would no longer be a bureaucracy in the normal sense of the term' (quoted in White, 1987: 172).

These conflicting points of view go back to the bureaucracy/democracy dichotomy pointed out by Waldo (1980: pp. 81–98). The needs of democracy push us in one way, towards liberty and equality; the needs of bureaucracy in another, towards hierarchy, expertise, and efficiency. The values of the one seem to conflict with the values of the other.

ELASTICITY THEORY

In attempting to reconcile the literature of ‘community management’ with that of ‘scientific management’, I suggest using the theoretical framework of elastic administration (Werlin, 1988). This framework includes the following propositions:

1. Bureaucracy is more than a ‘large-scale, formal, complex, task-specialized, and goal-oriented organization’, as conceived by classical theory. It is a product of political power and depends upon the capacity of leaders to guide human behaviour for organizational objectives (micro-administration) or social objectives (macro-administration).
2. The more elastic an organization, the more political power can be delegated, decentralized, privatized, and deconcentrated without being lost.
3. In its elastic form, there are protected spheres of authority (e.g. the positions of judges, evaluators, auditors, and ombudsmen) without diminishing the ultimate responsibility of top political and administrative leaders for results.
4. Elastic political power ordinarily takes a ‘soft’ form, manifesting itself in motivation, incentives, encouragement, co-operation, advice, constructive criticism, assistance, influence, and persuasion but can, when necessary, take a ‘hard’ form, including coercion, discipline, punishment, threats, dismissal, demotion, and deprivation.
5. Elastic administration depends upon the legitimacy of laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines. They tend to be internalized, welcomed, and self-enforced. They often take the form of ‘agreed-upon’ objectives, allowing a variety of approaches to be used to attain these objectives. Thus, creativity is encouraged without undermining predictability, accountability, and enforceability.
6. Elasticity includes a two-way flow of communication. Communication may take the form of conflict and dissent, without diminishing the capacity of the system for interest aggregation and rule adjudication. Thus, centralization, hierarchical supervision, and managerial control are seen, not as oppressive, but as essential for guidance and coordination.

Using elasticity theory, the public may be seen as both master and client of the bureaucracy, as the source of ultimate authority and also subject to its authority. In the same way, we are both the boss of our doctor, inasmuch as we employ and pay him, as well as his patient. Insofar as we respect his expertise, we give him the authority to treat us—to guide us so that we will recover from our illness. If we challenge or undermine him, we reduce his capacity to treat us and damage our relationship with him. Yet the doctor must also treat us with respect because we can refuse to pay him, change doctors, sue him, or ignore his advice. Similarly, mutual respect is essential for a proper relationship between the community and its bureaucracy.

THE EXISTENCE OF INELASTICITY

The more underdeveloped a country is, the more likely the bureaucracy is to be corrupt, rigid, unresponsive, and inept. This leads to inelasticity, in which the public becomes neither the master nor the client of the bureaucracy. Examples of inelasticity are easy to find in the literature earlier cited.

In a typical Thai community, according to Krannick (1986), central government personnel perform many of the key functions. Consequently, the mayor cannot directly deal with most local problems. Since the municipality lacks authority to regulate land use and enforce housing codes, it cannot control much of what goes on: growing slum and squatter settlements, hawking and market problems, houses of prostitution, etc. 'hence, the police acquiesce to the slum conditions and shift responsibility by blaming the municipality for allowing these conditions to develop' (Krannick, 1986: p. 83).

In Venezuela, officials respond to the national agencies that control them and to high-level politicians rather than to the communities they are supposed to serve (Gomez and Myers, 1983). Thus, partisan objectives have priority; administrative instability prevails; agencies refuse to cooperate; and administration remains ineffective. Consequently, 'local leadership may be unable to mobilize and sustain popular commitment for any but small-scale entirely local activities of marginal consequence in improving services' (Gomez and Myers, 1983: p. 109).

In Indonesia, the poorer residents of urban communities (kampung) seldom participate in government initiated programmes or activities (Karamoy and Dias, 1986). Most of the staff are poorly trained and qualified, and overburdened with administrative work. Since the services provided are seldom designed to meet the needs of a specific kampung, they are often considered irrelevant by poorer groups and end up benefiting educated or wealthier groups. This explains the failure or inadequacy of so many well-intended programmes here.

While the causes of inelasticity are complex, the consequences are clear: as the bureaucracy ceases to serve the community, it cannot control it. So how do we develop a more elastic relationship between the two?

POSSIBILITIES FOR CHANGE

Those who emphasize community management see development as a 'bottom-up learning process' (Korten, 1983: p. 213). 'The top-down approach to development has been thoroughly discredited by hard experience', Soedjamoko insists (1986: p. 22).

Because development depends upon community control, it requires an empowerment process. This means, first of all, that resources must be locally controlled and, secondly, that this control must be 'broadly shared among the community's members' (Korten, 1986a: p. 3).

Under community control, the role of the bureaucracy is primarily to listen to the people. 'Too often, local bureaucrats, taking their cue from the national bureaucracy, have been averse to listening to ordinary citizens' (Soedjamoko, 1986: p. 23). This results, first of all, in misunderstanding community needs; secondly, in undermining popular participation and support; and, thirdly, in an incapacity to recognize and correct mistakes.

As we return to empirical studies, we see community development in a rather different light, as the result of outside intervention rather than of self-reliance. The more impoverished the community, Saikh Maqsood Ali (1986) reminds us, the more impediments there are to progress. 'Furthermore, spontaneous initiatives are likely to emerge on only a sporadic basis, particularly within a basically hostile political and administrative setting.' (Ali, 1986: p. 55..

The community control literature seems to underestimate the importance not only of outside intervention but also of leadership and organization in promoting development. While Soedjamoko, ex-president of the United Nations University, deprecates 'the top-down approach to development', he praises the work of the Self-Employment Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India: 'the joy, the sense of accomplishment, the feeling of empowerment that followed this experience was palpable, as I personally observed.' (Soedjamoko, 1986: p. 21.) However, the history of SEWA is certainly an example of 'top-down development'. It was organized in 1974 by the Women's Section of the Textile Labour Association (TLA) of the State of Gujarat to help self-employed women, most of them illiterate, desperately poor, and burdened by many children and deplorable living conditions (Sebstad, 1982). Under the dynamic leadership of Ela Bhatt, it became both the servant and master of these women.

SEWA started out as an intermediary between local banks and self-employed women, helping these women by providing safe custody of savings and funds loaned by banks; facilitating the paperwork and procedures required by banks; inculcating habits of thrift and knowledge of banking practices; providing guidance and technical help in production, storage, marketing, and financial management; and promoting business opportunities. SEWA has responded to the changing needs of its members in various ways. Because of the failure of the banks to understand and relate to low-income clients, SEWA began in 1976 to lend directly to members. SEWA's affiliation with the TLA ended when TLA's members (mostly employees of factories) became too fearful of competition from self-employed women. SEWA has persuaded the State of Gujarat's Labour Ministry to improve the wages and working conditions of labourers in Ahmedabad's cloth market. In 1978 SEWA formed an economic wing to initiate production units, run training courses, overcome production problems, upgrade the skills of members, and help women enter such nontraditional occupations as plumbing and carpentry. SEWA has also provided members with life insurance and maternity benefits, using governmental resources earmarked for the poor.

SEWA's success, however, is based on the control exercised by its organization as well as on the loyalty engendered by its political and economic activities. Loan applicants are carefully scrutinized with regard to their reputation in the community, their personal background, their business skills, and their capacity to repay. New applicants are frequently visited by a field worker, often unannounced, to determine the accuracy of answers given and any problems which affect their ability to repay loans. In cases of serious delays in repayment, field workers help borrowers identify their problems and overcome them. They are trained to deal with family and personal problems as well as with problems of production, storage, and marketing. Yet, if necessary, they can expel women from SEWA membership or deprive them of benefits.

FROM SUCCESSFUL MICRO- TO MACRO-ADMINISTRATION

The success of SEWA is one of micro-administration (at the small-scale or organ-

izational level) rather than one of macro-administration (public administration at the national level). There are many examples in the Third World of organizations assisting poor people at the micro-level or pilot project stage; far fewer of national programmes effectively helping the poor. This leaves us with the question: how do we move successfully in administration from the micro to the macro stage?

Samuel Paul, formerly director of the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad, India, and now an adviser to the World Bank, has made a very useful effort to generalize about the reasons for successful national development programmes in various parts of the Third World. Some of his conclusions are relevant here (Paul, 1986):

1. Strategic interventions are needed 'to energize public demand or response' (Paul, 1986: p. 17). Community participation is seen as following from, rather than leading to, development programmes. As demand is mobilized, it is essential to meet the emerging demand to maintain the programme's credibility.
2. Decentralization is not automatically provided; it has to be earned (Paul, 1986: pp. 21-2). While considerable autonomy may be enjoyed, programme leaders must bargain for it by promises of good performance and by encouraging widespread participation. Decentralization follows effective performance, as measured by formal and informal monitoring processes. 'The effectiveness of the monitoring process as a central device was undoubtedly due to the interest shown by the top management and its willingness to take corrective action speedily.' (Paul, 1986: p. 24.)
3. Both staff and beneficiaries are carefully motivated and trained (Paul, 1986: pp. 22-4). Training is developed and adapted for both implementors and beneficiaries to match requirements. This training is then reinforced by a mix of economic and non-economic incentives.

Paul's analysis, useful as it is, suffers from the lack of a coherent theoretical framework. This results in contradictions and confusion. While the need for hierarchical control is minimized (Paul, 1986: p. 20), he emphasizes the importance of strong leadership and supervision: 'Coping with and adapting to complex environments calls for stable, committed, and competent top leaders' (Paul, 1986: p. 27). Paul insists that leaders adapt structures, strategies, and goals to their environments; but instead of explaining how this might be done, he offers such unhelpful assertions as the following: 'Programme performance is facilitated when beneficiary participation, negotiation, and internal autonomy of implementors vary in proportion to the complexity of the programme and its environment' (Paul, 1986: p. 24).

IMPLICATIONS OF ELASTICITY THEORY

As a guide to community development, I suggest returning to the theoretical framework of elastic administration earlier presented. Under this framework, community control is seen as an objective to be aimed for, based upon control over the community. The following are some of the practical implications of this framework for community development:

1. A gradual expansion of elasticity. Opportunity must be taken to prepare

communities to accept increasing responsibility. This can take the form of training, motivation, assistance, and gradual delegation of responsibility with improved performance.

2. Developing a macromanagement capacity. As governments delegate responsibility to communities, they must improve their ability to supervise, evaluate, and provide constructive criticism.
3. Improving communication. Communication must be allowed to flow upward as well as downward. Governments must 'listen to the people' as well as 'talk to the people'.
4. Overcoming conflict. Judicial or arbitration procedures and reconciliation arrangements must be developed, with positions, such as ombudsmen, judges, arbitrators, and auditors, insulated and protected from political pressures while being held accountable for agreed-upon standards of honesty and fairness.
5. The enhancement of legitimacy. Laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines should be developed which are clear, credible, acceptable, and enforceable, with opportunities for revising and improving them encouraged. Anything which undermines legitimacy (for example, social or ethnic discrimination) must be avoided.
6. Maintaining control. Government must maintain the capacity to revoke delegation of authority, to recentralize, and to reassert control. However, this must be done in such a way as to minimize damage to the legitimacy of the system. Consequently, leaders must maximize their use of soft forms of political power and minimize hard forms. When hard forms of power are necessary, they must be carefully and responsibly exercised.

There are a number of examples of countries promoting community development in the ways here suggested. While these examples indicate possibilities of success, they also reveal the difficulties that have to be overcome.

In the Calcutta Metropolitan District, the World Bank has insisted that responsibility for handling completed components of its slum upgrading project be shifted from the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) to municipal bodies within West Bengal (Werlin, 1987). The objective is to revitalize the staff of these civic bodies by making them financially viable. Thus, municipalities have been given responsibility for implementing projects according to local priorities, with the CMDA retaining power to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate these projects. This power stems from a fiscal-linkage mechanism by which municipalities gain funds for new investments based on their ability to raise funds for the operation and maintenance of previous CMDA-sponsored investments. While this arrangement is to some extent working as anticipated, it may falter because of the region's economic, political, and administrative problems.

In Egypt, a USAID-supported Basic Village Service programme has worked very well, according to an evaluation team (Chetwynd and Samaan, 1984). The strategies used include: enlightenment of village leaders, selection by village councils of projects to be undertaken, training of villages in new technology, and matching of locally collected funds for agreed-upon activities. The village governments have responded positively to the opportunities presented, with good popular participation, improved roads, access to potable water, reduced morbidity, and more private sector activity. What remains to be seen is the extent to which progress achieved can be maintained

after the project's termination.

The South Korean government has sponsored the SAEMAUL UNDONG MOVEMENT (SUM) since 1971 (Park, Kim Yang, 1986a). It promotes community development activities through cooperation among residents, resident leaders, and local governments. Under SUM, neighborhood associations can play an important role in facilitating communication between residents and government, in fostering friendship among residents, in resolving local problems, and in fostering cooperative activities carried out by the people. However, there is still too much reliance upon government financial support and direction (Park, Kim and Yang, 1986b: pp. 67–8). As residents gain more authority to choose their own leaders, determine priorities among competing projects, and commit their resources towards selected projects, greater local involvement can be expected.

CONCLUSION

While the concepts of decentralization, development from below, freedom from bureaucratic constraints, respect for public opinion and local knowledge, participatory modes of operation, and learning by doing are very attractive, they are also inadequate and misleading. As here indicated, the more impoverished the community, the more it needs outside assistance. Thus, development from below requires development from above, using combinations of hard and soft political power, tight and loose bureaucratic controls, and forms of centralization and decentralization. Above all, without mutual respect among levels of government, there can be no community empowerment.

The theoretical framework of elastic administration is presented here to reconcile the literature of community management and scientific management. However, in practice, this is not easy to do. There is a vast gap, as Salmen points out, between 'the world of the project beneficiaries and that of the professionals—in and outside the country—whose job it is to design and execute development projects' (Salmen, 1987: p. 2).

A good example of what can be done to overcome this gap is the Managing Energy and Resource Efficient Cities (MERECE) project sponsored by USAID (Bendavid-Val, 1984). In this project, the contractor (the Office of Natural Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority) has sent a team leader to each of the cities chosen for a MERECE project to work with a task force formed of local leaders. After objectives and resources are identified, a matrix is developed, allowing task force members to see clearly the advantages, disadvantages and costs associated with the approaches that are considered. So far, the project has not only led to some highly successful projects but also generated a great deal of local support.

We end this essay with Soedjamoko's question: 'What incentives might motivate those in power to commit themselves to learning to share power?' (Soedjamoko, 1986: p. 25). The answer is clear: to expand their power, governments must share it. If they do not allow participation, they cannot expect co-operation. Even such an authoritarian government as the Chinese, Paul points out, has discovered the importance of inducing 'a substantial measure of autonomy at the local level' (Paul, 1986: p. 21). At the same time, communities must learn that, to gain power, they must earn it, as well as demand it, and then deserve to keep it. In other words, community control is an ideal

much to be desired; but the power sharing process, to be effective, is one of carefully 'pushing responsibility down' and, if necessary, 'pulling it back', rather than of gift-giving. Of course, the implementation of the power sharing process is difficult without a sophisticated and responsible bureaucracy—the sort that is rare in the Third World. The bureaucracy, according to Soedjamoko, has often failed because it is 'unable to respond to community needs and unwilling to rely on community skills and problem-solving capacities'. (Soedjamoko, 1986: p. 23).

Soedjamoko's frustration leads him to suggest 'that the bureaucratic approach to the poor will have to be replaced by . . . self-organized activity' (Soedjamoko, 1986: p. 23). While understandable, this suggestion is as naïve as one suggesting that industrialization be replaced by handicraft methods of production. Civilization (including its derivative, community development) always has been and still is 'intricately and intimately joined' to administration (Waldo, 1980: p. 1).

The call for a weakening of the bureaucracy stems from a misconception of its power in the Third World. The least developed countries are likely to have the most 'inelastic' bureaucracies, to use the term earlier introduced. For example, in Lima, Peru it requires 43 days of red tape and nearly US \$600 (more than the annual income of the average worker) to obtain a licence to open a small shop (Llosa, 1986). Consequently, most shops here are illegal. As the bureaucracy ceases to serve the people, it also ceases to control them. Yet even when people are forced into illegality by a corrupt and inept bureaucracy, they yearn for the protection and stimulation of a responsible and efficient administration. The solution for them is not less bureaucracy, but better bureaucracy. To be its master without being its client is to be neither; and vice versa.

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Never in High School

Scholarship to Honor Late Doctor Werlin



DR. JOSEPH WERLIN
UH Educator

A man who never attended high school will be honored Saturday by the dedication of a scholarship in his name at the University of Houston for his contributions to education.

The scholarship in sociology is named for the late Dr. Joseph Werlin, a teacher at UH for 30 years, a charter member of the UH faculty and founder of the university's International Study Center.

Dr. Werlin, despite his lack of a high school diploma, entered

Rice University by examination and earned his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

He died May 30, 1964. Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, who taught Dr. Werlin at Rice, will speak at the dedication at 2 p.m. in Auditorium II, New Liberal Arts Bldg.

The scholarship will be given annually by the university to one or more graduating seniors to help with their expenses toward advanced degrees in sociology.

Money for the fund is coming from donations. At present it will cover the cost of books and instructional materials for the recipients.

THE BELLAIRE TEXAN Wednesday, June 5, 1968

Late Dr. Werlin Will Be Honored At U. of H.

A University of Houston professor, the late Dr. Joseph Werlin, who devoted 30 years as a teacher at the University furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America and Europe will be honored at the University Saturday at 2 p.m., June 8. The Ceremonies are open to the public.

The program will dedicate the establishment of a memorial scholarship in sociology, and the presentation of a memorial plaque in his honor by his wife and children.

The main speaker for the event is Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, a professor of Dr. Werlin's when he was a student at Rice University. The ceremonies will be held at 2 p.m. in Auditorium II, Liberal Arts Building.

Other participants in the program will be Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the UH department of sociology and former student of Dr. Werlin; Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, Rabbi of the congregation to which the Werlin family belongs; Dr. Ray K. Daily, life-long friend of the Werlin family.



DR. WERLIN

Also, Congresswoman Lera Thomas, Jack Risher, Mrs. Elsa Roseborough, all former students of Dr. Werlin; Dr. Louis Kestenberg, longtime colleague at the University of Houston Silas Ragsdale, chairman of the Werlin Scholarship Fund Committee; and Dr. Winfred E. Garrison, colleague at the University of Houston.

Donating the plaque will be Mrs. Werlin and the three children, Dr. Herbert Werlin, assistant professor at the University of

Center, an educational program affiliated with the Universities of Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne, and Cuba.

Among the honors he received were the Bronze Medal from the Belgian Ministry of Education, the Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal from the Mexican government, and Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montmartre in Paris.

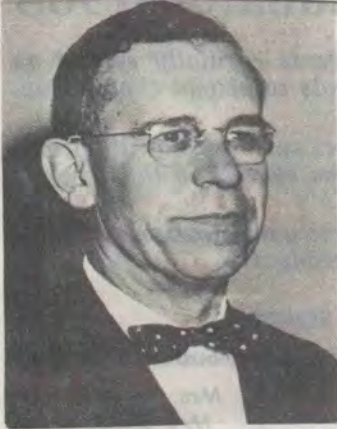
Dr. Werlin completed his undergraduate work at Rice University and his doctoral work at the University of Chicago. He also attended the University of Berlin and studied in Moscow.

The Memorial Scholarship Award named in Dr. Werlin's honor will be presented annually by the University to one or more graduating seniors for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in sociology.

Maryland on leave as a member of the United Nations staff; Mrs. Lawrence Zivin, wife of a Neurologist with the National Institute of Health; and Ernest Pyle Werlin, a graduate student at the University of Michigan and recent recipient of a Rotary International Scholarship for study at Oxford.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter member of the 1934 faculty of the University of Houston. In the early 1940's he founded and became director of the institution's International Study

The JEWISH HERALD-VOICE



**LATE DR. JOSEPH WERLIN
TO BE HONORED JUNE 8**

The late Dr. Joseph Werlin, who devoted 30 years as a teacher at the University of Houston furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America, and Europe, will be honored at the University Saturday, June 8, at 2:00 p.m. in Auditorium II, Liberal Arts Building. The ceremonies are open to the public.

The program will dedicate the establishment of a memorial scholarship in sociology, and

the presentation of a memorial plaque in his honor by his wife and children.

Main speaker for the event is Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, a professor of Dr. Werlin's when he was a student at Rıçe University. Other participants will be Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the U. H. department of sociology; Rabbi Robert I. Kahn; Dr. Ray K. Daily; Congresswoman Lera Thomas; Jack Risher; Mrs. Elsa Rosborough; Dr. Louis Kestenberg; Silas Ragsdale; and Dr. Winfred E. Garrison.

Donating the plaque will be Mrs. Werlin and the three children, Dr. Herbert Werlin, Mrs. Lawrence Zivin, and Ernest Pyle Werlin.

Dr. Werlin who died in 1964 was a charter member of the 1934 faculty of the U. of H. In 1940 he founded and became director of the institution's International Study Center. Among the honors he received were the Bronze Medal from the Belgian Ministry of Education, the Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal

from the Mexican government,

and Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montemarte in Paris.

The Memorial Scholarship Award named in Dr. Werlin's honor will be presented annually by the University to one or more graduating seniors' for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in sociology.

THE HOUSTON POST
THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1968

**UH Scholarship
Will Honor
Late Dr Werlin**

The University of Houston will honor a former faculty member at 2 PM June 8 with the dedication of a scholarship in sociology in Auditorium II of the Liberal Arts Building.

The scholarship will be named in honor of the late Dr Joseph Werlin who taught at the university for 30 years. He died on May 30, 1964.

The schooarship will be presented annually by the university to one or more graduating seniors who pursue advanced degres in sociology.

Dr Werlin founded and became director of the university's International Study Center, an educational program affiliated with the Universities of Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne and Cuba.

MAY 30, 1968



OFFICE OF INFORMATION

CULLEN BLVD. HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

TELEPHONE 748-6600 EXT. 248

24 May 1968

For Immediate Release

Late Dr. Joseph Werlin To Be Honored

A University of Houston professor, Dr. Joseph Werlin, who devoted 30 years as a teacher at the University of Houston furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America and Europe will be honored at the University Saturday, June 8.

The program will dedicate the establishment of a memorial scholarship in sociology, and the presentation of a memorial plaque in his honor by his wife and children.

The main speaker for the event is Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, a professor of Dr. Werlin's when he was a student at Rice University. The ceremonies will be held at 2 p.m. in Auditorium II, Liberal Arts Building.

Other participants in the program will be Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the UH department of sociology and former student of Dr. Werlin; Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, Rabbi of the church to which the Werlin family belongs; Dr. Ray K. Daily, life-long friend of the Werlin family;

Also, Congresswoman Lera Thomas, former student of Dr. Werlin; Jack Risher, former student of Dr. Werlin; Mrs. Elsa Rosborough, former student of Dr. Werlin; Dr. Louis Kestenberg, longtime colleague at the University of Houston; Silas Ragsdale, chairman of the Werlin Scholarship Fund Committee; and Dr. Winfred E. Garrison, colleague at the University of Houston.

Donating the plaque will be Mrs. Werlin and the three children, Dr. Herbert Werlin, assistant professor at the -more-

add one - Werlin

University of Maryland on leave as a member of the United Nations staff; Mrs. Lawrence Zivin, wife of a Neurologist with the National Institute of Health; and Ernest Pyle Werlin, a graduate student at the University of Michigan and recent recipient of a Rotary International Scholarship for study at Oxford.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter member of the 1934 faculty of the University of Houston. In the early 1940's he founded and became director of the institution's International Study Center, an educational program affiliated with the Universities of Mexico, Guatemala, the Sorbonne, and Cuba.

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Dr. Werlin completed his undergraduate work at Rice University and his doctoral work at the University of Chicago. He also attended the University of Berlin and studied in Moscow.

The Memorial Scholarship Award named in Dr. Werlin's honor will be presented annually by the University to one or more graduating seniors for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in sociology.

acta diurna



Volume 18, Number 36

May 30, 1968

June 8 Ceremonies Honor UH Professor

A University professor, Dr. Joseph Werlin, who devoted 30 years teaching here and furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America and Europe will be honored in ceremonies June 8 at 2 p.m. in Auditorium #2, Liberal Arts Building.

The program will dedicate the establishment of a memorial scholarship in sociology and the presentation of a memorial plaque in his honor by his wife and children.

Main speaker will be Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, a professor of Dr. Werlin's when Werlin was a student at Rice University. Other participants will be Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the department of sociology; Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, and Dr. Ray K. Daily.

Also, Congresswoman Lera Thomas; Jack Risher; Mrs. Elsa Rosborough; Dr. Louis Kestenberg; Silas Ragsdale, chairman of the Werlin Scholarship Fund Committee; and Dr. Winfred E. Garrison.

Dr. Werlin, who died May 30, 1964, was a charter member of the 1934 faculty of the University.

The Memorial Scholarship Award named in his honor will be presented annually by the University to one or more graduating seniors to defray expenses in pursuing an advanced degree in sociology.

Theta Sigma Phi



JULY 1968

*The professional organization for
women in journalism and communications*

Houston Professional Chapter
Houston, Texas

A DEDICATION CEREMONY

A reception was held on Saturday, June 8, to dedicate the establishment of the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in sociology. The ceremony was held at the University of Houston and Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff was the speaker. Theta Sigma Phi member Rosella Werlin and her family presented the memorial plaque, which is named for her late husband.

The Dedication
of the
Joseph S. Werlin
Memorial Scholarship and Plaque

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1968

THE HOUSTON WEST SIDE REPORTER



THE WERLINS

Late Dr. Joseph Werlin To Be Honored At University Saturday

A University of Houston professor, Dr. Joseph Werlin, who devoted 30 years as a teacher at the University of Houston furthering knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the United States, Latin America and Europe will be honored at the University Saturday, June 8.

The program will dedicate the establishment of a memorial scholarship in sociology, and the presentation of a memorial plaque in his honor by his wife and children.

The main speaker for the event is Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff, a professor of Dr. Werlin's when he was a student at Rice University. The ceremonies will be held at 2 p. m. in Auditorium II, New Liberal Arts Building.

Other participants in the program will be Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the UH department of sociology and former student of Dr. Werlin; Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, Rabbi of the church to which the Werlin family belongs; Dr. Ray K. Daily, life-long friend of the Werlin family;

Also, Congresswoman Lera Thomas, former student of Dr. Werlin; Jack Risher, former student of Dr. Werlin; Mrs. Elsa Rosborough, former student of Dr. Werlin; Dr. Louis Kestenberg, longtime colleague at the University of Houston; Silas Ragsdale, chairman of the Werlin Scholarship Fund Committee; and Dr. Winfred E. Garrison, colleague at the University of Houston.

Donating the plaque will be Mrs. Werlin and the three children, Dr. Herbert Werlin, assistant professor at the University of Maryland on leave as a member of the United Nations staff; Mrs. Lawrence Zivin, wife of a Neurologist with the National Institute of Health; and Ernest Pyle Werlin, a graduate student at the University of Michigan and recent recipient of a Rotary International Scholarship for study at Oxford.

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Dr. Werlin completed his undergraduate work at Rice University and his doctoral work at the University of Chicago. He also attended the University of Berlin and studied in Moscow.

The Memorial Scholarship Award named in Dr. Werlin's honor will be



MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN



DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

presented annually by the University to one or more graduating seniors for the purpose of defraying expenses in the pursuit of an advanced degree in sociology.



WERLIN CHILDREN HERE FOR PLAQUE UNVEILING

Dr. Herbert Werlin

Mrs. Lawrence Zivin

Ernest Pyle Werlin

Werlins' Academic Pursuits

The three brilliant progeny of the late University of Houston Professor Joseph S. Werlin were home for the unveiling of a plaque and the dedication of a scholarship in his honor.

All three — when the youngest, Ernest Pyle Werlin, goes to Oxford in the fall as a Rotary International Scholar — are Oxonians. First he will go to the University of Michigan for more graduate work. He has just earned his second Master's degree there.

Joella (Mrs. Lawrence) Zivin of Cleveland, wife of a neurologist, attended Lady Margaret Hall. Dr. Herbert Holland Werlin, the only American to receive the United Nations Adlai Stevenson Grant for 1968-69, will tour all of the U.N. headquarters posts and then return to his post at the University of Maryland. He attended Exeter College at Oxford.

Ernie, Herbert and Joella and her two youngsters, Adam, 5, and Joselyn, 3, have been guests of their mother, Mrs. Joseph (Rosella) Werlin.

(THE DEDICATION PROGRAM, ALMOST IN ITS ENTIRETY, WAS RECORDED
ON TAPE AT THE TIME OF THE CEREMONY. THIS WAS PLACED WITH THE
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT.)



The Department of Sociology and Anthropology

University of Houston

cordially invites you to meet with

family and friends of the late

DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

dedicating the establishment of the

DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

and the donation of a memorial plaque of

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin

by

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and Family

Speaker: Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff

Auditorium II
Liberal Arts Building
University of Houston

Saturday, June 8, 1968
2:00 P.M.

Plaque display and informal reception follows, in
Room 403—Liberal Arts Building—University of Houston

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

PROGRAM

Dedicating the Establishment of the
Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology
and the Donation of a Memorial Plaque of
Dr. Joseph S. Werlin
by Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, Family and Friends

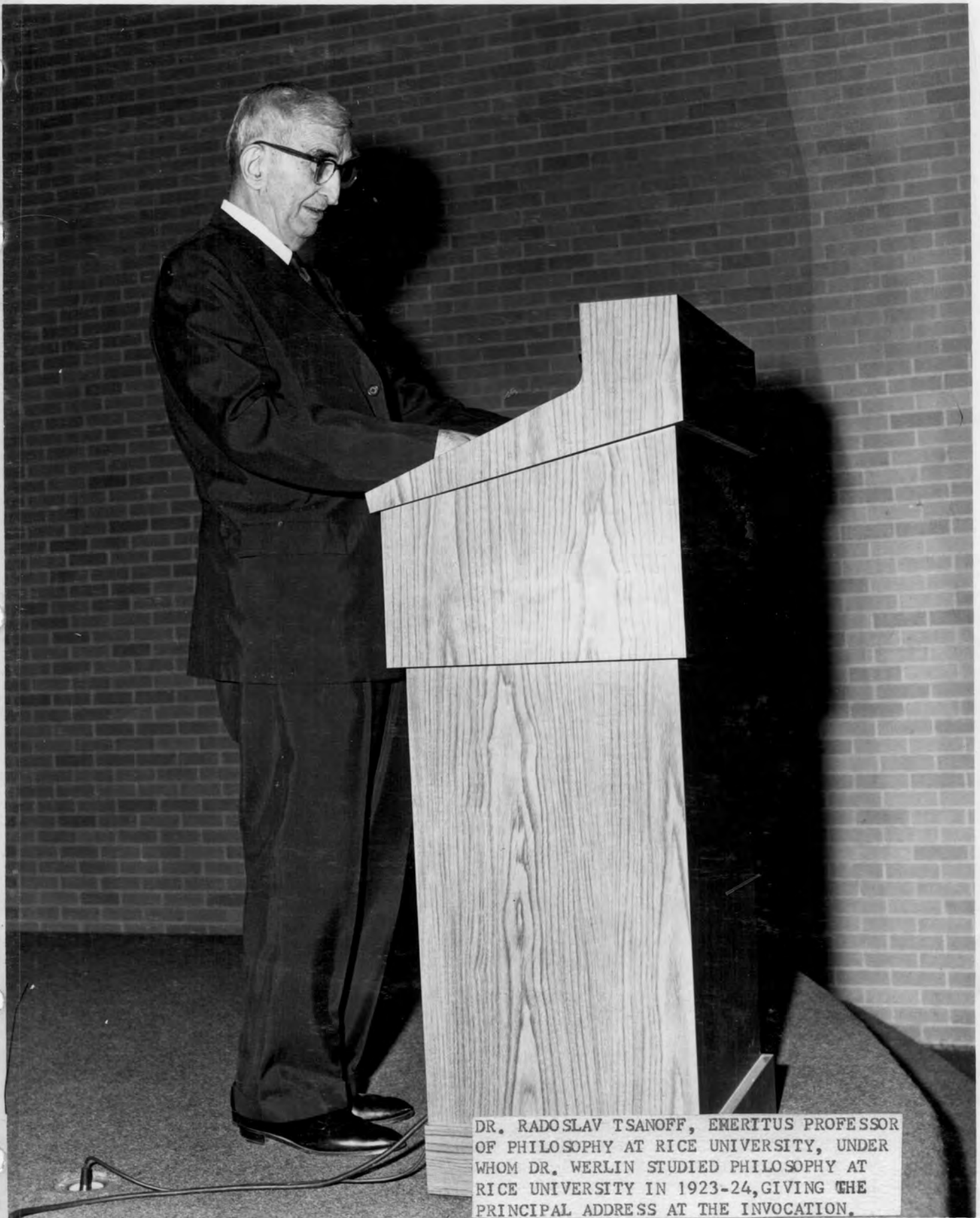
Master of Ceremonies	Dr. Everett D. Dyer
Invocation	Rabbi Robert I. Kahn
Life-long Friend	Dr. Ray K. Daily
Former Student	Congresswoman Lera Thomas
Former Student	Mr. Jack Risher
Former Student	Mrs. Elsa Rosborough
Colleague	Dr. Louis Kestenberg
Chairman, Scholarship Fund Committee	Mr. Silas B. Ragsdale
Speaker	Dr. Radoslav Tsanoff
Benediction	Dr. Winfred E. Garrison
Auditorium II	Saturday
Liberal Arts Building	June 8, 1968
University of Houston	2:00 P.M.

Reception and Memorial Book Signing Follows In
Rooms 402-403 Liberal Arts Building

INVOCATION BY

RABBI I. KAHN: (From Tape Recording made at Plaque Ceremonial)

Our God and Father, we are gathered to honor the memory of Joseph Werlin: a loving Family, Friends of long standing, Colleagues in the Sociology Department, other Representatives of this great University and other institutions of learning--have all come together to recall the might and the influence of his work. Be with us and bless us Father. May these memories prove comforting to those who cannot and would not forget this gentle husband, brother and father-- Joseph S. Werlin. May those who studied with him be reminded of his scholarship and of his deep devotion to truth. May the Plaque to be dedicated today be a lasting testimonial for the role he played in this institution of learning. May the scholarship established in his honor open the doors to knowledge and be of service for young people for generations to come. Our God and Our Father may the blessings in the hearts of each of us, may the memories in the hearts of each of us be as an inspiration to us, and through us, to all Thy children. Amen.



DR. RADOSLAV TSANOFF, EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT RICE UNIVERSITY, UNDER WHOM DR. WERLIN STUDIED PHILOSOPHY AT RICE UNIVERSITY IN 1923-24, GIVING THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AT THE INVOCATION.

RICE UNIVERSITY

Houston 1, Texas

HUMANITIES

307 Timber Terrace
Houston, Texas, 77024
April 11, 1968

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin
2340 Under wood
Houston, Texas, 77005

Dear Mrs. Werlin:-

I am sending you this word to confirm our telephone conversation, that I accept your very kind invitation to me, to speak briefly at the unveiling of the memorial plaque dedicated to Professor Werlin at the Sociology Building of the University of Houston on Saturday, June 8th, at 2 p.m.

I am also enclosing here a small contribution towards the Werlin Scholarship Fund.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Tsanoff
Radoslav A. Tsanoff

Professor Tsanoff who taught Philosophy to Professor Werlin at Rice University in 1926 more than 50 years ago and who served as key-note speaker at Memorial Plaque Dedication.

Original text is included

ORIGINAL TEXT OF DR. RADOSLAV TSANOFF

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO PROFESSOR JOSEPH S. WERLIN
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, JUNE 8, 1968.

I appreciate greatly this opportunity which has been given me to express my high esteem for the ability, personality, and career of Dr. Joseph Werlin, at this unveiling of the memorial plaque dedicated to him. ~~and~~ the establishment of the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Scholarship in Sociology. I believe that I owe this gracious invitation to the fact that I am one of Dr. Werlin's oldest surviving university professors. As you all know, hundreds and thousands of students pass through our classrooms in the course of the years, and naturally many of them remain only vague memories in our minds, if they are remembered at all. But across the span of forty or fifty years, some of them, and happily the most promising ones, impress their fine characteristics on our minds and remain clearly remembered individuals. Among their number, as I turn the pages of my recollections over more than half a century, Joseph Werlin has always held an outstanding place^{#TP#}. Very soon after he entered my class in the history of philosophy he caught my special attention, not only by the very high quality of his work, but also by the clear evidence of his genuine interest in it. He was not simply taking a course and earning an academic credit. He had philosophical views and problems of his own, and in his study of the history of ideas he seemed to be entering into discussions with the great minds of the past, studying and evaluating their answers to the questions which were engrossing his own mind. It is not very often that we get students of this sort, and before long Joseph Werlin and I came to know each other very well. I soon learned that, while his interests in philosophical studies ^{now} ~~was~~ earnest, they were also specialized. Some problems and theories were peripheral, as it were on the outskirts of his mind's range of personal involvement. Those parts of his work he simply learned, and he learned them very well. But whenever our ^s study of some great thinker considered ideas and problems of political, economi

#P# moral, that is to say, broadly social significance, his response to his work was stirred to active participation and flamed up. Along the radius of his personal reflection he moved towards the center and focus of interest, interest in practical human, social problems. I could see clearly that he was a developing social philosopher and sociologist/^{#P#}To this practical emphasis in his thinking he brought an active temper, neither passively submissive nor yet one of irresponsible self-coⁿfident originality, but critical and constructive. He was always eager to learn but steadily ~~relating~~ relating any new ideas to what he already knew. I could observe in him the progressive formation of a systematic mind. These qualities of his intelligence showed especially in his essays which he wrote in the course on the history of philosophy, in which he select^ed some great thinker or some problem or tendency of thought for more special study. As I stirred my memories recently I have recalled some discussions with him between classes, but also more leisurely around my office desk. I always welcomed those discussions with my students, because they were not only routine inquiries and explanations but also real explorations of ideas in which the older mind often received quite as much as he gave. University professors know that this sort of experience is not very common. In my teaching of more than fifty years I have been privileged to have a few students of that sort, and among them Joseph Werlin held a high rank.

The reports of Dr. Werlin's own university career, as a distinguished member of the University of Houston Faculty, showed how abundantly he fulfilled his early promise. Of that side of his life-work his colleagues on this campus and the multitudes of students who have gone forth from his classes can speak far more competently than I possibly can. Very notable also were the many tours abroad which he and Mrs. Werlin conducted annually. They led the passengers and their groups to direct intelligent contact with the life and thought of other nations and so contributed to better world understanding.

I can only repeat my opening remark, that I am very glad to have this opportunity to say that one of the treasured university memories of any professor is that of having had among his thousands of students a few such choice minds whom one did not simply instruct but with whom I could share ideas productively. Joseph Werlin and I did discuss fruitfully the human problems which engrossed us. I did not only teach him; from his own fresh approach to our ideas resulted shared growth in understanding. I feel sure that he also must have had this choice experience with some of his own students which makes university life really worth while. Therefore I salute your wisdom in dedicating today this memorial plaque in his honor, and the establishment of the Werlin Scholarship.

Memorials such as the one which is inaugurated today are of truly abiding value. Universities are surely among the most enduring institutions of mankind. They outlast changes and transformations of political and social structure. Across the span of long centuries they keep bright the light of productive intelligence. On a wall in Merton College, perhaps the oldest one in Oxford University, hangs the portrait of John Duns Scotus, the Subtle Doctor of medieval Scholasticism, who lectured^d there when Merton and Oxford were about as old, or should we rather say as young, as the University of Houston is now. Cross over to the University of Cambridge and you will find in the very small Christ Coll^e, above the high table in the dining hall, the portraits of its two most distinguished alumni, John Milton and Charles Darwin, as it were representing the humanities and the sciences. These two by themselves should suffice to seal forever the glory of a college or a university. ^A And turning from portraits to memorial plaques like ours here, I recall a visit to Balliol College in Oxford, whose high honor just one century ago must come to the minds of professors and students and visitors today as they read on the college memorial plaques the names of Benjamin Jowett and Edward Cairns^d, and especially the name of the moral^z and social philosopher Thomas Hill Green, whose teaching inspired the pioneer^h in the reform movement of social settlements and neighborhood centers, which has spread all over the world today.

These memorials not only honor the life work of great humane leaders. In honoring them thus through the ages men are doing honor to their own recognition of high worth, which is one of our choice virtues. And so it is that we, in our full consciousness of fellowmembership with ancient centers of learning throughout the world, express today our appreciation of a distinguished and productive mind by dedicating this memorial plaque to Professor Joseph Werlin. Long years, indeed centuries ^{hance}, University of Houston professors and students will read his name ^{on our walls.} ~~in this room.~~ In doing honor to past achievement in the ^e _^ field of social studies, may they be moved to renewed endeavors to productive activity in what has been called the Republic of Minds, the spiritual dynamic in the life of mankind.

June 8, 1968.

RADOSLAV A. TSANOFF



PROGRAM SPEAKER SILAS B. RAGSDALE, GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE WERLIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND. MR. RAGSDALE WAS A LIFELONG FRIEND OF THE WERLIN FAMILY, SERVING AS MANAGING EDITOR OF THE GALVESTON NEWS TRIBUNE AND PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN OF THE GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, UNDER WHICH AUSPICES MRS. WERLIN WORKED INTERMITTENTLY FROM 1926-1944 BOTH AS REPORTER AND FEATURE WRITER. MRS. RAGSDALE ALSO SPONSORED ERNEST PYLE WERLIN FOR THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP WHICH WAS AWARDED TO HIM FOR STUDY AT OXFORD FOR 1968-69.

1636 North Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77006

Because of my deep regard and high respect for scholarly Joe Werlin, and my love for members of his fine family, I felt honored when I was asked to serve on the Werlin Scholarship Fund Committee.

Mrs. Werlin, I am sure, will forgive my reference to our 40-year friendship which started when she worked as a reporter for the Galveston News-Tribune of which I was managing editor for a quarter of a century. The employer-employee relationship continued even after she and Joe married when at my invitation she returned twice weekly to Galveston to handle Chamber of Commerce publicity there.

So it was hardly out of line that when she conceived the Werlin Scholarship idea she asked me to assist. My contribution, however, has been scant--actually I was not needed (as Ralph Frede would testify) because all here know what a dynamo Roseila can--and usually does, turn on when she adopts a project.

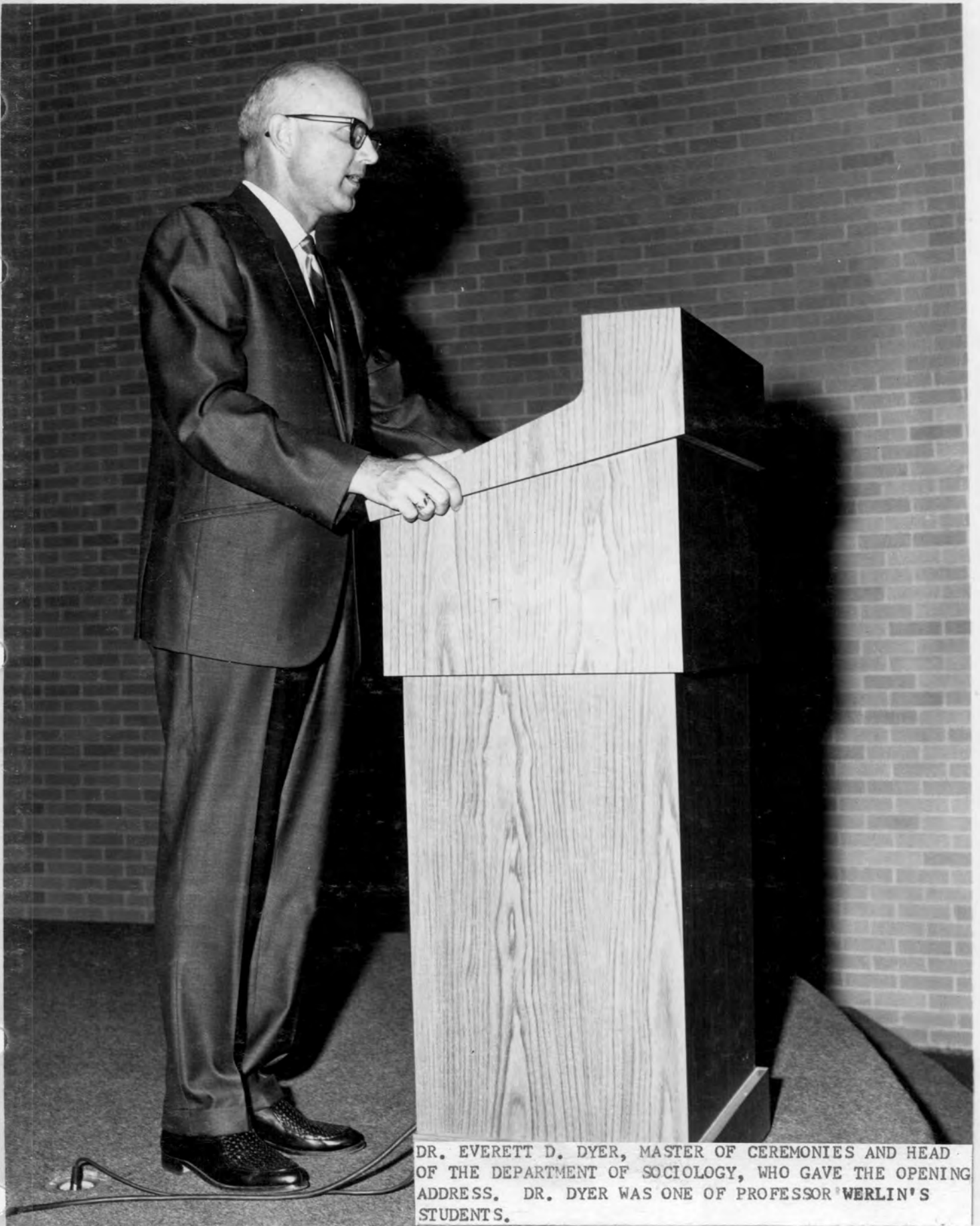
Dr. Werlin--Joe--as you know and have been told here this afternoon, was a member of the University of Houston faculty for more than 30 years. He dedicated his life to the area of sociology as well as the broad interests of international understanding with travels to Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and finally Europe on several occasions with carefully organized and skillfully executed student-teacher programs. In a quiet, scholarly manner Joe Werlin--particularly through the thousands of students who fanned out into all parts of the world--contributed much of value during his lifetime. And you can measure that by any yardstick you care to choose.

As a continuing memorial, the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology has been established. Its purpose is to help recipients in the pursuit of an advanced degree in sociology, preferably at the University of Houston. Already one such scholarship has been awarded to John Griffin. And another is to be awarded this afternoon to Miss Shirley Swiggum whom I would like to present at this time.

There have been received for this scholarship fund many gifts. And we on the committee are hopeful that many more will flow in. It is ever open, I would remind you, for both large and small contributions.

After this ceremony, ~~the~~ Joseph S. Werlin Golden Book can be seen and signed by friends in Room 403 of the Liberal Arts Building. And there, too, you may greet again members of the truly distinguished family of Joe Werlin.

ABR-
--Silas B. Ragsdale
June 8, 1968



DR. EVERETT D. DYER, MASTER OF CEREMONIES AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, WHO GAVE THE OPENING ADDRESS. DR. DYER WAS ONE OF PROFESSOR WERLIN'S STUDENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

CULLEN BOULEVARD

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Remarks by Dr. Everett D. Dyer, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, at the program dedicating the establishment of the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology, June 8, 1968.

Dr. Werlin was one of my first professors at the University of Houston, when I started as a freshman here in 1936. He stimulated my interest in the social sciences, and especially in sociology. With his encouragement I earned my B.A. degree in sociology in 1941. Following four years of military service, 1941-45, I returned to Texas and obtained an M.A. in sociology at the University of Texas in 1947. At Dr. Werlin's suggestion, I applied for and then received a position as Instructor in sociology at the University of Houston the same year. This was the beginning of many years of association with Dr. Werlin as a colleague.

Again with Dr. Werlin's encouragement, I obtained a leave of absence in 1950 to go to the University of Wisconsin for my Ph.D. in sociology. Upon completion of my graduate work at Wisconsin I again returned to the University of Houston, where in 1955 we established the first independent Department of Sociology at the University.

I think that Dr. Werlin would be proud today to know that what he started alone here has now grown to a full-fledged Department of Sociology and Anthropology with 12 faculty members, 300 majors, and over 1500 students.

Personally, I count it one of my real privileges to have been associated with Dr. Werlin and his family for three decades - as his student, colleague, and friend.

On behalf of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and the College of Arts and Sciences, I wish to thank Mrs. Werlin, her family and friends, for establishing the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology, for donating the memorial plaque of Dr. Werlin, and for the gift of Dr. Werlin's sociology book collection to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.



DR. RAY K. DAILY, LIFELONG FRIEND AND OPHTHALMOLOGIST, GIVING ADDRESS AT MEMORIAL DEDICATION.

Dr. RAY K. DAILY: (From Tape Recording made at Plaque Ceremonial)

To the Faculty, Family, and Friends of Dr. Werlin ... I knew Joe when he was just a boy. His father and his mother were neighbors of mine, and I was very impressed by the cultural atmosphere from which he came. I think when we see, as we did this morning, a very theatrical performance of a funeral*, I think Joe Werlin was one of the best roots which made Houston, and certainly this University great.

Joe was one of the early faculty members of the University of Houston. I knew him when he first came back to Houston to join the University. The University was in its very early stages of development at that time. And there was much the professors had to do then besides teaching to get the University started, which they didn't have to fulfill excepting, of course, on a purely voluntary basis. I recall telling Joe at that time there was something different in being a builder of an institution, just like it was interesting to watch Houston grow. Of course it was difficult, but it was much more exciting being a part of the making of this University as well as of this city than it would have been if he were coming into a large, built-up metropolis, like New York City or like an almost full-grown institution such as Columbia. Joe started with the University of Houston in its infancy just as his daddy had emigrated to Houston when it was a very small city. Joe performed all the duties that he could do to make this University grow. Joe was a builder and certainly because he lived here, Houston is a better place for it. And certainly the University is a better University than it would have been if he hadn't been here.

...

* (Dr. Daily was referring to the funeral of Senator Robert Kennedy who was killed by an assassin's bullet on June 6, 1968 and buried on June 8, 1968.)



PROGRAM SPEAKER MRS. LERA THOMAS, WIFE OF THE LATE UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN ALBERT THOMAS, WHO JOINED THE WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOUR ON ONE OF THEIR EUROPEAN PROGRAMS APPROXIMATELY 1954 WITH HER DAUGHTERS LERA AND ANN THOMAS.

CONGRESSWOMAN LERA THOMAS: (From Tape Recording made at Plaque Ceremonial)
(Wife of late Congressman Albert Thomas)

Dr. Dyer, other Faculty Members, Family, and Dearest Friends.

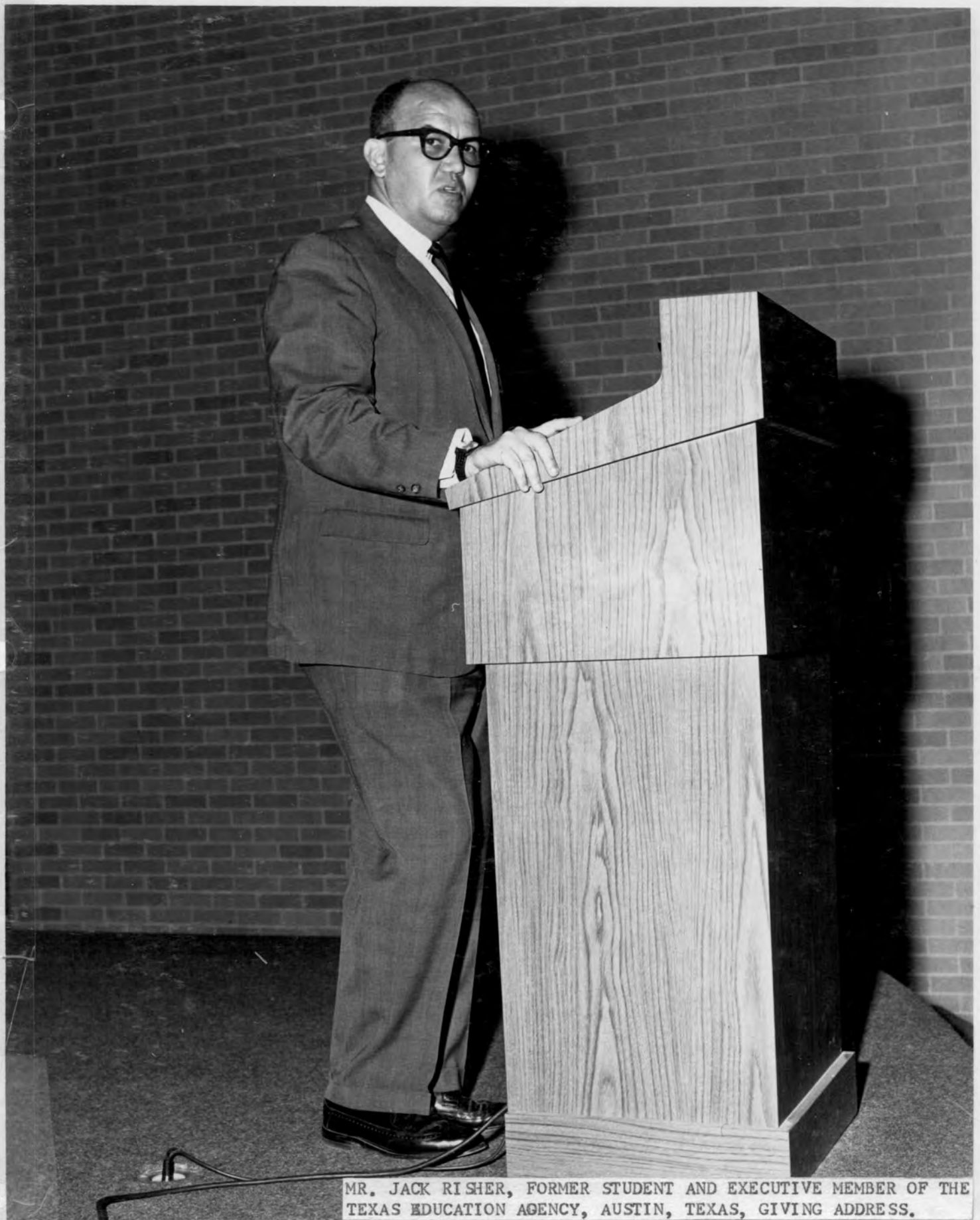
We have come today to pay tribute to a man whom we all recall as being one of the original members of this great University--Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

I am tremendously interested in this aspect of the early development of the University of Houston and certainly the University of Houston has grown far beyond our expectations--and so very quickly. And it is to such dedicated men that we are proud to acknowledge our appreciation. Certainly I could not overlook Dr. Werlin in connection with all the fine things he has handed down to us, along with Mrs. Werlin and their children.

I recall his program in Europe which I was privileged to join in Paris the summer of 1955 with my daughters, Lera and Ann. These are wonderful nostalgic memories. We had the privilege of joining Dr. and Mrs. Werlin and their group composed mostly of students and teachers for lectures at the Sorbonne and on guided tours to various art museums and other cultural attractions. These International Study Programs which Dr. Werlin established indeed showed much painstaking effort, planning, study, and knowledge. We also made a trip to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe situated near Versailles) where we heard a most illuminating lecture by staff members of the work that was being done by our country to further good-will and understanding. Yes, our summer abroad proved enormously interesting and richer by virtue of this beautiful contact. And so today I pay tribute to Mrs. Werlin who helped her husband with his various cultural projects and was by his side at all times, to her children, and certainly to the late beloved Dr. Werlin on this memorable and august occasion.

It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to be allowed to pay tribute to this venerable gentleman and scholar.

...



MR. JACK RISHER, FORMER STUDENT AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF THE TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY, AUSTIN, TEXAS, GIVING ADDRESS.

Address by Mr. Jack Risher, Former Student

Memorial to Dr. Joseph Werlin
University of Houston

Saturday
June 8, 1968

Members of the family, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor for me to be with you today. It is even more meaningful for me for I think Dr. Joseph Werlin would like the voicing of views by his former students.

I cannot speak of him as a loving head of a family. Nor can I speak of him as a colleague with whom I worked and planned. All I can do is recall and reflect on this man who was my teacher over twenty years ago.

Dr. Werlin was a man of sympathetic understanding. He did not hide behind academic robes or remove himself from his students. He did not use an ivy wall or a reflection pond to cut himself off from the world beyond this university. He was tolerant and understanding of views that differed from his own.

He was a man of courage who was willing to explore new and different fields. He knew that the duties of a good citizen did not stop with a city, a state, or with national boundaries but extended to the world beyond. He was a bridge-builder! He built bridges in the minds of men to closer cultural understanding.

He was a man who could be impatient with sloppy thinking. He spurred lazy students to bring forth their best work and yet he understood their limitations. When those about him were excited and swept by herd instinct (a term he would probably object to as a sociologist) he would keep his "cool" and academically point to the light.

This "cool" man could be excited by new and different ideas with all the enthusiasm of youth.

Dr. Joseph Werlin was a kaleidoscope of many different things--but then all men are. In this man some colors stood out bolder than the rest. This man was a scholar, international educator, a distinguished sociologist and an outstanding teacher.

A man may perish; his books and publications may go unread but part of that man lives in his students who remember a man of honesty, kindness, and understanding that, when added together, make a great teacher.



MRS. ELSA ROSBOROUGH GIVING ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

MRS. ELSA RODDOROUGH: (From Tape Recording made at Plaque Ceremonial)

In the foundling days of the University of Houston, Dr. Joseph Werlin was one of our most dedicated men of vision. In those early days, we had to have men of vision, and I'm so grateful that some of those men of vision are still on our campus and are extremely active today. The excellence which we so strongly stress on our campus today was a basic way of life as exemplified by Dr. Werlin. He knew no other way. But then, he excelled in his teaching. He excelled in his dedication to the University and to its constant betterment. He excelled in his awareness of people and their problems and situations, and even more importantly, he felt the necessity of doing something about it. Hence, Dr. Werlin's far-sighted plans for establishing extension trips under college credit programs to Mexico City and to other parts of Mexico, to Guatemala, to Cuba, and to various countries in Europe, as a necessity for students, teachers, and others to extend their knowledge and their understanding of other people and their environment was just another example of his determination to do something about it.

To plan a trip of this scope today is extremely difficult, but twenty-five years ago, with as little financial help as we had on the campus and with the constant responsibilities and the demands and the difficulties and the pitfalls that one had to face to plan such a trip was indeed an almost unsurmountable accomplishment. Yet, Dr. Werlin, with his ever-constant patience, vision, and determination along with his wife, Rosella, and her abiding hands met the realization of his dreams. Because he did plan, and quite successfully, any number of extension trips, he brought enriching and ever-lasting memories to many students and teachers who might not have ventured forth on their own.

(to be continued on next page.)

It was on one of these six-weeks' educational tours that I really became closely acquainted with Dr. Werlin. In fact, in those days when I was a freshman, in '42, there were not twenty-thousand plus students on campus, and we were much more familiar with our professors, and we were on very, very close terms. In those college days, from '42 to '46 with approximately twenty-five hundred students, you had to do something about it if anything was going to be done.

And so, Dr. Werlin was one of those professors along with the others in the audience whom I've named tonight, who did something about it. On this particular venture to Mexico in the summer of 1945 which he made possible for me; for it would have been difficult for me to have made the trip then because of my extremely limited budget, he found for me a little job which would help me defray part of my expenses. On our very wonderful six-weeks' trip to Mexico, we encountered all types of trials and differences and difficulties and problems--and everything else which one is likely to encompass in a foreign country. Too, various problems ~~XXXX~~ are sure to arise when you travel to so many places when you have some sixty odd people of different ages and of different interests and backgrounds. Yet, never once, not once, did Dr. Werlin ever lose his enthusiasm, his patience, his excitement, or his vigor. His desire to inspire us, and to make us want to hear things and see everything there was for us to see, and to marvel at such wonders which he made available to each one of us was indeed a remarkable feat. I am most grateful, most grateful, for the guidance, and for the friendship of Dr. Werlin.

My life has been made a better and more productive one through his teaching, and for the breadth and scope and broadening horizons that he brought to me. I know this also holds true for others with whom he ~~has~~ came in contact. Yes, he has helped us to accomplish much, and I am confident that others whose life has been touched by Dr. Werlin, are sure to have this same wonderful feeling that I have.



PROGRAM SPEAKER DR. LOUIS KESTENBERG, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND GERMAN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, LIFELONG COLLEAGUE OF DR. WERLIN AS WELL AS PERSONAL FRIEND.

Dr. Werlin's Family, His Students, His Colleagues and His Friends,

Professor Joseph S. Werlin came to the University of Houston during its amorphous state. So he had to create his niche in his own way. He did it in a three-pronged manner. With respect to the "Day College" - a nebulous name for an abortive program - a non-participant dares judge his contribution only in terms that ultimately are most meaningful: excitement for knowledge generated by him among some of the students. Informal and frequent tributes Dr. Werlin's colleagues would hear from his regular students - particularly from the intellectually mature. These tributes justified the judgment that Dr. Werlin was the embodiment of the professor, the academic man.

Among a group of individuals, otherwise non-descript, Dr. Werlin was always recognized by observers as a professor. There was something about his demeanor that left no doubt that he was an academic person; an intellectual, a professional pedagogue.

As a sociologist in practice, fortified with his basic academic training in the historical disciplines, his ability was especially impressive in discussion groups. None of us - whether colleagues or lay friends - could possibly forget this niche which he carved for himself in this university and community by congregating us for the purpose of discussing vital issues of the day - a recurrent concern of his. How he gloried in eliciting from diverse facts, judgments and opinions, which at times - only at times - became heated positions pro and con.

What inner gratification he seemed to feel in subduing his own viewpoint in the process of encouraging the dialogue. At the end of the byplay of ideas, he would pull out some well considered notes on

the topic in order to present an **objective** evaluation of the issue at hand. In other words, Dr. Werlin wasn't playing at being the gadfly. Human issues were too important to him to be played with as a mere game in dialectics.

To return to Dr. Werlin the colleague on campus:

There was much that needed to be done regarding student and faculty problems between 1934 and 1964. Whether ¹tête-à-tête or in committee meetings or in plenary faculty assemblies, he was sure to initiate, stimulate or extend ideas essential to the growth and direction of colleagues as individuals and the university as an institution.

How concerned he was about the intellectual welfare and growth of students, how much he pleaded for and justified faculty participation in the affairs of the University, how clearly he saw the need for the administration of the University of Houston to facilitate the intellectual and human welfare of the faculty - be it the size of classes, teaching hours, sabbaticals or insurance or what-have-you - a detailed recital of these concerns of Dr. Werlin would be a recital of the history of the University of Houston from 1934 until 1964.

Such a recital at this time is inappropriate. Therefore, it is best to think of Dr. Werlin's contributions on this occasion in terms of how he stimulated the intellectual growth of individual students as well as individual colleagues of his.

Louis Kestenberg

Dr. Garrison, close friend and colleague, gave the Benediction at the plaque ceremonial. Incidentally, this was probably the last official public address given by this non-agenarian. Dr. Garrison died February 6, 1969.

WINFRED E. GARRISON
4141 S. BRAESWOOD BLVD.
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77025

September 27, 1967

University of Houston Foundation,
3800 Cullen Blvd.,
Houston 4,

Gentlemen:

I wish to make at least a slight token contribution to the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship Fund, in affectionate memory of my former colleague on the faculty of the University of Houston.

He and I ended our services to the University at the same time. At the end of Commencement exercises in May 1964, when I had received a rather signal honor as I became an Emeritus, as I was marching out with the presidential party, Joe broke ranks from the faculty group and rushed over to embrace and congratulate me. He died that night of a heart attack.

I enclose my check for \$25.00 -- too small, but then I am an Emeritus.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Garrison



MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, LOOKING AT THE PLAQUE OF DOCTOR WERLIN.



1900 1964

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 1930-1964. HE WAS A LEADER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND CULTURE IN THE WEST. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN FAMILY AT DEDICATION. LEFT TO RIGHT: DR. HERBERT HOLLAND WERLIN, MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, MRS. LAWRENCE (JOELLA WERLIN) ZIVIN, AND ERNEST PYLE WERLIN.

MEMBERS OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE AND WERLIN FAMILY. LEFT TO RIGHT: SILAS B. RAGSDALE, GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE; MRS. ALBERT (LERA) THOMAS, WIFE OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN ALBERT THOMAS, WHO JOINED THE WERLIN'S WITH HER DAUGHTERS ON ONE OF THE EUROPEAN TOURS; HERBERT H. WERLIN; MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN; MRS. LAWRENCE (JOELLA WERLIN) ZIVIN; ERNEST PYLE WERLIN; DR. RADO SLAV TSANOFF, PROFESSOR WHO TAUGHT DR. WERLIN AT RICE UNIVERSITY IN 1923; DR. WINFRED E. GARRISON, PROFESSOR EMERITUS, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON; DR. LOUIS KESTENBERG, LIFELONG COLLEAGUE AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON; DR. ROBERT I. KAHN, RABBI OF TEMPLE EMANU EL, TO WHICH THE WERLIN FAMILY BELONGS; DR. RAY K. DAILY, LIFELONG FRIEND AND OPHTHALMOLOGIST; MRS. ELSA ROSBOROUGH, FORMER STUDENT OF DR. WERLIN AND WHO WENT TO MEXICO WITH THE WERLIN'S; MR. JACK R. FISHER, FORMER STUDENT OF DR. WERLIN AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF THE TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY; AND DR. EVERETT D. DYER, FORMER STUDENT AND PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON.





1900 1964

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, 1951-1964. THIS DEVOTED EDUCATOR-SCHOLAR HAS BEEN NAMED BY FELLOW MEN HIS DEEPESTLY RESPECTED FOR HIS HISTORY AND CULTURE OF HIS COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE IN RECOGNITION OF HIS EFFORTS. HE WAS AWARDED AMONG NUMEROUS HONORS, THE BRONZE MEDAL, BELGIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, 1958; AND THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS' DIPLOM GOLD MEDAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO, IN 1958. HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS PRESENTED HIM WITH THE JOSEPH WERLIN SCHOLARSHIP AND SOCIOLOGY

LEFT TO RIGHT: ERNEST PYLE WERLIN WITH DR. MAX MERTZ, MEMBER OF THE ROTARY SCHOLARSHIP BOARD, WHO HELPED IN THE DECISION OF THE SELECTION OF THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP, WHICH WAS AWARDED TO ERNEST FOR 1968-69 TO ATTEND OXFORD UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, ENGLAND.



LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, SHIRLEY SWIGGUM, WINNER OF THE 1968 JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY, DR. HERBERT H. WERLIN, JOHN T. GRIFFIN, WINNER OF THE 1967 MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP, ERNEST PYLE WERLIN, AND MRS. LAWRENCE ZIVIN.

HOUSTON POST - 6/19/67
**UH Student
 Gets Grant**

John T. Griffin, a graduate sociology student at the University of Houston, has been awarded the Professor Joseph S. Werlin Scholarship in Sociology.

This is the first award from a perpetual scholarship fund set up by the family of Professor Werlin, who taught at the University of Houston for 30 years. Professor Werlin died in 1964.



THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS. LEFT TO RIGHT: JOHN T. GRIFFIN, 1967, AND MRS. SHIRLEY SWIGGUM, 1968, AND DR. EVERETT D. DYER, HEAD OF THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND MEMBER OF THE SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION COMMITTEE.



MEMBERS OF MRS. WERLIN'S FAMILY, INCLUDING HER CHILDREN, ATTENDING DEDICATION EVENT. LEFT TO RIGHT: ERNEST PYLE WERLIN; JOELLA WERLIN ZIVIN; MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN; DR. NATHAN HARWOOD; DR. HERBERT WERLIN; MRS. HARRY FAIRSTON; HARRYFAIRSTON; MISS JACKIE HARWOOD; MRS. LEROY BOUTTUE.

Copy of telegram sent by Congressman Casey.

BOB CASEY

8 June 1968

STRAIGHT WIRE

WESTERN UNION - PLEASE DELIVER - DO NOT PHONE MANY THANKS

DR. EVERETT D. DYER
MASTER OF CEREMONIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS

MRS. CASEY AND I SINCERELY REGRET THAT OUR COMMITMENTS
DO NOT PERMIT US TO BE PRESENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE
DEDICATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN
MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. THIS IS A FITTING TRIBUTE TO ONE OF
THE UNIVERSITY'S MOST DEDICATED PROFESSORS, WHOSE WORK IN
THE EARLY DAYS OF THE UNIVERSITY STILL LIVES ON. PLEASE
EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES TO MRS. WERLIN AND THE FAMILY ON
THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION.

SINCERELY,

BOB CASEY

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

BC/dc

STRAIGHT WIRE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless a deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

HSB077 131P CDT JUN 8 68 NSC114

NS HSB279 (NS HSB181) RX PD FAX HOUSTON, TEX 8 1033A CDT

MRS JOSEPH WERLIN & FAMILY (DLR)

2340 UNDERWOODHOU (MJ)

ON THIS DAY OF HONORING AND DEDICATION MY LOVING THOUGHTS ARE WITH YOU

GRACE HIRSCH

(109).

SF1201(R2-65)

July 14, 1968

AVEC LES COMPLIMENTS
DE L'OFFICE DU TOURISME
UNIVERSITAIRE ET SCOLAIRE

Dear Mrs Werlin

Although I could not have attended the ceremony in honor of Prof. Werlin, on June 8th I should have written to you much earlier if your letter had not been terribly delayed by the post office strikes in France -

As you know I had the greatest esteem for your husband and am pleased to hear a

137, Boulevard Saint-Michel
PARIS V^e
Tél. 326 60-97

Guests

at

Dedication of Plaque

June 8, 1968

W. I. Garrison
Rosella N. (Mrs. Jos. S.) Werlin
Mr. + Mrs. Sol Tannenbaum
Virginia Jean Keller
Yvonne Telle
Gabriel Brutté
Marcelle and Sam Worlin
Frieda + Louis Kesterberg
Nathan and Hilda Harwood
Edwin Q. Lantz
Denah Lasser
Mary Marcus
Selma Marcus
M. Catherine Lubbock-Evans
Mr + Mrs. Harry M. Fairston
Lydia and Harry Lantz
Martha + Ralph Zerbe
Mrs. A. S. Linberg (Ray Bergman)
Mrs + Mrs. Carl L. Harwood
Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Harwood
Mr + Mrs. Joseph Holland
Herbert Holland
Daniel Jay Holland

guests

June 8, 1968

Sen (Mrs Albert) Thomas
Aretta & Irwin Livitz

Sam & Selma Plotkin
Mrs. Bettye Lynn
Sylvan and Elizabeth Brandon

Frieda & Louis Kestenber
Minnie & Louis Green

Mr. & Mrs. J. Sender

Mr. & Mrs. N. Lewis

Mrs. Irwin H. Helme (Mary Dale)

Joyce & Evelyn Plotkin

Handra S. Streusand

Shirley E. Swiggum

Jaclyn Harwood

Mr & Mrs John T. Kuffi

Dr. Ray K. Paily

Mrs James A (Elsa) Fackenberg

Ralph Grant

Thelma and Seth Harwood

Guests

June 8, 1968

Mrs Lillian K. Jewett

Rabbi and Mrs Robert S. Kohn

Alice Boyd Lindsay

Charles L. Mulford

Merlin Lee Mitcham

Mrs. R. A. Moseley

Mrs. Hazel G. Miller

Miss Sarah Jane Miller

Joseph S. Roger

Harold A. Rubin

Mrs. Aaron Pasternak

Mr. + Mrs. Leo Braydale

Jack P. Riches

Rodolov A. Tsanoff

Ida + Ruben Werlin

Mrs. Jack W. Wiers

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Shepherd Evans

Guests

June 8, 1968

Mrs. H. L. Reynolds

David + Susan Arkose

Mrs K. Kalenda

Wanda and Jim Chumley

Mrs Chris Difie

Mrs Elizabeth Garrison Crawford

DR. WERLINS' PLAUKE AT BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE MICHIGANA COLLECTION

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

84601



ERNEST L. WILKINSON, PRESIDENT

LIBRARY

June 14, 1967

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

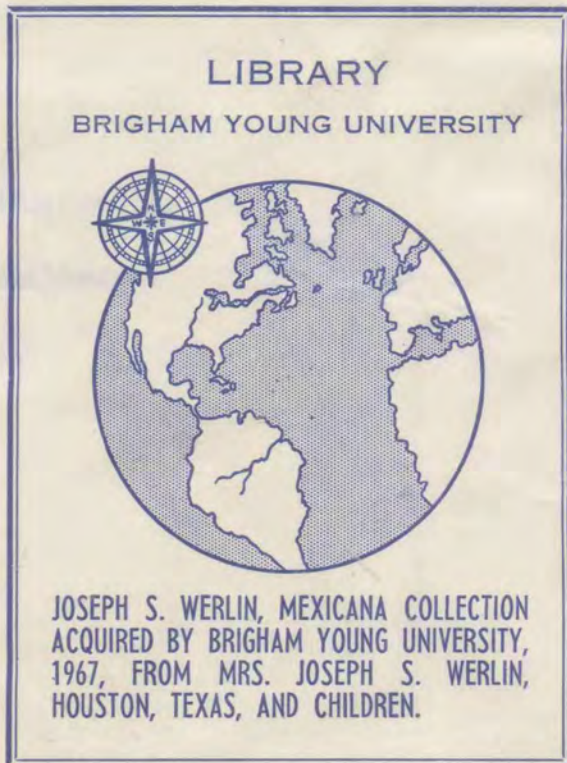
We are pleased to send you copies of the printed book plate just finished and do hope that it meets with your approval.

Please accept our best wishes for a happy time and safety on your trip abroad.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald K. Nelson".

Donald K. Nelson
Director of Libraries



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

84601



ERNEST L. WILKINSON, PRESIDENT

CLARK LIBRARY - DIRECTORS' OFFICE

June 20, 1968

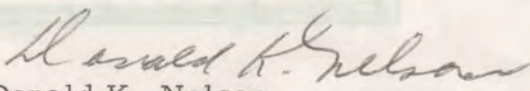
Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

We were most pleased to receive a copy of the program honoring Dr. Werlin. It must be a source of satisfaction to you to have this scholarship in his name.

We have received the plaque which arrived in good order. It will be properly displayed in the area where Dr. Werlin's material is shelved.

Sincerely,


Donald K. Nelson
Director of Libraries

DKN:mm

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

84601



ERNEST L. WILKINSON, PRESIDENT

CLARK LIBRARY - DIRECTORS' OFFICE

October 31, 1968

Mrs. Joseph Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

When I came back from Missouri where I attended an institute this summer I was most pleased to find that the very handsome bronze plaque in honor of your late husband had arrived. You will be pleased to know that the Werlin Mexicana collection has been cataloged and appropriately shelved in the library for student and faculty use. The book plate especially designed for this collection has been properly placed in each volume. The beautiful plaque has been installed at the end of the shelves where the material is located.

We are most pleased with this collection and you can be sure students and faculty will make good use of it. They will, I am sure, be reminded of the great life and significant contributions of your husband.

Most cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Donald K. Nelson".

Donald K. Nelson
Director of Library

DKN/gt

P.S. Please find time when you can to come and visit us.

cc: Richard L. Evans
Dean A. Peterson

PROF. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, Ph.D.

1900



1964

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (TEXAS) 1931-1964,
THIS OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR AND HUMANITARIAN
DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO SCHOLARSHIP: AND SERVING MANKIND.

THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEXICANA COLLECTION WAS ASSEMBLED
OVER A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS, DURING WHICH TIME
DR. WERLIN TRAVELLED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT MEXICO,
ENCOURAGED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS,
LECTURED AND WROTE ABOUT THE HISTORY AND CULTURE
OF THE MEXICAN NATION AND ITS PEOPLES.

FOR HIS EFFORTS IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING,
HE WAS AWARDED, AMONG OTHER HONORS,
THE BRONZE MEDAL, BELGIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
BRUXELLES WORLD'S FAIR, 1958;
AND THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IN 1951.

The Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Bronze Plaque was placed in perpetuity in the Library of Brigham Young University in May, 1968, in connection with Dr. Werlin's Mexicana Collection of books which was permanently placed there.

PART II

BENEFACTORS

THE PRESIDENT AND FACULTIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR GIFT
TO THE
PROFESSOR JOSEPH S. WERLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN SOCIOLOGY
THE FAMILY IS BEING NOTIFIED OF YOUR REMEMBRANCE
IN MAKING THIS GIFT YOU ARE PROVIDING A
MEMORIAL WHICH WILL LIVE FOREVER
IN THE LIVES OF
THOSE WHO TEACH AND LEARN



Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Alexander

Mrs. Ida Arsht

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Askanase

B

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Bailey

Mrs. Gertrude C. Bain

Miss Harriet Bath

Mrs. Edna B. Beesan

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Bluhm

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Booth

Mrs. LeRoy Boutte

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Brand

Dr. and Mrs. Sylvan Brandon

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Brownell



Mr. and Mrs. George Cain

Congressman and Mrs. Bob Casey

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Chase, Ret.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Chumley

The Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Cole

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Corbin

Mrs. Annanelle Curran



Dr. Ray K. Daily

Miss Ellen Claire Daugette

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Davidson

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Davidson

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Davis

Mrs. W. J. Delaure

Mrs. Fred Dietzel

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Dixie

Mrs Chris Dixie

Dr. and Mrs. Arvin Donner

Mrs. Ray L. Dudley

Dr. and Mrs. Everett D. Dyer



Mrs. Bessie Monroe Ebaugh



Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Fairston

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Feinberg

Mrs. M. M. Feld

Mrs. Edna Miner Fielding

Mrs. Blanche G. Fink

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Finley

Miss Ruth Fitzgerald

Mrs. Yetta B. Flatow

Miss Frances B. Foster

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Frede

Mrs. Anna Friedberg

Mr & Mrs. Harry M. Fairston
Sylvia and Harry Lantz

Martha + Ralph Frede



Dr. Winfred E. Garrison

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Gaskamp

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Geis

Miss Suzanne Genzburg

Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. J. Goldberg

Mrs. Louis Goldberg

Mrs. Aron S. Gordon

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Goyen

Dr. and Mrs. Louis H. Green

Miss Elizabeth Grone

Dr. and Mrs. Werner F. Grunbaum



Mr. Zoltan Haraszti

Mr. and Mrs. Earl I. Harwood

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Judd Harwood

Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Harwood

Mrs. Frances E. Heid

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Hiller

Professor and Mrs. Albert Hirsh

Dr. and Mrs. Philip G. Hoffman

Dr. and Mrs. Leo Horvitz

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Hughes

Mr. Zoltan Haraszti

Mr. and Mrs. Earl I. Harwood

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Judd Harwood

Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Harwood

Mrs. Frances E. HEid

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Hiller

Professor and Mrs. Albert Hirsh

Dr. and Mrs. Philip G. Hoffman

Dr. and Mrs. Leo Horvitz

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Hughes



Mrs. Olive E. Illig



Mrs. Gus Jacobs

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Jewett

Mrs Lillian F. Jewett



Rabbi and Mrs. Robert I. Kahn

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kaplan

Mr. and Mrs. Philip I Katchen

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Kaufman

Miss Katherine Keller

Miss Virginia Keller

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Kestenberg

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan J. Klein

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Krinsky



Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Lack

Mrs. Gladys Laird

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lantz

Dr. and Mrs. David Larson

Miss Bertha LeGros

Mrs. Paul LeGros

Mrs. Harry Lensky

Mr. Arthur G. Levy

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lewis

Mrs. David Lindsay

Mrs. Leon K. Lipman

Mrs. Sarah Etta Livitz

Mrs. Edith Lorber

Mary, Catherine Lubbock-Evans



Mr. Abraham Mandelstam

Miss Selma Marcus

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McCullough

Mrs. Clara McLendon

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Melcher, Sr.

Mr. Merlin Lee Mitcham

Mr. Walter P. Moore

Mr. and Mrs. Sam A. Morgenstein

Mrs. Leah Mornell

Mrs. Marjorie W. Morse

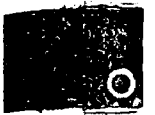


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DR. MERLIN'S PUBLISHED ARTICLE

The Pathology Of Hyper-Nationalism

BY

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN

University of Houston

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NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

THE PATHOLOGY OF HYPER-NATIONALISM¹

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN
University of Houston

"I love Liberty; perhaps I love it more than life itself." So could still write a century ago the "father of Italian nationalism," Joseph Mazzini, even from the loneliness of never-ending exile in a strange land.² Why is it that such words, so reminiscent of the early American nation-builders, are unthinkable as coming out of the mouth of a 20th-century nationalist? Why should there be something almost incongruous about associating Freedom, Democracy, Brotherhood of Mankind as traditionally conceived among western peoples with fascist and other varieties of present-day patriotism, and yet so natural about linking them with 19th century patriotism? Why, on the contrary, should there be an understandable identification of the typical ultra-nationalist of our day with the thundering of a Mussolini that "Liberty is today no longer the chaste and austere virgin for whom the generations of the first half of the last century fought and died. . . Fascism has already stepped over, and if it be necessary, it will tranquilly and again step over the more or less decayed corpse of the Goddess of Liberty"³?

Because, we must answer, contemporary nationalism has set new tasks for itself and for these new watchwords seem to be necessary. The older nationalism, an instrumentality primarily of the rising Middle Class, strove for either the breakdown of age-long aristocratic-landlord domination, or internal political and economic unity, or national independence, or all three together; and for these objectives democracy and civil liberties were useful tools, although not infrequently becoming ends in themselves. Today, on the other hand, in many places of the world nationalism has become synonymous with defense of property and stabilization of class relationships in the internal realm, and expansion and conquest externally; and for this purpose, again to quote Il Duce, "There are other

¹Paper read before the Southwestern Sociological Society, Dallas, April 7, 1939.

²Joseph Mazzini, *Introduction to The Duties of Man and Other Essays* (Everyman's ed.), 1907.

³Benito Mussolini: *Forza e Censenso*, in *Gerarchia*, 3-23, 1923, 801-03. Reprinted in H. W. Schneider, *Making the Fascist State*, Appendix, Part V, 342.

words that exercise a far greater fascination, and these words are: order, hierarchy, discipline.”

But it would be both ungrateful and mistaken to forget the great services of nationalism in the past, and to confuse it with its present-day descendant. The earlier nationalism was often unduly sentimental, extravagant, Quixotic, but it was bathed in a quality of idealism that still commands the high respect of the Occidental world. One refrain was ever constant: “Liberty, Brotherhood, Unity, Independence, Civilization.” Arising in a Europe of crystallized feudalism, where each country was a little world of disunity and inefficiency, a babel of tongues, a confusion of edicts, tariffs and currencies, with a social system resting on the principle of “the greatest good to the least number,” and a governmental order of Divine Right monarchs, capricious, vain and woefully inept, nationalism became a species of religion because men needed salvation. It grew into a sea of sentiment on which humanity launched its dream ships and set sail for a more just social order.

Eventually the common man rose to “judge the world, after the silence of centuries,” and in the upsurge of civilization that followed nationalism played a distinguished role. It destroyed feudalism and enabled Europe to begin anew the process of reconsolidation. It promoted the gospel of democracy, secularism and popular enlightenment. It brought to people everywhere the aspiration for closer political and cultural unity, or independence, or autonomy. It made single nations out of the Germans and the Italians. It helped the French destroy the ancient regime. It freed the Rumanians, Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks from the irksome rule of the Ottomans.

With respect to its own household this earlier nationalism was suffused with sentiments of warm passion for the *Patria*, sturdy pride in its achievements, and glad readiness to defend it against all aggressors. In its relations with other people it was characterized in the main by restraint, understanding and good-will. It asked only that the neighbor nations should not stand in the way of the happiness and independence of its group and what it considered their legitimate national claims. These aims satisfied or, at least, not obstructed, it sincerely rejoiced in the aspirations for unity, independence and politi-

*Mussolini, *supra*, 342.

cal democracy of the sister states. In fact, it often had a crusading ardor which made—to cite one example—the French revolutionists seek to emancipate forcibly their German, Belgian, Italian, Spanish and Austrian neighbors.

Lazare Carnot, the Jacobin “organizer of victory,” while urging the French armies on to success, cautioned them against violating the “sacred rights” of other peoples. “Every nation,” he declared, “has the right to live by itself if it pleases or unite with others, if they wish, for the common good. We Frenchmen recognize no sovereigns but the peoples themselves; our system is not at all one of domination, but one of fraternity.”⁸

Later generation of English, French and other “free born” men welcomed, even on occasion assisted, the struggle of the Garibaldi Italians, the Kossuth Hungarians, the pre-1871 Germans, the oppressed Rumanians, Poles, Serbs and other Slavs to gain nationhood or self-government.

II

Today, we must acknowledge, these older, ennobling characteristics of nationalism are rapidly disappearing, especially in the Europe that gave it birth. Nationalism is ceasing to be the carrier of liberty, brotherhood, democracy; and even self-determination is being frequently given a casuistic interpretation so as to exclude weaker nationalities. A new variety of nationalism is beginning to displace the old, a hyper-strain that is no longer content that Germans or Italians or Hungarians should resemble one another in a rough sort of way, ideologically, linguistically, culturally. No! They must be *identical*; they must speak, act, yes, *look* alike; they must, above all, have precisely the same views on government, economics, war, race, national neighbors, and the nation’s “manifest destiny.” One extreme now threatens to lead to another; and the boa-constrictor of conformity becomes more suffocating with each passing day.

Why this metamorphosis of nationalism as a symphony of love to a cacophony of hate? For the answer one must go back—go back even beyond 1914, because these latter-day manifestations of nationalism antedate even the World War. For decades now the extreme nationalists in every European

⁸“*Rapport au Comité diplomatique du 13 Fevrier, 1793*,” in *Correspondance generale de Carnot*, ed. Etienne Charavay (1892), Vol. I, 363. Quoted by C. H. J. Hayes, *Essays on Nationalism*, 1926, 45.

country—in republican France no less than Hohenzollern Germany, in Garibaldi Italy no less than autocratic Russia and Austria—were at the same time the persons least liberal, least mindful of the common man, least forward-looking. This is no mere coincidence, any more than it is mere chance that the triple-headed plants of fascist dictatorship, militarism and reactionism should be rising everywhere in the soil of ultra-nationalism. It was discovered that nationalism could be turned to useful account by the very elements against whom it was originally directed, the lineal descendants of the landed aristocracy, army officers and anti-libertarians of the preceding generations. They observed, among other things, that exaggerated ethno-centrism possesses useful soporific properties, that when properly stupefied by the fumes, the masses can apparently be made to follow docilely behind any leadership, banner or program. And so in their hands nationalism became a boomerang, injuring the social groups that it originally served, and destroying much of what it had helped to build up in the years gone by.

Let us look more closely at the causes and manner of this significant transformation: Nationalism, particularly in Europe, was the work primarily of the Middle Class, or Bourgeoisie, leading the common people of the towns. More than all other social elements, the middlemen desired unity of the nation and emancipation from the irresponsibility and abuses of king and nobility; more than all others they needed relief from the confusion of laws, decrees, monies, tolls, imposts, exactions and other relics of feudalism; more than all others they wanted a broader, unhampered home market obtainable only by demolishing internal barriers of a thousand different kinds. It is no accident that in both Germany and Italy customs unions preceeded political unions. Hence the liberalism of the middle class, their democracy, their demand for and gradual establishment of civil liberties, universal suffrage, constitutions, free public schooling and all the other things which men in the next generation were to imagine were inalienable, God-given rights.

But the middle class and their spokesmen among the intellectuals were powerless by themselves alone against the entrenched interests of the day. They needed the support of the masses, and this, together with the fact that their own grievances and wishes could be easily identified with those of the common people, made them the supporters of the grow-

ing creed of humanitarianism. Hence nationalism became not only the cult and instrument of the Middle Class by which to obtain the things closest to their hearts, but it became equally the gospel and agency of the common people for the same general ends.

There were, to be sure, occasions when nationalism had the endorsement of the entire body politic, when even the aristocracy and conservatives of the day deigned to join hands with the rabble; and that was when nationalism was used as a force to gain independence from alien rule. One calls to mind in this connection the emancipation struggle of the Italians and Hungarians against Austria, the Poles against Russia, the Rumanians against Turkey, in all of which aristocratic names figure prominently. But on the whole the interests of the nobility remained confined to the strictly emancipatory aspect of nationalism; democracy, liberalism, humanitarianism continue to leave them cold. They were too weak to oppose the onward sweep of the new forces, so that by 1871 not only was independence, or at least autonomy, the possession of most of the Europeans, but also greater unity, representative government, civil liberties, creed of individualism, free schooling, and all the other achievements which we usually hail as the crowning glory of the 19th century.

But toward the end of the century a gradual change becomes noticeable in the character of European nationalism. The new generation of middlemen, especially those toward the top, largely satisfied with the status won for them by their fathers, become the inevitable conservatives. Being now in the saddle of power, or at least riding tandem with the older prestige-groups, their slogan tends to become the familiar: "Halt! Thus far and no farther will we go in the direction of liberalism and concessions to the common man." Not that they could, or even would, stop all the onward tendencies, but in so far as it lay within their power they begin to exercise a growing curb on so-called radicalism in political and economic spheres, and to develop an unmistakable interest in stabilizing the gains already won for themselves.

The reasons are quite plain: the system, economic, political, even social, was tending to become their own. The European world was becoming a bee-hive of factories, shops, stores and service enterprises, instead of landed estates and handicrafts. Hence many of the middle class now began to share the older fears regarding class and property status of

the nobility, who still survived everywhere, though reduced in numbers and weakened in influence. In this way a gradual coalition developed between the new and the old wealth groups: a fusion of conservatives of two separate social ancestries banded together to resist important departures in government and economics. And since loyalty to these are bound up inextricably with loyalty to other institutions, or, conversely, weakening of attachments to traditional ideas of family, church and country lead to weakening of attachments to existing property relations and government, the middlemen as a class tended to join with the remnants of the old feudality in defending the newly established order all along the line—in other words, made patriotism synonymous with devotion to the industrial-feudalistic amalgam known as modern European civilization.

But just as political independence from the stranger was a common *casus belli* for all classes before 1871—one in which estate owner could and did fight shoulder to shoulder with middlemen and worker—so now *conquest* from the alien becomes a platform upon which all classes could stand and join hands, at least much more easily than upon domestic issues. The aristocracy, because war and aggression had always appealed to them, and had given them originally and was still the best way of securing their status and leadership. The upper middlemen, because restricted domestic opportunities made foreign markets, raw materials and investment possibilities extremely tempting; and because many of them began to share the military-predatory viewpoint of their allies of gentler blood, partly through having lost much of the idealism of their predecessors, and partly through intermarriage and rubbing shoulders with their “betters.” Witness in this connection Benjamin Disraeli, Joseph Chamberlain and the whole Birmingham-imperialistic school in England, and their analogues in Germany, Italy, France and Russia in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The small business men, the farmers and the workers were the least interested in and most reluctant to embrace a program of imperialism but had always deferred to their social superiors and were easily persuaded.

All this—conquest, militarism and, by the logic of development, reactionism in political life—could still be embraced under the head of nationalism, although it was already a far

cry from the ideals and slogans that had animated the older generations of patriots.^o

III

Nevertheless, despite their plasticity, the common people did not altogether lose sight of their own best interests or the lessons of history. Hence when the smoke of the world war had vanished, exposing a world in ruins, they realized that they had been too trusting of this older leadership, and sought to return to the earlier spirit of nationalism, to the nationalism of modest ambitions and fair-dealing on the international stage, and of liberalism and individualism at home. This was not easy; and in countries like Germany and Italy such hopes were dashed to the ground by a combination of unmanageable circumstances and ignoble motivations, by economic crises, democracy of multiple parties, fractions and "splinter-groups" (Germany at one time had thirty-two), and "lost generations" led by demagogues, profoundly disillusioned, breathing hatred and revenge against all and sundry post-war elements, institutions and innovations that they could blame for their own inadequacies and for the distressing world about them.

And today, mistaking effect for cause, and blaming post-war liberalism, socialism and pacifism for their frustrated hopes and illusions—a situation largely brought about by their own overweening pride and unquenchable ambitions for rule and conquest—the same old social elements are back in the saddle: the spiritual, where not the actual lineal, offspring of the estate owners, army officers, calculating middle-class materialists and other 19th century status-group opponents of a democratic, humanitarian nationalism. Having learnt nothing from the holocaust of 1914-1918, for which they must share the largest responsibility, they are again seeking to convert nationalism, this tremendous force of potential social usefulness, into a Juggernaut of destruction, to

^oC. H. J. Hayes, *Essays on Nationalism*, 1926; and *Historical Evolution of Modern Nationalism*, 1931; Cambridge Modern History, *Growth of Nationalities*, Vol. XI, 1909. P. T. Moon, *Imperialism and World Politics*, 1926, 1-67, 457-567. R. L. Buell, *International Relations*, 1925, 305-324. Frederick L. Schuman, *International Politics*, 1933, 66-105. H. E. Barnes, *The History of Western Civilization*, 1935, II, 453-475; William L. Langer, *Diplomacy of Imperialism*, 1935.

misuse and degrade it, and turn it, like the fire of Prometheus, against the very mankind it was created to serve.

One dreads to contemplate the world that the new nationalism is producing: a world of illusions, of mysteries of *Blut und Boden*, of spiritual emptiness, and of maddening excitement. Whatever the ultimate consequences—and good sometimes flows from strange wellsprings in history—the immediate outcome for mankind can only be freighted with disaster, as is abundantly clear from the tragic evidence already piled up everywhere, and from a glance at the erroneous conceptions, and at the actions based on these misconceptions, of nationalism in the areas where inflated nationalism is at its present peak of development.

First, nationalism, a basically artificial sentiment, quite new to humanity, is tending to be “overloaded” by its fevered apostles. It is asked to reconcile all internal political, economic and class differences and hatreds. It is expected to serve as a catchbasin and panacea for all social ills. Illusions are thus being fostered regarding its healing and hedonistic properties. Men assume that the nation has been swept clean of all internal strife because the “dust” has been swept into the “corners.” But the hiding or forcible suppression of the differences does not banish them; it merely postpones the day of reckoning. The pressure of social dissension instead of lowering is more likely to rise because the usual valves of discussion and compromise have been shut off, making an explosion highly probable.

Secondly, by whipping up the sense of injury while at the same time whetting the appetite of the people for conquest and expansion, and by creating an exaggerated idea of the nation’s moral and material resources for waging successful war, hyper-nationalism is paving the way for the inevitable day of disillusionment, with its concomitants of mass destitution, bitterness and demoralization. Regardless of initial successes, the end result is bound to be failure because ultra-nationalism, partly through the phenomenon of imitation, partly through the instinct of self-preservation, engenders similar manifestations of megalomania in other countries, and so renders alliances untenable and victories abortive. The consequences can only be reciprocal cancellation of one another’s victories; the axis of alliance bends eventually into a coil of mutual strangulation.

Thirdly, exaggerated nationalism because of its inseparable connection with oligarchy, contempt for the individual and "Spartanism," is emptying mankind's spiritual treasury and throwing overboard ethical, social, political and religious values painfully accumulated by thousands of years of blundering, experimentation, and sacrifices of the whole race, and constituting, despite admitted defects, the most legitimate claim to progress that the race has made.

Furthermore, through its insistence upon absolute conformity and uniformity it is tending to sacrifice distinctive personality and to drive out or suppress some of its most creative spirits. Genius, a rare, delicate plant at best, cannot thrive in the ordinary clay-beds of totalitarian gardening. The pleasing irregularity of the liberal cultural landscape is giving way to a vast, monotonous tundra of educational *Gleichschaltung*.

Fourthly, inflated nationalism is leading, along with the spiritual destitution, to the progressive material impoverishment of people everywhere, its own included. Externally, the transforming of economics into a handmaiden of politics and militarism is leading to reciprocal trade-crippling devices which is working galling hardships on all. Internally, because military needs are given first consideration, a lengthening train of calamitous developments has been set in motion, with the result that food, clothing and shelter, prime requisites of life, have become less, worse, and more uncertain.⁷

IV

At this point one may well ask: But what is it all leading to? Will hyper-nationalism destroy civilization? The answer appears to be that it may come pretty close to it but that, paradoxically, the final results will prove beneficial.

We may argue with some show of rightness that hyper-nationalism by its very destructiveness, which is of course a negative principle of social action, may accomplish some good ultimately. The present darkness may become more opaque, the current barbarism may grow worse, but eventually recovery will probably set in, because the alternative is mutual

⁷Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, 1933 ed. Frederick L. Schuman, *The Nazi Dictatorship*, 1935; Konrad Heiden, *A History of National Socialism*, 1935. H. W. Schneider, *Making the Fascist State*, 1928. H. Finer, *Mussolini's Italy*, 1935. Harold J. Laski, *Liberty in the Modern State*, 1933.

extinction, and even the most benighted will at last perceive that things cannot go on that way.

"Bitter necessity" is the key to much of history, possibly the greater part. Only through this compulsion did the sanguinary religious wars of the past finally reach an end in Europe. Religious peace and tolerance arrived first and are still probably most dependable in those areas where the disintegrating microbes of Protestantism had done their most efficient work—the British Isles, Northern and Central Europe—creating so great a diversity of sects and creeds that none had much more than a bare majority. To have continued the fratricidal warfare would have meant individual losses and national weakening to the point of utter destruction, hence even the most bigoted and obtuse finally glimpsed the light.

The United States is another example of the same truth. Is the ability to hold down the lid of its Pandora Box of potentially conflicting nationalism, racialisms and religionisms, due to the naturally superior good sense or benevolence of Americans? Hardly.

Then, too, historical objectivity compels the reluctant admission that force and regimentation have often played a constructive role in the progress of the race. To be sure not always; nevertheless some of mankind's most imposing and useful achievements were the consequence. The *Pax Romana* gave Europe a high-grade civilization and a measure of peace and stability which future generations have almost unanimously endorsed as representing a forward step in the march of the race; and was it not the creation of force and maintained by force against the centrifugal tendencies ever operating in so vast and polyglot a structure?

And the same is true for the *Pax Britannica*. Would we want to see the British Empire disintegrated, this creation of wars, coercion and Machiavellian diplomacy? Or the French Empire? Or the United States? And surely militarism, bloodshed and repression played a not inconsiderable part in their establishment.

A similar line of justification may also be used with respect to the values, ideals, sentiments, and even "mysteries" propagated by the current brand of nationalism? Is pan-nationalism any more unnatural than nationalism? Or *amour de la race* than *amour de la patrie*? Or the idea that Flemings, German Swiss, Dutch, Austrians, Sudetens, Holsteiners or Transylvanian Saxons should belong to one body politic any

more artificial than the already achieved idea that Bavarians, Wuerttembergers, Prussians and Rhinelanders belong together? What is there "natural" about Christian brotherhood or Protestantism or Mohammedanism or Democracy or Socialism; and yet men of the most diverse backgrounds, interests and racial stocks have fought side by side and have been brought into a species of unity under these banners.

No, the main objection to the hyper-nationalism of our day is not its pan-racialism or Caesarian or imperialism, since good fruit may eventually come even from this unpromising soil, but to, first, the essential anachronism of its methods and, second, its lack of benevolence.

The use of force in international dealings may still have its place and may be productive of satisfactory results in the long run, nevertheless it is too uncertain and too old-fashioned an instrument to use in this day and time. The majority of mankind is still predominantly actuated by the heritage of 19th century thought and idealism, which insists upon rational persuasion, voluntary cooperation and peaceful adjustments, not upon imposed solutions. Today the victorious apostles of pan-nationalism and Caesarism are being received by millions of people with either drummed up enthusiasm or with coldness, apprehension or silent hate. Such a unity, based upon force and dislike, is hard to visualize as permanent or as an early forerunner of a Pan-Europa or a Pan-Asia.

Equally dubious as building material for an enduring structure of civilization are the ingredients of brutality, intolerance and self-serving that the leaders of hyper-nationalism are offering as their contribution. Having established these as principles by which they rule their own people, what can the rest of the world expect? At the head of these quarrelsome, trouble-making but essentially sickly nations of today stand individuals and social elements that do not represent, or even care to represent, the interests of their own people—professional war-lovers, seekers of lost class honors and status, coldly scheming materialists and plain demagogues. We might overlook their repudiating of the majority principle in shaping policies; we cannot easily overlook the fact that their policies repudiate the principle of *Salus Populi Suprema Lex*, that the welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Unity and peace will undoubtedly come to Europe and to the world through the instrumentality of some great Idea or system of ideas rooted in the genuine needs of the common

people, just as partial unity came in the past through the older nationalism, through democracy, Christianity, trade unionism and other succoring programs and visions, but hardly through the current brand of nationalism, because its whole career thus far has been a very dubious one. Neither its leaders nor apostles, neither its record nor achievements nor methods invest it with beauty or cause it to give off a fragrance that will draw harrassed humanity around it like starving bees around the flowers of spring. On the contrary: it has more the odor of decay and death than of flesh-bloom and life for the race.

MEXICAN OPINION OF US

By

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN

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Mexican Congress since taking office, he has called attention to the improved relations with the United States, and has not only given vent to his hope that "they will continue becoming even greater in the future" but has proceeded to list and describe in detail the many concrete proofs, in the form of political, financial, military, commercial, and ideological interchanges of this growing friendship. In thus coupling idealistic phrases with concrete examples of benefits received and more benefits to follow, he gives the necessary impression that he is not forgetting Mexico's interest, and in this manner creates confidence in his international commitments. He told the Congress last September flatly and unequivocally, in a manner reminiscent of Churchill's "Maintenance of the British Empire" speech: "We have not entered into the struggle in order to abdicate from the honor of our past and, much less still, in order to renounce the honor of our future. Wherever Mexico may speak, her voice will be an expression of this longing for equality which has constituted the aim of our existence."

The President also appeals to the "Hispanophile" sympathies and Latin-American continental interests of his people by telling them how the growing friendship with the United States will serve both. He speaks of geography having made the two countries "the natural bridge of conciliation between the Latin and the Saxon culture of the continent," of how the "successes and errors" in the diplomacy of the two nations "will have a tremendous significance in the future because they will represent not only the successes or failures of Mexico and the United States but rather an example, a stimulus, or a deception for all America."

Aside from Avila Camacho himself, no personality in Mexican public life has done more to improve relations between the two countries than has the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ezequiel Padilla, the President's closest collaborator and virtual *alter ego* in the sphere of international politics.

Señor Padilla possesses a genuine affection for the United States, and yet has the capacity of so mingling friendship, idealism, and pragmatism as to win at least grudging assent to his views from even the most "hard-boiled" colleague in the official family; and in this wise has been a great force in the policy of amity towards the Rio Grande neighbor. In numerous speeches, interviews, and state-

ments during the last three years he has given indubitable proof of this friendship for us. His work at the Rio de Janeiro Chancellors' Conference, in January, 1942, was a decisive factor in winning Latin-American support for our war policy, and in making hemispheric solidarity something more than wishful thinking.

The fullest expression of the Foreign Minister's views regarding us is found in his recently published work, *El Hombre Libre de America* (*The Free Man of America*). Herein he pays warm tribute both to what we have accomplished and to what we have stood for in history, how we, through Lincoln, "abolished forever the physical slavery of man and exalted the dignity of the human spirit," how in the United States "the democratic philosophy which inspires the institutions and directs the education and the practices of its collective life are manifestations of human comprehension surpassed by no other people of the earth."

Here also is displayed his "ear-to-the-ground" proclivity, of knowing what is running through the minds of his people. He gives expression to their apprehensions and doubts concerning us, while at the same time he dissipates them through persuasive and eloquent reasoning. It would be a mistake, he frankly admits, to affirm that the United States is without its "powerful forces of evil," that "perhaps in no other part of the earth are they greater because they enjoy the power of organization which liberty gives them." Nevertheless, he goes on to say, these evil forces have been powerless to prevent the United States from becoming the repository of "human fraternity and justice." How unwise, therefore, to let Mexican policy be guided by memory of past mistreatment and past hatreds. "Are we going to keep alive that heritage which enslaves us and which puts us under the yoke of regressive passions of sterile hate? . . . A policy based exclusively on rancors of the past would be paralyzing, blind and conservative."

But these two men, Avila Camacho and Ezequiel Padilla, influential as they are and rendered even more so by the tight discipline which prevails in the omnipotent party that they head—the Party of the Mexican Revolution: P.R.M.—would have been powerless by themselves alone to have implemented the policy of the *Buen Vecino* if their views had not accorded with those of their party associates.

Among these is such an exalted figure as former President Lázaro Cárdenas, now Secretary of War, whose very presence in the cabinet is in itself an assurance of his support of the orientation toward the United States. Behind him stand all the lesser luminaries in public life—cabinet ministers, governors, supreme court judges, senators, national deputies—who seemingly vie with one another in giving ardent expression, by tongue and pen, to their approval of the government's foreign policy.

The meeting of the two presidents in Monterrey was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of respect for the United States, and of faith in the solidity of the Good Neighbor ties by official persons of every degree. A joint session of "Blocs" of both Chambers was held, in which ninety-two Deputies and thirty Senators participated. Speaker after speaker arose—Senators Gilberto Flores Muñoz, Joaquín Martínez Chavarría, Deputies Aurelio Pámanes Escobedo, José Gómez Esparza, Alejandro Carillo, and others—to utter in the most fervent language his approval of the spirit of the Monterrey gathering.

This is not to say that no discordant notes were struck. On the contrary, there was openly voiced the almost universal apprehension of Latin America that with the successful termination of the war a triumphant United States "will manifest again the former imperialist policy in all of its fearful magnitude." But these were more in the nature of parenthetical utterances. All but drowning them out was the ardently expressed conviction that a new day was dawning and that present developments represented—in the words of Senator Eugenio Prado, President of the highly important Permanent Commission of the National Congress—"the firm cementation of a solid and lasting understanding."

II

Almost everything the United States is doing today in the international realm appeals to the liberals of Mexico, just because they are liberals. It is completely in line with all that liberalism has championed in the long, disorderly years of Mexico's Coming of Age. It appeals to their idealism, their conception of progress, their ideas of hemispheric solidarity, and the still larger Brotherhood of Man. Democracy, humanitarianism, cosmopolitanism—all stand to

be served by the defeat of fascism; in fact, the very survival of liberalism is at stake. And hence Mexican liberal opinion has warmly supported from the very outset the decision of the government to enter the war, as well as every other development tending to promote closer affiliation with the United States.

The liberals use every opportunity of paying their respects to the United States and to fortify the resolution of the people to continue on to the bitter end by our side. Fourth of July, 1943, was an illustration of this. Several of the numerous fine writers in the Mexico City newspaper, *El Universal*, and in the monthly magazine, *Todo*, who include Miguel Alessio Robles, Benito Xavier, Perez Verdía, Roman Badillo, Roberto Carriedo Rosales, Carlos Franco Sodi, Diego Arenas Guzman, and many others, used the occasion to pay tribute to us in the most extravagant manner. We were fighting, they said, for the ideals of '76, for the "right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We were not in the war "merely to repel and punish the treacherous attack of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor" but in order to "extirpate the germ of violence, which has desired to impose its barbarous designs on the peoples of the earth."

The fact that Mexico is arrayed on the side of the United States in a war of liberation for the whole earth is a source of tremendous pride and satisfaction to Mexican liberals. Not only, to cite Miguel Alessio Robles, director of *Todo*, is Mexico "defending, by the side of the allied nations, the honor, the religion, the liberty, the decency, the culture, the independence of the nations of the earth," but she is at the same time assuring her own future. She is struggling for the rights that the Mexican nation "has always defended: respect for her liberty and her sovereignty." It would therefore be senseless for Mexico not to contribute to a better world. Besides, only in this way can she make sure that in the peace conferences of the victorious powers her voice will be heard in the working out of a formula "which guarantees peace and harmony between the strong and weak peoples."

Again and again, with infinite variation, the liberals quote Mr. Roosevelt's declaration in the Monterrey meeting that "the day of the exploitation of the resources and the people of one country for the benefit of any group in another country is definitely over." They read into this not only the abandonment by the larger powers of the

former policy of colonial seizure and military domination of weaker peoples, but a promise that men will no longer be stigmatized on the basis of race, nation, or color, a pledge in particular to the nations of the American continent that there will be no longer, in the words of Roman Badillo, "superiority and inferiority of races, but instead the cancelling of the old rancors between peoples."

III

Leftist opinion in Mexico is made up of two principal groups: Organized Labor, identified with the several large confederations of urban and rural manual workers, and the Communists.

From the very beginning of the war and continuing to this very day, no section of the citizenry of Mexico has so ardently and unflaggingly supported the government's foreign policy as have the unionized workers. This loyalty stems from a keen perception of what an Axis victory would do in the way of jeopardizing the gains that labor has made under the aegis of the Mexican Revolution; but it is also related to the essentially democratic and cosmopolitan outlook of the leadership. Hence, through *El Popular*, the official newspaper of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (C.T.M.), and other journals, and through advertisements, placards, and meetings, the leaders endorse all the commitments of the government and manifest friendliness for the United States. They express satisfaction that there are several thousands of Mexican citizens fighting in the American "army of liberty" and even urge the sending of a "token army" to the battlefronts.

The Monterrey meeting of the presidents was hailed with singular unanimity by the spokesmen of every important proletarian group. Fidel Velázquez, Secretary General of the C.T.M., undoubtedly spoke for his entire powerful organization when he said: "Our two peoples struggle for the same ideal: the ideal of liberty, of justice, and of right, and are prepared in common to confront the problems of the postwar, to the end of cementing the peace on the basis of the strict application of the Atlantic Charter, which the proletariat of Mexico has indorsed with its applause."

Julio Lopez Silva, Secretary General of the Workers and Peasants of Mexico (C.O.C.M.), saw the two presidents as "champions of democracy and exemplary mandatories of their respective coun-

tries, who count with the absolute backing of their peoples. Mexico and the United States sealed with this interview friendship for all time to come."

No account of labor opinion would be complete without a mention of Vicente Lombardo Toledano. No longer head of the C.T.M., he is now head of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (C.T.A.L.). This brilliant, highly Leftist philosopher and labor leader still wields a position of paramount influence in the Leftist world of Mexico. Apparently doomed to permanent eclipse with the advent of the middle-of-the-road regime of Avila Camacho, his star has climbed again in the past two years until today he has the respectful ear not only of labor circles, but of a large segment of official and liberal society. Recently the University of Hidalgo conferred an Honorary Doctor of Laws on him; he has appeared on the same platform with the President on numerous occasions; he travels, writes, and speaks incessantly.

In consequence of Lombardo Toledano's great following, it is a matter of especial good fortune for the United States that he should lend his powerful voice in support of collaboration and mutual aid. More profoundly and effectively than any other labor leader he points out the linkage between the cause of the Mexican proletariat and the victory of the United Nations. The issue, he told his audience, which included President Avila Camacho, at the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City, March 18, 1943, is "between a restoration of feudalism, the return to free competition, and the dictatorship of finance capital," on the one hand, and "the establishment of economic democracy and the Atlantic Charter," on the other. The Atlantic Charter, he went on to say, is "our banner—not only by its content—but because we have faith in the statesmen who signed it."

He sees the two greatest "directives" for the organization of the postwar world as the New Deal and the policy of the Good Neighbor, and in his El Paso speech of July 4, 1943, he declared that "the Latin-American peoples consider these as the culmination of the democratic development of the United States."

But while Lombardo Toledano manifests this readiness to voice confidence in our sincerity and good intentions, he at the same time does not hesitate to give expression to the fear of Latin-American labor circles everywhere that the postwar era might see the United

States embarking on a program of imperialism, one that might "install the dictatorship of the banking and industrial monopolies with the object of establishing the world hegemony of Yankee imperialism, violating the sovereignty of the peoples of Europe, in accord with feudal reaction, laying the bases for a conflict with Great Britain because of imperialistic rivalries, and converting Latin America into an annex of raw materials in the service of the great industrial and armament factories of the United States."

At the extreme left end of the ideological scale in Mexico stand the Communists. That they have no great admiration for us is easily observable. The United States has been too long identified in their minds with all the imagined evils of capitalism for any warm demonstration of affection even now. Nevertheless, the International Party line, which they continue to follow closely, Comintern or no Comintern, decrees strongest support for the war program of the Mexican government, which in effect means a policy of collaboration with the United States. Hence, regardless of real motivations and inner convictions, the weight of Mexican Communist influence is thrown on the side of the United States in all important issues of foreign policy. The party now identifies the war and the international program of the government with the "liberty, sovereignty and existence of Mexico," and urges that Mexico should participate in a direct, military way, arguing, as is done in the editorials of its leading newspaper, *La Voz de Mexico*, that Mexico should not allow "rationing of allied participation in the war."

But, despite this *volte-face* dating with the attack on the Soviet Union by Hitler Germany, the long-standing suspicions and dislike of the United States cannot apparently be cast aside by the Mexican Communists, and they tend to read sinister implications into many of the things we are doing or failing to do; for example, our delay in creating the Second Front. That is why the Quebec meeting of last July between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was not so warmly applauded in Communist as in other quarters of Mexico. They reproduced *in extenso* the editorial in the Moscow magazine, *The War and the Working Class*, commenting on the Quebec meeting and its failure to stress the intention of immediately opening the Second Front, and contended that the issue was closely linked with the successful organization of the postwar world under the principles

of the Atlantic Charter, that "the Second Front will be one more guaranty for the fulfillment of the Atlantic Charter."

In passing, it should be noted that whatever its views may be, the Communist party of Mexico is in reality too weak to carry them out effectively. This can be seen in the fact that at the last general elections for seating an entirely new Chamber of Deputies, the party presented only one candidate for the whole country, and even he failed to win a seat.

As a final example of Leftist opinion in Mexico mention should be made of the League for Political Action. This small political party, of radical democratic but not communist character, as charged by its political opponents, made its entrance upon the stage of politics in 1943 in connection with the Chamber of Deputies elections. Headed by Narciso Bassols, former Secretary of the Treasury under President Cárdenas, and including men like Victor Manuel Villaseñor, Jose E. Iturriaga, and Manuel Velázquez Andrade, the League submitted only a small list of candidates, mostly in Mexico City, none of whom gained office.

The League came out on a platform of "loyal respect for the ideological, political and legal structure born of the Revolution of 1910," and claimed that this was being endangered by the Rightist groups, principally, the *Acción Nacional* (*National Action*) and the Sinarquistas, on the one hand, and on the other, by the complacency, weakness, and venality of the government officials, particularly in failing to curb rising prices and the speculators.

Insofar as it attacked the government on these grounds, the League for Political Action might have been contributing to "national disunity," as charged by the official spokesmen; but insofar as championship of the war itself was concerned, and endorsement of the administration's obligations with respect to the United States, no fault can be found with the party. It boasted in political advertisements that it was "the first to demand that Mexico declare a state of war against the totalitarian Axis." In its manifestos, it urged "loyal co-operation" with the United States, but on a basis "of equity and respect for the internal necessities of Mexico," more specifically, an understanding that would "guarantee the importation of a volume of products and industrial articles, sufficient to keep going the economic life of Mexico."

IV

Least friendly of all, and in the case of certain of them, openly and bitterly hostile to us, are the groups classically designated as Rightist. These include: (1) Conservatives of the Nationalist, "Hispanidad" (Hispanophile) and Clerical varieties; and (2) Fascists, or Near-Fascists: the Sinarquistas, and the groups centering around the two Mexico City newspapers, *El Hombre Libre* (*The Free Man*) and *Omega*.

No summation of Mexican conservative opinion would be complete without at least a passing reference to unattached intellectuals of the "Hispanidad" school, like the strongly anti-Anglo-Saxon José Vasconcelos, a former Minister of Education and former Rector of the University of Mexico; to the various editors and writers in the monthly magazine, *Hoy* (*Today*); and to "Clerical" groups like the *Acción Católica Mexicana* (*Mexican Catholic Action*); but among the nationally organized groups, easily the most important is the *Partido de Acción Nacional* (*Party of National Action*: P.A.N.).

The importance of the Acción Nacional is not due so much to its numbers as it is to the character of its membership, which is drawn largely from the wealthy propertied elements of both agriculture and industry—direct heirs of the long line of conservatives that Mexico has known since at least the days of Independence, and the social stratum most inclined to a pedestrian pace in social change. Through command of relatively large resources and intelligent leadership, this new party—the name and the "front" personalities are all new—within the space of some three years following the disintegration of the General Almazan *Partido Revolucionario de Unificación Nacional* (*Revolutionary Party of National Unification*: P.R.U.N.), succeeded in building up the only opposition worthy of the name to the all-powerful governmental party. It sprouted branches in virtually every one of the states, and came into the lists in the Chamber of Deputies elections of July with twenty-one candidates representing electoral districts in some dozen states. The publicized leaders included Manuel Gómez Morin, President of the party, Roberto Cosío, Secretary General, Juan Landerreche Obregón, Cliserio Cardozo Iluz, and Rafael Preciado Hernandez. Despite bitter charges hurled against them by their political opponents—that they were Fascists, "Shameless Sisters of Sinarquismo," "Party

of Feudal Regression," "White Demagogues"— a less impassioned appraisal would classify them as extreme conservatives.

The Acción Nacional at the time of the July elections chose to say little regarding the current foreign policy of the government, and instead concentrated its publicity on domestic issues—to which end it directed every type of opprobrious accusation against the Avila Camacho administration with respect to its alleged deficiencies. Nevertheless, it is perfectly clear from the writings and speeches of the leaders that the party had no affection for the United States and that it would prefer an entirely different foreign policy, one that would bring Mexico into close co-operation with Franco Spain and the conservative elements of other parts of Latin America.

In its newspaper advertisements of last summer the party argued that Mexico is "tied essentially to the great community of history and culture which constitute the Hispanic Nations," and must therefore "jealously conserve the distinctive personality which our nation as an Iberian-American people," while in the other media of propaganda, for example, the magazine, *La Nacion*, the Acción Nacional made endless complimentary references to the culture and achievements of Franco Spain and to other aspects of the life of "this great people."

The statements of the Acción Nacional in the course of the campaign with respect to the United States were consistently unfriendly. The writers of the party made light of all victories of the American and English armies, ascribing all such reports to "*Yanqui* propaganda." They sneered at the Atlantic Charter, saying that it was hypocritical and ambiguous, that "it has permitted India to continue being chained and has allowed hypocritical totalitarian dictatorships . . . like that of Avila Camacho in Mexico to put itself by the side of the United Nations under the pretext of defending pure democracy." They spoke deplorably about the "ferocious bombardments" of the German and Italian cities. They tried to make out that the United Nations are "Disunited Nations," that there is no good faith whatever between them, and that the Russians are completely suspicious of the Second Front intentions of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

They pretended that Mexico has been completely outwitted in the reciprocity arrangements associated with the war, that American agents in Mexico have as their task "the obtaining of all help pos-

sible for the United States in exchange for the least reciprocity." They cried out that the United States is continuing to meddle in Mexican life and is pursuing its "old game" of converting Mexico into a province of the United States, that it is doing this by making use of "career diplomats" who know nothing whatever about Mexican people and who shamelessly make use of any "gangster who can be bought to betray his own people."

While the *Acción Nacional* got nowhere in the elections, since not a single one of its candidates was seated and it is at this moment in a rather dormant state, it would be fatuous to assert from this that the party is dead and that henceforth no further opposition to the United States can be expected from its members. Memories, fears, prejudices do not die so easily.

Strongest of the outright Fascist organizations of Mexico is the *Unión Sinarquista Nacional* (*National Sinarquista Union: U.N.S.*). This nebulous movement, of some half-million members drawn from the most illiterate and impoverished sections of the Indian and Mestizo peasantry, concerns itself largely with internal affairs—where it openly fights Liberal Democracy, the Mexican Revolution, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and advocates the "Christian Social Order," the "Catholic Faith," and "Spanish Traditions"—but there is no mistaking its orientation in the international sphere. Its affection for Franco Spain and his Fascist Phalanx movement is so pronounced that it has been referred to as the "Spanish Phalanx in *huaraches*." No less clear is its opposition to the United States, the Good Neighbor policy, and Hemispheric Solidarity. This can be quickly seen from a hurried glance through the pages of its national publication, *El Sinarquista*, but undoubtedly its statement of May, 1941, is still the clearest presentation of its foreign policy to be: "(1) Against Pan-American solidarity and co-operation with the United States; (2) creation of an international bloc of Latin-American nations to oppose the United States and co-operate with Franco Spain."

Of all the Rightist groups, none is so unremitting in its hatred of us or in the virulence of its attack, as is the band of writers associated with the two Mexico City newspapers, *El Hombre Libre* and *Omega*. Their fascism is unmistakable, but just whom they represent—whether native Mexican, Franco Spanish, or German Nazi

elements—few people seem to know, as the writer can testify from his inquiries among leading Mexicans and Americans in Mexico. There is, however, general agreement that the circulation of the two papers is very small, possibly no more than four thousand copies in all. Their anti-Gringo line is equally crystal-clear; and it makes not the slightest difference which paper one reads, so completely identical in this respect are they.

There is never a favorable word said for us; on the contrary, the invective against us is of so coarse and bitter a nature as to defy description. They denounce "Anglo-Saxon Barbarism" in the bombardment of Rome and other cities. They cast doubt on all our professions of idealism, saying that it is a "monstrous falsehood" to assert that we and the English are defending the "liberty of nations." They argue that the war was provoked by the Anglo-Saxon powers, and that Germany "is a nation victimized like the other peoples of the earth" by these selfsame powers. Mexico, they contend, is thus on the wrong side and is helping the enemies of humanity; Mexican blood is being shed on fields of battle and the people are going hungry, not for the well-being of humanity but in order "to make greater and more fearsome the torturer race and the executioner of the whole human race, the Anglo-Saxon."

They exploit to the fullest the instances of prejudice or mistreatment of Mexicans in our country—for example, the troubles in Los Angeles, and continually rake up episodes in the distant past to prove their contentions. Only Argentina, they say, had the good sense not to become "an obedient satellite" of the "conspiracy of Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill and International Jewry."

v

Such, then, is Mexican opinion of us, in terms of its four chief schools of thought. But a caution is in order. It would be unwise for the reader to draw from this analysis the seemingly obvious conclusion that the cause of the United States somehow hangs in the balance because one of these schools, the Rightist, is sternly set against us, while another, the Leftist, merely appears to favor a sort of temporary "traveling companionship." Here is an instance where the equation $2 = 2$ is not what it seems. Actually the strength and influence of the pro-governmental forces is so over-

whelming by virtue of the highly organized, "monopolistic" character of the Party of the Mexican Revolution, that for practical purposes the Opposition hardly counts with respect to its power to change the official and nationally endorsed policy of friendship with the United States.

But this should not be made a cause for complacency. The close collaboration of Mexico today is based on common aspirations and needs, and not as yet on proven love. All that has happened so far is that a film has grown over the wound, but beneath, in the mind of virtually all Mexicans of learning, there is a recollection of past wrongs and humiliations. They may be prepared to forgive and forget, but the memory of peoples with respect to national wrongs—whether inflicted in actuality or merely imagined is immaterial—is exasperatingly tenacious. The friends of the United States in Mexico are growing constantly in numbers, but they need all the support that can be given them, not so much because the enemies are lurking in the shadows awaiting a favorable time to come forth, but even more because in the shallow waters of their own subconscious selves there reside black imps of suspicion ever ready to come to the surface and cast nets of doubt and confusion in their thinking and, ultimately, their opinion of us.

WORLD-ISLAND AND HEARTLAND

THE STRATEGICAL THEORIES OF
SIR HALFORD JOHN MACKINDER

FRANCIS H. HERRICK

AT THE CLOSE of the War of 1914 Halford John Mackinder, Professor of Geography at the University of London and a Conservative member of Parliament, published a small book entitled *Democratic Ideals and Reality: A Study in the Politics of Reconstruction*. Although it attracted little attention at the time, the volume found its way into the hands of Professor Karl Haushofer and influenced him and the school of geopolitics which he founded in Munich. The astonishing German successes in the first stages of the War of 1939 focused attention on Nazi plans of expansion and the theories which were supposed to lie at their root. Sensitive to any new trend, the *Time-Life-Fortune* organization took up geopolitics, followed the trail back to Mackinder's volume, and gave wide publicity to some of his ideas and especially to his picturesque terminology. A new American edition appeared in 1942. Today millions of people have an uneasy familiarity with Mackinder's warning which runs:

Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland:
Who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island:
Who rules the World-Island commands the World.

The author of these words must be surprised and perhaps a little puzzled at the outcome of his essay in popularizing historical geography. He had meant to draw attention to certain basic considerations in peacemaking in 1919, but could not have dreamed that, many years later, his ingenious phrases would enrich the vocabulary of American journalism. Now in his eighty-fourth year, knighted and the possessor of many of the honors which Britain bestows on her eminent scholars and public servants, Sir Halford undoubtedly appreciates recognition by the American public, but he may well wonder whether the adoption of some of his terms is accompanied by a genuine understanding of the ideas behind them.

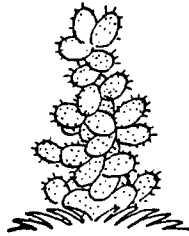
"World-Island" and "Heartland" are easily misunderstood. They

Mexico's Unity

BY

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN

Director, University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico



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MEXICO'S UNITY

By JOSEPH S. WERLIN

ON DECEMBER FIRST, a year and a half had elapsed since Mexico took the bold step of declaring war on the Axis triumvirate. Thereby she not only entered into a bloody fray and risked perils the nature and the outcome of which no one could foresee but at the same time, and for the first time, subjected to test the unity and vitality of the spirit upholding the great social experiment known as the Mexican Revolution.

The last three decades had been a violent and uncertain business in Mexico. One could not really say that the revolution had grown from strength to strength; rather it had grown from compromise to compromise. But now, to paraphrase Lincoln, Mexico was ready to engage in a great world war, testing whether that revolution so conceived and so dedicated could endure.

Surface appearances had been all too often deceitful. The social volcano that is Mexico's heritage and the metaphorical counterpart to her slumbering Ixtaccihuatl had too frequently erupted just when optimists had predicted its extinction once and for all. The past seven years had been particularly stormy. The deep-lying social antagonisms of the nation had been stirred to their depths and had spewed smoke and ashes—sufficient warning to the timid or conservative not to run, the risk of disturbing the explosive contents any further. Yet, in the face of this warning and against this inflammable background, the new President, Manuel Avila Camacho, and his government shattered a nearly century-old precedent of non-involvement in a foreign war by bringing Mexico into the armed conflict with the Axis—a tremendously powerful military coalition at that time.

And what, in terms of social cohesion, has been the result, based on eighteen months of history? Confounding to the pessimists and cynics, but surprising even to others. To be sure, Mexico has not yet been tested in the actual crucible of battle. Her war effort to date has been preparatory, defensive, auxiliary to her more active allies; nevertheless, she has not been free from the disturbances and churnings, sacrifices and hardships, that characterize modern nations during a war period, and from all this she emerges tranquil and united in a degree seldom known even in her best days of peace.

Many factors have contributed to this situation, of which the personality of her President is by no means least of all. In a land so rent with social strife and at a time so full of dread potentialities, it is truly remarkable how effective has been his leadership. The traditional *Caudillismo* of Mexican politics—the rallying around a dominant personality—is a part of the answer. The obvious need for unity in so critical a period, once the die of war had been cast, is another part. But to overlook his personal gifts would be to do President Camacho an injustice and miss the heart of the explanation. His moderation, quiet strength, and persuasive reasoning have tended to win or, at least, to placate every divergent force or group in the nation, including even the Sinarquistas—the most influential profascist group—so that all restrain their centrifugal impulses at the first positive sign of his displeasure.

This may be seen in the respectful, if not actually effusive, way in which almost every newspaper and organ of expression, whether of the Right or the Left, refer to him. Virtually every worker and peasant organization, every political and military, industrial and professional, religious and educational faction or circle, has formally and repeatedly expressed unqualified approbation of his leadership. The Sinarquistas speak of him always in terms of respect. The communists show deference in public expressions if for no other reason than that such is the party line. Organized labor, which more than all other power groups in the nation had reason to be uneasy at his

accession to office, has been his most loyal supporter. Even Vicente Lombardo Toledano, still the foremost figure in the Mexican labor world though he is no longer head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (C.T.M.)—he is now President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers—likened Senor Camacho to Hidalgo and Morelos at the closing session of the third C.T.M. congress on April 1, 1943. The President's "*soy creyente*" ("I am a believer") speech of last year, which still serves to designate his moderate views on the church question; his frowning on socialist education and tolerance of sectarian schools; his virtual halting of further land confiscation; his readiness to curb labor extremism, and his other manifestations of friendliness and middle-of-the-road tendencies—all have called out expressions of approval and support from Catholic and conservative circles.

President Camacho has visited almost every part of the nation since the war began, and everywhere he goes the mass demonstrations in tribute to his person and to the war policy are enthusiastic and spontaneous in a degree seldom witnessed in Mexico. Foreign correspondents who have accompanied him express amazement at the absence of formidable escorts, secret police, and other special preparations to guard the person of the Chief Executive. In September, after endless grouching against "regimentation" and "bureaucratic incapacity," Mexican business, through the President of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Leopoldo Palazuelos, was willing to pay warm tribute to President Camacho as a "cultured, civilized, and good man."

But the cohesion of Mexico today has something stronger behind it than mere loyalty to a single figure, however effective his leadership. The tug of traditional centrifugalism would be too powerful to resist, even despite the critical nature of the war emergency, were it not that all the important social and economic classes remain in full accord with the central objective of the government's foreign policy—continuation of the war against Germany and Japan. There is, to be sure, muttering on the part of individuals and small groups, with mounting complaint against the rising cost of living and increased burdens of the war. Sinarquismo lurks in the shadows waiting, along with other kinds of anti-democratic forces, for a favorable moment to emerge and do its work of disintegration. But all this as yet has had no appreciable effect on the powerful tide sweeping the other way.

Eighteen months after the declaration of war, the Mexican nation exhibits to observers an identity of sentiment, a degree of co-operativeness, a spirit of self-denial, a feeling of awakened pride of race and nationality, such as it has never shown before. This is clear to anyone who has travelled in the country lately, and has talked with people of all types, as I have done in the course of two extensive trips. Parades strongly patriotic in character, and with representation from every part of the population, continue to be held although with somewhat reduced frequency now that the Axis threat no longer appears so immediate. Resolutions and manifestos from governors, legislatures, business firms, social, professional, and political organizations proclaiming loyalty to government and nation still pour forth in undiminished stream. Patriotic rallies and mass oaths of allegiance to the flag are a constant occurrence. Banners and posters aflame with nationalistic and military ardor continue to greet the eye everywhere.

But all this, of course, must not be allowed to obscure the fact that there are real differences among the people in the degree of enthusiasm for the war and for support of the government in these trying times.

The administration's greatest strength still resides in the organized wage-earners of the city and country identified with the strong national confederations of workers and peasants. They resent the climb of prices and criticise the government for its alleged unwillingness to take stern measures against "monopolists" and other business elements whom they hold responsible for their growing difficulties. They furnish grist in the mill for the administration's enemies by their frequent intransigence or by

their disobedience to agreements and regulations, as in the case of the railroad workers. But, all in all, they constitute the rock on which the government and its policy rest.

Strikes have been kept at a minimum, and all serious issues, whether between labor and industry, or labor and government, have thus far been decided peaceably.

Unionized labor has not only been the most fervent advocate of the war policy and among the earliest groups to engage in military drill but is the most outspoken of all organized bodies—if we exclude the communists—on the delicate subject of “front-line” participation. Lombardo Toledano was one of the first leaders to make a public statement on this issue when he pleaded last spring before the third C.T.M. congress for the organization of a corps of volunteers, saying: “The day in which there on the battle-fronts of Europe will run Mexican blood, on that day will Mexico seat herself at the peace table with the same rights as the rest. It is one thing for the Mexican Army not to go, and another that there should be formed corps of volunteers.” Since then, in numerous editorials in “El Popular,” the official organ of the C.T.M., and in speeches by other leaders at numerous labor gatherings, the proposal has been repeated.

Although undoubtedly they have never been so enthusiastic for the war as the governmental circles and wage-earner groups, and are still more reserved today because of increasing economic difficulties, the upper business, landlord, and professional elements as a whole, nevertheless, uphold the present foreign policy. While their collaboration has been based throughout on objective considerations rather than emotion, the arguments which have swayed them all along in support of the war continue to hold good for them. “Mexico was a victim of wanton aggression,” they say. “Mexico is no more safe being neutral than being a belligerent.” Continuation of the war is the only “road to patriotism and honor.” To turn back now would “alienate the country that supplies our economic life-blood”—the United States.

In the national elections of last July, the standpoint of this body of public opinion was most closely represented by the leading opposition party, the Accion Nacional. It was noteworthy that while the party was most vociferous in denouncing the administration for its alleged corruption, “feeble and inadequate” economic policy, and “oppression and falsification” in the educational, religious, and social domains, it made only oblique references to the war. This obliqueness is often construed by the administration supporters as proof of disloyalty, especially when coupled with the party’s demand for a “jealous conservation of the distinctive personality of our nation as an Iberian-American people, product of racial unification and tied essentially to the great community of history and culture which constitutes the Hispanic nations.” While it is clear that there was nothing ardent or positive in the party’s pronouncements on the war, there seems, however, little proof for the assertion of its opponents that it should be called the “party of national treason.” But, in any case, the party’s failure to seat even one of its twenty-one candidates in the election implies that it has now lost all opportunity for effective practical action in this sphere.

The attitude of the clergy and the so-called “Catholic groups” towards the war and towards war-time measures continues to be cool and “standoffish,” certainly when compared to the fervent endorsement of the Liberal-Leftist element. However, this is far from implying active opposition; in fact, today something like positive assistance is being offered by them to the government in meeting the many difficulties caused by the war. Archbishop Luis M. Martinez, head of the Mexican hierarchy, maintains his friendly attitude, and in various other ways remains a pillar of support for the Camacho administration. He condemns repeatedly the “doctrinal errors of Naziism,” encourages male members of the Catholic societies to volunteer for military drill and the women to take up courses in nursing, and urges mothers to show resignation when their sons are called to the colors. He has declared that “it is the duty of all Catholics to obey the summons of the Fatherland and therefore the noble and legitimate measures

adopted by our government." Similar support has come from Catholic organizations like the Accion Catolica Mexicana and its feminine counterpart, the Union Feminina Catolica Mexicana.

Standing in quite a different position from the classes and factions just mentioned are those at the extremities of the ideological scale. At the one end are the communists; at the other, the anti-democratic and fascist groups, of which Mexico counts a considerable number. At no time since Mexico's belligerency was decided upon has either of these wings of public opinion been more than a potential threat to the unity of the country and the cause of war, and neither is so today. Still their basic philosophy is so uncompromisingly opposed to the middle-of-the-road course of the Camacho administration that to ignore their existence or to underrate their potentialities would be unrealistic.

Of the two extremes the communists occupy the more ambiguous position. Strongly committed to the nation's war policy, and thus contributing to its unity today, they none the less cannot forget their long-time objectives, which require the occasional resumption of their customary tactics of prodding the workers to make excessive demands and of keeping the waters of industrial-social strife stirred up in other ways, thus promoting unrest. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the communist party of Mexico has never had a large enrollment—it offered only one candidate in the July elections, and even he failed of victory—and that it has had to work through key individuals in other, primarily labor, organizations and agencies; and since these latter are strongly behind the government in its prosecution of the war, it is obvious that the party is exerting little influence on the course of events. President Camacho's cordial felicitation of the Russian people on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Soviet state, Mexico's renewal of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. in November, 1942, after a severance of twelve years (since January, 1930), and various other acts of developing friendship between the two nations, have further contributed to rendering the Mexican communist quiescent at the present time.

Still alive, although in many cases nearly moribund, are the numerous groups and organizations of pronounced fascist tendencies which Mexico has known for at least the past decade. They include the National Sinarquista Union, the Omega and El Hombre Libre groups, the Mexican and Spanish varieties of falangism, the Autonomist Mexican party, the Gold Shirts, and various others. To these should be added individuals and circles of miscellaneous character and affiliation whose chief *raison d'être* appears to be hatred of all that is to be identified with liberalism and Yankeeism, who thus shade off easily into fascism. These latter are to be found in the ranks of every middle and upper class sector of the national society. In the first months of the war, prudence dictated a minimum of prominence, and little was heard from them; but of late their activities have become more open and widespread, arousing warning and protest on the part of governmental supporters.

Of these Rightist groups, undoubtedly the most menacing to the administration and its program is still Sinarquismo. This nebulous movement, which is now six years old and has its chief centres in the West Central and Pacific states, contains an estimated half-million members. This in itself would mean little, since the majority come from the most illiterate and impoverished sections of the Indian and Mestizo peasantry, were it not for the fact that at the head stand clever, unprincipled leaders who have borrowed or imitated all the tactics, psychological tricks, and mass appeals characteristic of the European prototypes.

The demagoguery and unscrupulousness of the leaders give the movement its seeming character of inconsistency; for example, it pretends to reject Naziism and fascism, but there can be little question concerning its fundamental position on all basic issues of contemporary Mexican life. Its leading publication, "El Sinarquista," openly fights for the so-called "Christian social order," the "Catholic faith," "Spanish

traditions," and against communism, liberal democracy, the Mexican Revolution, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, the United States, the good neighbor policy, and hemispheric solidarity.

The sympathies and views of the Sinarquistas in the foreign domain can be clearly seen from their printed statement of May, 1941, when they announced their foreign policy as "(1) against Pan-American solidarity and co-operation with the United States; (2) against the atheism of the Soviet Union and the paganism of Hitler Germany, but for the socialistic programs of both states; (3) in favor of creating an international bloc of Latin American nations to oppose the United States and co-operate with Franco Spain."

They sought to hamper by every means at their command the drift of the nation towards the war and the United Nations; but when belligerency became a fact they quickly struck a patriotic note and declared their solidarity with the government, and this has been their official position ever since. For the first few months of the war they went into a sort of hibernation; but of late, more particularly since the first of the year with the mounting dissatisfaction because of the war-time hardships, their activities have awakened to the point of giving concern to many observers. The press is devoting increasing attention to their manifestations, and all pro-governmental circles, especially organized labor, are urging the administration to be on the alert.

On the other hand, despite the somewhat greater animation of this movement in recent months, its aggregate influence on the conduct of the war, particularly with reference to altering the commitments of the government with respect to the United States, appears so far to have been very slight. Last February ex-President Cardenas, now Secretary of National Defense, stated that calm reigns throughout the nation. "There has not been registered," he declared, "a single case in which interested parties have successfully interfered in the various localities with obligatory military service." More recently, similar statements have been made by General Ireta, Governor of Michoacan, stronghold of Sinarquismo, and General Rodriguez, newly elected Governor of Sonora, all asserting that the government is experiencing no organized interference with its war program. The fact that President Camacho has been able to make extended journeys to all parts of the country without any disturbing occurrence and without any real sign of opposition to the war is equally significant. Thus it may be said that while Sinarquismo is by no means a dead issue in Mexico, and will certainly bear watching, at this moment its threat to the government's program is only potential, not actual.

It appears clear that Mexico today, despite rumblings and isolated incidents, presents on the political side a picture of at least surface calm and unity such as has been seen but seldom in her turbulent history. Any serious trouble will arise in the future, if at all.

The most worrisome cloud on the horizon at present is of economic origin. The general welfare of the people is being gradually undermined by current developments in this sphere; and if conditions should grow worse, the existing truce among factions and groups might well be broken. This might be shown in increasing disorders and in lack of co-operation with the government; it might open the door to anti-American, pro-fascist, anti-war elements. Actually this is not very likely to happen, but it cannot be ruled out as a possibility.

The difficulty is certainly not due to a falling off of production or to unsatisfactory business conditions in general. In fact, the contrary is true. All the usual indices of economic well-being justify this conclusion—volume of production, employment, balance of trade, internal sales, income, wages, bank deposits, foreign exchange rates, and so on. The high prices for strategic minerals, metals, and fibres, in the purchase of which the United States figures so prominently, have accelerated production and turnover everywhere. In addition to the opening of many mines (virgin or abandoned)

various new plants, enterprises, and even whole industries have sprung up—the outcome of both the military requirements of the government and the difficulties of importing needed consumer goods. The government in the past eighteen months has granted licenses to scores of new establishments engaged in the manufacturing or processing of metal articles, food, chemicals, and textiles.

Agricultural production appears to be at its highest level in years. According to official statements—and it is only fair to say that these are vigorously questioned in various unofficial quarters—farm production increased between 12 and 15 per cent in the first six months following Mexico's war declaration over the previous six months, while the gain for the present year according to predictions of the Secretary of Agriculture, Senor Marte R. Gomez, will run even higher. Corn, beans, rice, coffee, peas, bananas, and fresh vegetables show this upward tendency, and even wheat, the statistics on which are not yet complete, seems to be in this same category. The balance of agricultural exports over imports is expected to reach 50 million pesos this year, while the high domestic and foreign prices, the ready domestic and foreign outlets, and the increased quantities, are all viewed as favorable signs.

But, paradoxically, despite the presence of these favorable indicators in production and finance, there has developed an actual deterioration in the living conditions of the masses owing to the combined scarcity and dearness of everyday necessities. While monetary wages have climbed and work opportunities are greater than ever, real wages have fallen. The cost of living, which has been rising steadily for the past seven years, has soared under the impact of war to unprecedented heights. In September, 1942, the price index of the Bank of Mexico stood at 130, in comparison with a base of 100 between September, 1938, and August, 1939. By September 18 of this year it had moved up to 179, with a 4 per cent monthly increase during the past twelve months.

While there are some things that still remain close to pre-war levels, in general those which enter into the daily life of the people—especially food—have reflected both scarcity and costliness. This is particularly true of such staples as meat, corn, eggs, milk, sugar, fish, salt, rice, cooking oil, and charcoal. Clothing, furniture, and other commonly used articles likewise exhibit the upward trend. While the raising of rents is subject to government control, numerous complaints of violation are being made.

The lack of balance between production and consumption, between profits and prices, between the national income and the individual wage-earner's income, has been particularly hard on people in the lower economic groups of both urban and rural areas. Aside from certain regions which, like Yucatan, are suffering from a conjunction of exceptionally unfavorable factors, no place has felt the downward plunge of living standards as much as Mexico City. Numerous families there are described by the newspapers as being "reduced to living on nothing but frijoles, chile and tortillas like the humblest peons." Employees, both public and private, on fixed salaries are among those most strongly affected, since in many cases "they continue to receive the same income that they had 15 or 20 years ago."

Fortunately, both the government and the business leadership are jointly and severally striving to resolve the difficulties with a resolution and in a scientific manner such as Mexico has rarely known. There is a realization that a certain degree of hardship is inevitable as long as the war lasts, and that in any case no panacea can be found. The complexity of the causes requires the application of a variety of remedies. Technical, administrative, financial, and economic means, all are to be used to combat the forces responsible for the conditions.

While its efforts to date have not yielded notable success, the administration must be credited with having taken a prompt, vigorous, leading role in the ameliorative program. It established in March a "consortium" to fix maximum prices, control exports, buy up surpluses, and otherwise regulate distribution. It has attacked energetically, if fruitlessly, the problem of railway transportation, a ubiquitous element in the entire

economic malaise. It has sought to repress by means of fines and threats hoarders, monopolizers, and speculators generally. It has pressed the United States to grant priorities on railway rolling stock and equipment, farm and industrial machinery, and other items vital to Mexican economy. And, in September, when these measures proved inadequate, it promulgated a series of decrees of unprecedentedly drastic character, including compulsory increase of wages coupled with "freezing" at the new levels, the establishment of new price maxima, forbiddance of "wildcat" strikes, and obligatory enlargement of the areas planted in corn and sugar. In these and numerous other ways, the government is thus striving to meet its responsibilities, and while it is too early to predict the outcome, the steps taken are all in a needed direction and are already exerting a beneficial influence on the national temper.

With this exception of the growing strain on morale due to the effect of war-time economy on living conditions, together with the other forces and developments already noted, there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that Mexico's will to victory is any less high today than it was eighteen months ago, when the state of war officially began. And certainly, if we were to search for still other factors threatening the existing unity and singleness of purpose, we should not find among them the present close relationship of Mexico with the United States, since this continues to be a force binding together the nation and strengthening the determination to carry on to the end.

While this friendship—which reached its apex of symbolism on April 21 and 22 by the exchange of visits of the two Presidents—is most ardently expressed in official Mexican circles, there can be little question but that the great majority of the people are heartily in favor of the present orientation towards the northern neighbor. Mexico, of course, has her cynics who view all these manifestations as a "marriage of convenience" with no possibility of genuine affection between the two nations. There are "grumblers" like occasional writers in "Hoy" and in "Accion Nacional" circles who complain that the Mexicans want to be "with but not under" the United States. There are Anglophobes and "Gringophobes" like Jose Vasconcelos who see Mexico tied to the chariot of the American conqueror more securely than ever as a result of the good neighbor compact, and who deplore the consequent developments as a setback to Mexican nationalism, self-determination, and *Hispanidad*. There are also the less intellectual, cruder, but even more outspoken haters of Anglo-Saxonism, "Gringoism," Protestantism, and democracy like the Sinarquistas and the contributors to "El Hombre Libre" and "Omega." But all in all these voices remain weak and without real weight at this time.

The mass of intelligent Mexicans, including the propertied groups of industry and agriculture and others generally called "conservatives," are unwilling to trade theoretical dangers of the future for dread realities of the moment. They know very well how Mexico's destiny today is linked to that of the United States, what a ghastly fate would await her if the Axis were to win, how pathetically weak she is if made dependent upon herself alone. They are also fully cognizant of the immediate material advantages which the American connection is bringing, what it means to hold the friendship of a nation that buys close to 90 per cent of Mexico's exports, pays for nearly 6 million ounces of silver monthly perhaps twice what it is worth, and that alone in a war period can supply the machinery, tools, clothing, and other things which Mexico so vitally needs.

But it would be a mistake to put the friendship that now prevails for the American neighbor solely on an egotistical or material plane. Most of these same intelligent, articulate Mexicans want a continuation of this cordial relationship because they see clearly the folly of permitting the old era of dislike, distrust, rivalry, and non-co-operation to return. They, too, look forward to a world in which justice, humanitarianism, brotherliness, and equality will hold sway. Hence, like Foreign Secretary Ezequiel Padilla, they welcome "this new era . . . of our firm and honorable friendship."

MEXICO-

Twelve Years of Observation

by

JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN, Ph. D.

Professor of Sociology and Director
of International Study Centers,
The University of Houston

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

TITLES:

Professor of Sociology & Director of International Study Centers,
University of Houston

The University of Houston conducts four centers of study
in foreign countries, operating in the summer time: Mexico
(Established 1944), Guatemala (established 1946), Cuba (established
1947), France and Western Europe (established 1951).

EDUCATION:

U.S. Naval Academy (1919-1929); The Rice Institute (B.A., 1924);
The University of Chicago (M.A., 1926); The University of Berlin
(1928); The University of Chicago (PH.D., 1931).

**ACTIVITIES
RELATING
TO MEXICO:**

Director, University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico,
Established 1944
Articles on Mexico in the *Yale Review*, *South Atlantic Quarterly*,
Transactions of the Texas Academy of Science, *Houston Chronicle*
Numerous public lectures on Mexico before professional and lay
bodies.
Holder of The Distinguished Visitor's Medal and Diploma of the
Government of the Federal District of Mexico.

Mexico—Twelve Years of Observation

Part I: The Changing Picture

Before me, as I type these lines, is a clipping from the **Houston Chronicle** entitled "Americanization of Mexico," dated September 15, 1940. This date, in itself of no particular significance, holds nevertheless a real meaning for me, because it records my very first impressions of Mexico following an initial visit there a few weeks earlier.

In these subsequent 12 years much has happened with our Neighbor to the South—years of war and peace, of tensions and excitement, of great social and economic experimentation.

It has been my privilege to watch this ebb and flow of events from a perspective not given to too many outsiders—one derived from at least six weeks to three months of annual return, with considerable travel in many parts of the country, professionally-dedicated observation and reading, and close association with centers of learning as well as leaders in many important walks of life.

What has happened to the nation as a whole in these 12 years—actually the period of the last 2 presidential administrations, of Manuel Avila Camacho and Miguel Aleman? What has occurred to the ordinary citizen and family? To such important facets of national life as industry, education, politics, health? What is the net balance of judgment on Mexico that one may care to render based on these 12 years of experience and observation?

This net balance, it can be unhesitatingly asserted, is definitely on the credit side of the ledger. The "Wind That Swept Mexico," beginning with the revolutionary events of 1910, has never ceased to blow. Tempestuous and harsh as it often was, menacing not only to accustomed ways but even to orderly and stable existence, it has now calmed down, bringing in its wake so many unprecedented and beneficial developments that a new Mexico is definitely in the making.

More precisely, Mexico is still Mexico—but with a Plus. There is a "Ford in its Future"—not only a Ford but a Chevrolet and every other kind of machine and household appliance, skyscraper and factory—and all the other things, good and bad, useful and questionable, of the nations further along the industrial highway. It is also becoming a Mexico of boosters and optimists, something like its Anglo-Saxon neighbor, one which is beginning to make its own people proud, impressed and applauding.

Naturally, no such uprooting of the past, nor tampering with time-hallowed institutions, customs and values, nor re-aligning of classes and groups, nor attempted re-orientation from an agricultural, semi-feudal, Hispanic and theocratically-ruled society to a would-be industrial, democratic, cosmopolitan and secular social order—which is the clear and unmistakable direction

of the movement—could be viewed by numberless persons, not only within but even on the outside of the country, without the strongest misgivings, bitterness and antagonism.

To this very day many such people still exist in the nation, organized in various groups, associations and even political parties for the purpose of “turning the hands of the clock back” (to use the phrase of the protagonists of the New Order), or at least divert into more satisfactory channels the Revolutionary stream.

Nevertheless, after duly noting the existence of these dissident groups and assessing their strength generously, one is bound to say that they constitute, on the whole, a powerless force, unable to halt or even materially influence the course of events. They have been given a few “crumbs” here and there—for example, a virtual halt to further confiscation of lands, mines and other forms of rural property—but these in the aggregate hardly constitute a halt to the Revolution.

At this point we should like to list with minimum comment those areas of national life which, as a result of having undergone the greatest development in these 12 years, stand out most conspicuously in the new Mexican Landscape, reserving for later articles in this series various amplifying details and observations.

Transportation. A net-work of major highways—9,261 miles of which were paved, October, 1951—connecting the more important cities and sections. An ever-increasing number of automotive vehicles (282,000 in 1950 compared to 145,000 in 1940) which are conveying goods and people along these roads from heretofore inaccessible points in the interior to the chief cities and border stations.

Industrialization: An ever-growing number of modern industrial plants, mills and workshops, turning out in increasing and respectable volume things heretofore purchased abroad and often hardly known—metal goods of every kind, chemicals, oil, drugs, textiles, food.

Town Life. Expanding cities and city life—as good an indication as any of the transformation that Mexico is undergoing due to mechanized industry and related 20th century forces. Mexico City and Monterrey best exhibit this trend, including all the side-by-side contrasts so typical of old cities touched by the wand of industrialism: towering skyscrapers and crumbling one-story “fronts,” sprawling factories and mudbrick workshops, California-style stucco mansions and adobe huts.

Modernism. The whole country is beginning to have a more modern, cosmopolitan “look.” Less and less is Mexico to be symbolized by the sombrero-covered peon sleeping in the shade of a cactus. This is evidenced by the architecture of her buildings, the clothing that the people wear, the songs they sing, the music they play, the performances they attend, the sports they enjoy.

Politics. The growing calmness of the political atmosphere, no longer so constantly disturbed by tensions and election violence, together with the lesser evidence of dictatorship and army rule.

Education. Greater enlightenment, demonstrated by the increasing number of schools, libraries and bookstores, along with literacy campaigns, lecture series, heads “buried” in newspapers on buses and street-cars, etc.

Health. Greatly improved health conditions, statistically proveable but also quite evident to the frequently-returning visitor. He no longer encounters so many of the “halt, blind and ailing” who in past years so tormented

his conscience, often at the very moment when he was most smitten with the charm of the landscape that made up their background.

But let me hasten to say that I do not intend to imply by the foregoing that the "old" Mexico has disappeared—or is even on the point of disappearing: the Mexico of malnutrition, disease, ignorance, squalor, misery, superstition. These age-old evils, alas, are still in existence but—with qualifications! They affect a lesser percentage of the people, they have lost some of their edge, their blackness, their universality.

The great majority of the Mexicans continue to live pretty much as before. But one has a right—even a duty—to say that Mexico is coming from under the heavy mill-stone of the ages. The New Order, ushered in by the Revolution of 1910, has definitely rooted itself in the loyalty and approval of the people. It has already given fine things to Mexico—definitely more than it has taken away—and it is virtually certain that in the years to come more and more of her citizens will both want and acquire the things which most people of our day prize and call Good.

Mexico—12 Years of Observation

Part 2: Political Democracy

No fair-minded person who has watched developments in Mexico during the last 2 presidential administrations, as has been the good fortune of this writer, can have failed to observe her closer approximation to the ideals of political democracy, not only with respect to outer forms, but equally—and of course more importantly—the inner substance.

One explanation lies in the very fact that the whole social order is more stable. This is something not to be minimized, especially when one takes account of the seething unrest elsewhere in Latin America in recent years. These other nations are in such trouble due largely to the confusion of aims and conflict of loyalties which continue to persist among their people, whereas in Mexico something like popular support has been attained regarding not only the great national objectives but, even more important, the methods for their realization.

This "New Order" in Mexico was first introduced by the Revolution of 1910—a series of bloody events attendant upon the overthrow of the 40-year dictatorship of President Porfirio Diaz—and given legitimation and direction by the Constitution of 1917, a legal charter which, with modifications, is still the fundamental law of the land.

Twelve years ago when this writer first gained personal acquaintance with Mexico—during the last days of President Lazaro Cardenas—sabotage of this new order was open and palpable. Today it is different. The generation of opponents contemporary to the Revolution itself have either died off or have become too few and enfeebled to halt its onward march, while their present-day descendants either lack the intense bitterness of their elders, or are not so ready to decry indiscriminately everything that has been done during the past 40 years in the name of the "Revolutionary Ideals."

In consequence of this growing accommodation to the new order by nearly all elements, the politically-entrenched protagonists have in their turn become more benevolent and more ready, therefore, to give substance to the

spirit of liberalism, justice and fraternity—in short, Democracy—implicit from the outset in the Revolution and in its written embodiment, the Constitution of 1917.

Let me cite some concrete examples:

Elections. They have become a more honest accounting of the people's choices, especially in the sexennial presidential contest and in federal balloting generally. They are unquestionably conducted in a more tranquil atmosphere, with far less violence and **pistolerismo**.

Much of the former chicanery attendant upon elections has been eliminated, including such time-crowned abuses as plural voting, voting by ineligible or with purely fictitious names, intimidation at polls by gangs or even by the military—or, when all this was insufficient, by a farcical tabulation of the results.

Extremely helpful in this purification process has been the imposition of new controls in recent years, including national election laws containing minutely detailed procedures and safeguards of all sorts, and enforced by a Federal Electoral Control Commission in which the major political parties are all represented.

These salutary measures are as yet largely applicable to federal elections and, consequently, have had their best results in this area, but indirectly they have undoubtedly influenced for the better the character of local elections.

The President. If the Mexican president continues to be powerful and the object of adulation far beyond the degree known in other countries, he at least is far from the arrogant, despotic type of previous years; he has certainly dropped most of the external attributes of the dictator and speaks softly and respectfully to both people and congress. The present incumbent, Sr. Miguel Aleman, and his soon-to-be inaugurated successor, Sr. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, are not even army generals, in itself a sure sign of improved times.

The Legislature. The members of the National Congress are not only more honestly elected but give strong indication of a lessened subservience to the Chief Executive and to the Party leaders—a traditional defect in Mexican democracy; for example, by an occasional speech or action of a congressman voicing disapproval of a party-sponsored project or law.

The Federal Judiciary. This too has become less deserving of criticism than before on grounds of venality or partisanship. One helpful measure has been the conferring of life-tenure on the Mexican supreme court and the federal judiciary generally. Previously they served for only six years, made to coincide with the term of office of the person who appointed them—the President!—an obviously unwise practice since it linked the highest judicial offices with the political fortunes of particular persons or parties, and carried the real danger of making the judges either subservient or tempted to “make hay while the sun shines.”

The foregoing, of course, is not to be taken to imply that all is well today in the political life of our neighbor. She has yet much to do by way of pulling herself out of the mire that has kept her bogged down these many years. The dominant party, the P. R. I. (Party of the Institutional Revolution) is still too “monopolistic,” while local politics offends the very air with the stench of its iniquities.

But if Mexico remains something of an Augean stable awaiting a thorough cleansing, it would be a vast over-simplification to argue that it needs only a Hercules and the task will be done—pronto! Something more

than a single individual is needed to cut down the political tree of evil, no matter how heroic the mold in which he is cast.

This in fact has been the curse of Mexico: All too often salvation or progress has been made dependent upon the coming of a Messiah—a sort of modern version of the old Aztec Quetzalcoatl tradition—a White God, a Savior, who would some day come and rescue the people from their evils and oppressors.

What is actually needed is the more active, continuous and understanding participation in the political process of hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, even millions—a participation which today is still largely based on illiteracy, isolation, hunger and misery, always a poor soil in which to grow a healthy plant of democracy.

In place of this “cult of saviors” and glorification of individuals, Mexico must learn to exalt institutions and laws, and at the same time learn to avoid the extremisms, rancors and revenge spirit so characteristic of Latin American politics.

Mexico—12 Years of Observation

Part 3: Mexico's Changing Economy

The 12 years since the writer has been observing Mexico has wrought great changes in her economy. In this interval the emphasis has shifted unmistakably toward industry, and all the phenomena ordinarily associated with the mechanized industrial arts have come increasingly into prominence. On many horizons have appeared, where none existed before, the silhouettes of smoke-stacks, stills, derricks and walls of founderies, refineries, mills and factories. To this may be added such typical by-products as sprawling, amoeba-like cities, deserted villages, population in motion, and long ribbons of paved highways.

We would not, however, mislead you. Mexico is not yet a second United States nor even a Canada or Sweden. It is still largely a land of sun-baked farms and “Sleepy-Hollow” villages, rather than of factories and cities, where the traditional white cotton “pyjamas,” straw sombreros and leather-thonged “huaraches” of the peon is still the standard attire rather than the blue denims or laundered shirt of the factory hand or office clerk.

But that it is changing—of this there can be no question. Comparison, however, to be fair, must be made with her own past, not with countries far along the industrial highway. By such a comparison, Mexico's transformation of the past dozen years is most impressive indeed.

The oil industry—while still far from the level attained in the “wonderful” years of the twenties, when Mexico was the world's second producer of “black gold”—has almost doubled its production volume, from 47 million barrels in 1937 to 78 millions in 1951.

Manufacturing industries show a 70% increase in the 13 years, 1937-1950. Nearly every important branch exhibits an upward trend in volume, quality, efficiency and mechanization. This is in particular true of the metallurgical, paper, chemical and “assembly” industries. In steel the founderies of Monterrey, Monclovia (Coahuila) and Mexico City have enlarged production five fold in this same period; nevertheless, so great is Mexico's own consumption because of rising industrialization, that as yet the steel

industry supplies only 50% of her domestic needs.

A surprising array of goods which, in past years, were wholly imported, is today being processed from either the raw or semi-finished state, or else assembled. Fertilizers, vegetable oils, sulphate of ammonia and other sulphur products, glassware, packaged and canned goods, rayon, wrapping and printing paper, tires and drugs are among these items.

The "assembly" industries especially have shot up: automobiles, freight cars, machinery, trucks, motors, diesel engines, refrigerators, electric irons and numerous other household appliances. In these cases the parts are imported—predominantly from the United States—and put together in Mexico, thereby—it is reasoned—giving employment to Mexicans, conserving dollars, occasionally reducing prices, fostering domestic trade, and creating new capital for investment purposes.

The promotional plans for the future, designed to still further push Mexico along the road of industrial importance, are equally impressive in the magnitude and variety of the enterprises they envisage. Here are a few illustrations:

The "Coke and Derivatives" plant now going up in Monclovia, Coahuila, at a cost of 100 million pesos, will have, when completed by 1954 or 1955, a capacity of 450 thousand tons annually of coke. It is anticipated that it will make Mexico largely independent of imports of this vital fuel in metallurgy, as well as cutting costs and bringing down domestic prices.

The Railroad Freight Car Construction Company of Mexico is investing 25 million pesos in new facilities, designed to manufacture between 1000 and 1250 freight cars annually.

The National Diesel Co. is constructing plants in the State of Hidalgo worth around 150 million pesos, to produce an anticipated 1000 trucks of 10-20 ton capacity annually. Incidentally, this will be of benefit more directly to Italy rather than ourselves. The Fiat Automobile Company of Turin, in addition to furnishing the patents, will be heavily involved in the financing and manufacturing, and already is training 50 Mexican workers in its Italian plants.

The paper and cellulose industry has equally ambitious plans for the future. National Cellulose has begun operations designed to produce 9 million tons annually of cellulose for making rayon. Paper Producer, Inc. of Monterrey is spending millions of pesos on a plant for the manufacture of 10,000 tons of paper annually. The Industrial Company of Atenquique, a principal Mexican producer of cellulose and paper, is investing even more money—130 million pesos—in a cellulose plant in the State of Michoacan, intended to produce 40,000 tons annually of bleached cellulose. Cellulose of Chihuahua, Inc. is building a 70 million pesos plant, to be finished in 1954. This is expected to be the most important plant of its kind in Latin America, giving employment to 1200 persons. Here also Italian firms will play the dominant role.

That all this industrial burgeoning should be accompanied by severe "birthpangs" should come as no surprise. Mexico has made her share of mistakes these last dozen years. Her ship of state at this moment is pitching heavily in a sea of troubles—high prices, low exchange rate of the peso, monetary inflation, scarcities of food and manufactured items of the rapidly growing and dislocated population, top-heavy growth of certain cities—but this, it can be argued, is, in part, merely transitional and, in part, caused by external developments for which Mexico cannot be blamed.

More important is the long-term outlook. Will she be able to filter down

the benefits of industrialization to the common men? Prevent an imbalance between agriculture and industry? Resist moving into industrial areas for which she is obviously unsuited, disregarding thereby the principle of comparative advantage in economics? Or avoid overly-rapid expansion, thus dislocating more than necessary prices, credits, wages? Or avoid over-protection to certain "infant" industries by false talk of serving "national interests"?

Upon the answer to these and other grave questions, which only the future can give, will depend whether Mexico's people in the years ahead "will rise up and bless" rather than curse the industrial transformation now going on.

Mexico—12 Years of Observation

Part 4: Mexico's Common Man Today

In a previous article of this series we alluded to the great strides made by Mexico in industry and related branches of the national economy. At this point we might ask: What has all this done for the people? Is there necessarily an automatic equation between increased industrialism and popular well-being? Nations like the U.S.S.R., Hitler Germany and Mussolini Italy could also exhibit impressive statistics showing "totals," "overall results," "percentages of gain" in such economic areas as railroad and highway mileage, freight car loadings, tons of steel manufactured or coal mined. But whether these gains reflected themselves in the improved daily living of the ordinary citizen—that is very debateable.

These three countries, to be sure, preferred to give their people guns rather than butter; nevertheless, a parallel can be drawn. Mexico, unable to give both "industry and butter," is giving her people factories, roads, skyscrapers, even schools and hospitals in large numbers, but not bread, meat, shoes, homes—at least very little more than before—to Juan Lopez, Citizen Ordinary, or to Juan's family.

The benefits, even from such worthy undertakings as schools, hospitals, immunization programs or anti-illiteracy campaigns, can be so indirect! So unsatisfactory! So long in reaching the flesh and blood, Juan Lopez, and other millions of "real" people like him, as against the "statistical" Juan Lopez! What care he if the government leaders point with pride to the 200,000 more bushels of corn harvested in 1950 than in 1951, if he, Juan Lopez, has just as hard a time (if not harder!) in 1951 as in 1950 paying for the tortillas, or even getting them? And if the same is true for the shoes he and his family need, and the milk, eggs and meat? And if the possibility of moving out of his squalid, insanitary one or two rooms is as remote as ever because, despite the statistics, the new homes, furniture, gas stoves or radios, so glowingly displayed in the newspapers or shop-windows, are still completely beyond his pocketbook?

This then is what we have in Mexico today: Gross, in-the-large achievement in industry, technology, communications, power and irrigation projects, and other "basic" sectors, as well as in public education and public health, plus—promises for the future!

This is in no sense intended as an indictment of the administrations of the last 12 years. They have done better—very much better—than their predecessors. The foundations for a more abundant future for everyone are

really being laid, not just talked about; but there is no hiding the stark realities of the present moment. It is almost certain—in the view of this friendly observer—that the Mexican landscape will continue to exhibit these depressing features for many years to come. Two reasons, if none other, justify such pessimism: the Mexican population is increasing very rapidly—6 millions in just 10 years, from 1940 to 1950—secondly, the inability of people—any people—to shed too quickly an unfortunate heritage. In the case of Mexico, the heritage is particularly bad and is still strongly inrooted in large segments of the population: slothfulness, “wantlessness” and “Indianism” on the part of the “Have-Nots,” and a lack of altruism on the part of the “Haves.”

Most directly beneficial to the common man has been the really notable achievements of the last two administrations in public education and public health. Here are a few statistics.

In 1937 only 1,945,000, or about 50%, of children, ages 6 to 14, were exposed to primary education; in 1950, about 3 million, representing 60% of this age group.

In 1940, 38% of persons, 10 years or more, could neither read nor write; by 1950, this had been reduced to 20%; in 1937 Mexico had but 142 “secundarias” (so-called High Schools, from the 7th through the 9th years) with only 18,000 students; by 1950, the number had been augmented to 266 “secundarias” and 80,000 students. In 1939 the Federal Budget for Education—representing 2/3 rds of the total spent for public education in all Mexico—amounted to but 13 million dollars; by 1950, it reached double that amount, \$36,120,000.

The same laudable trend can be gleaned from the health statistics. In 1939 the general death rate was 23.3 persons per 1000 in the population (U.S. 10.8), and mortality of infants was 129 deaths in the first year of life out of 1000 live births (U.S. 48.0). In 1951 the figures in Mexico were respectively as follows: 17.2 (general death rate), and 99.7 (infant mortality rate).

But even here in these truly fundamental areas, where recent Mexican administrations can justly take great pride, see how terribly much still remains to be done for millions of “flesh and blood” individuals. Consider the 5 millions, above 10 years of age—20% of the total population—who still cannot read or write; the 2,000,000 children between 6 and 14 for whom there still exists no schools nor teachers; the approximately 5 millions, between 15 and 25 years of age, who cannot get even the beginnings of secondary education.

Consider also the tens of thousands of children who continue to die prematurely in the first or fifth or tenth year of life, and the millions of others who continue to be almost totally unprotected against pain, deformity or early death.

In the material realm the gap between “totals” and “cases,” between Society and the Individual, is still more yawning. Take Mexico City, where wages are the highest in the land. Here the ordinary worker, protected by the topmost level of the legally-fixed minimum wage scale, receives but 6.65 pesos — 75 cents! Meanwhile the cost of living index, in its relentless ascent, showed in June, 1952, 464.2 compared to 100 in 1939! Surely these two contrasting facts are enough to tell the reader what deficiencies must exist in the daily life of Juan Lopez and his family—the terrible inadequacies in his housing, furniture, clothing, transportation, neighborhoods, amusements, as well as in such civilized necessities as sewerage, drainage, running, pure water, and electric lighting.

Let me reiterate. This is not intended as a criticism of the regimes that I have witnessed. They have built far better than their predecessors, but thus far, as they themselves will admit, they have laid hardly more than the foundations of what may be called the "good life."

Symbolizing Juan Lopez' plight in terms of a home, one can say that while the ground supports have been laid, the structure is still without walls, rooms, or roofs, without plumbing or wiring, without furniture or furnishings. And even after this will have been done, it would represent only a beginning; the closets would still have to be hung with clothing, the pantry filled with groceries, the lights turned on, the tap-water made to run.

By the millions present-day Mexicans—at least 90%—are still being denied these "ordinary" things which most Americans take for granted—and behind them, coming along just below the crest of the hill, are the tens of millions soon to be born.

It is a really stupendous task that confronts our friends to the south. Cheap optimism—talk of sensational results—would be in poor taste, where not actually untrue. It is certain to be a slow, uphill, painful climb all the way—but at least Mexico is climbing!

Mexico—12 Years of Observation

Part 5: Relations with the United States

When this observer first came to Mexico 12 years ago the relations between the two governments can perhaps best be described as "delicate," despite the friendly overtures of the Roosevelt Administration.

Many factors conjoined to produce this situation. There was the oil expropriations of 1938 with their accompanying bitterness on both sides; the "socialistic" trend of Mexico, greatly magnified by alarmists but nevertheless exemplified by wide-scale land confiscation, nationalized enterprises, and the introduction of socialistic text-books and teachers in the public schools; the tense relations between the Mexican State and Church, with inevitable reverberations in church circles of the United States.

In the international sphere there was also much to keep alive the suspicions. These included various actions, public and private, in Mexico, of "flirtation" with the U.S.S.R. and international communism; the talk of a "hands-off" policy by Mexico in the impending struggle between the Democratic Powers and the Axis, rendered all the more suspicious by the fact that Russia, with whom Mexico was on such seemingly-friendly terms, had just signed her pact of friendship with Hitler-Germany, thus giving at least negative encouragement to the Nazi plans of aggressions; and finally there was the tendency in Mexico to "play-up" every "racial" incident in the United States.

Today—12 years later—it is a pleasure to write that these relations have become so completely transformed that one can assert, with little fear of disproof, that the "climate" between our two peoples has never been more benign.

To the great surprise of many on both sides of the Rio Grande, more gentle winds sprang up from almost the first days of the European holocaust, blowing steadily more favorable as the war clouds drifted more ominously from across the oceans. Then came Pearl Harbor. Mexico im-

mediately undertook to become, in the words of her President, Manuel Avila Camacho, a "Bridge of Conciliation" between the United States and Latin America, a role which she fulfilled with remarkable ardor and persistence, beginning with the January, 1942, Rio de Janeiro Conference where, under her prodding, the Latin American nations were moved to pledge either benevolent neutrality toward us or actual belligerency against the Axis.

Mexico herself had set the right example even earlier by declaring war on Germany and Japan, then followed this up by the strongest kind of co-operation with us, including the furnishing of vast quantities of strategic materials, and the right to use her airports and seabases upon demand.

To the continued surprise of many in both countries, and the dire predictions of others, the after-math of the war brought no cooling off in this new-found ardor for the United States. Ever since Victory Day Mexico has been at our side in all key questions of peace and war, in and out of the United Nations, continuing at the same time her war-developed role of "honest broker" between ourselves and the Latin-American nations. Incidentally, it would be hard to exaggerate this service that Mexico is rendering us in influencing her sister nations of Latin America to support our United States foreign policy—a role of leadership for Mexico destined to become even greater, I am convinced, as she continues her steady advance in population, wealth and prestige.

But mutual need in relation to war is not the sole explanation for the improved relations. Internal developments within Mexico itself in the last two presidential administrations have also played their part in relieving the tension.

In the last decade there has been a virtual halt in the expropriations of both foreign and domestic property. Socialism has entered a state of attenuation—at least as compared to the threat it exercised in the years 1934-40. This can be shown by the new orientation in public schools and general education, by the changed goals of the more recent Six-Year Plans of the official party, the P. R. I.; by the character of the presidential decrees and legislative actions. The conflict between the secular and religious authorities has clearly abated. A number of "parochial" schools are again functioning, a training seminary for priests has re-opened, and various important church gatherings have been freely convoked. The "Leftist" American-baiting elements in the government and the P. R. I. have lost much of their influence; e.g. the labor-leader, Vicente Lombardo Toledano as well as his radical, Russian-sympathizing followers.

This improved climate has already given rise to a harvest of economic fruit which, in volume, variety and all-around value, is entirely without precedent in the history of the two countries.

American capital, both private and public, is flowing southward as never before. In increasing numbers our internationally-oriented companies are establishing themselves in Mexico.

Hundreds of millions of corporation dollars have been poured into Mexico in these last dozen years, either for new or else enlarged operations, installations or branches: smelteries, sulphur, iron, coal and silver mines, oil and gas pipe lines, iron and steel founderies, chemical, paper and food processing mills, huge assembly plants, in which nearly all the leading brands of American automobiles, refrigerators, stoves, radios, farm machinery and household appliances are put together.

And in almost the same degree American governmental and private banks, insurance and other financial institutions have lent money to Mexican-

owned industries, commercial establishments, banks and insurance companies. One example: the 151 million dollar loan of 1949 to the Mexican government, in which participated the U. S. Import-Export Bank, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and various private banks, including the Bank of America.

How all this has redounded to the benefit of both countries may be shown by a look at their reciprocal foreign trade dealings. In the first quarter of this year we supplied Mexico's needs to the extent of 82.9% of her purchases abroad, with the nearest competitor, England, selling a mere 2.7%. In return we are purchasing her exports to the extent of 82.3% (in 1950) of the total, and at the same time are sending hundreds of thousands of tourists who are spending billions of pesos. (In 1950 373,572 tourists who spent 230 million dollars.)

The conclusions are self-derivative: affairs between the two countries have never been better or more mutually advantageous.

But that we must not rest upon our present-won laurels should be equally self-evident. We just never forget that there continues to exist in Mexico many people and organized groups who do not like us, for reasons which to them—although perhaps not to us—are good and sufficient. These include, as might be expected, Left-Wing "radicals," found mostly in the ranks of unionized labor, the chief spoken of which is the aforementioned Vicente Lombardo Toledano. But also included are groups at the opposite pole of social background or ideology: so-called "conservatives" or "reactionaries," mostly found in certain well-to-do commercial, landlord, professional and ultra-pious circles. These groups, together with the very curious sinarquistas—drawn from a bottommost stratum of the peasant population—, while usually far apart on everything else, are nevertheless united on one thing: suspicion of the "Yanqui."

It might be argued at this point that there is little we can do or, conversely, avoid doing which will not give offense to any or all these people. But this would be a counsel of defeatism. Actually there is much we can do. We can, for example, always treat Mexico in the future, as we are doing at present—as an equal. No table-pounding, no "big stick," always with allowance for her growing pride of nationalism and her still continued "touchiness" over issues of the past—some going back to 1846-48! We can also help matters by giving no considerable basis for the allegations of our ill-wishers regarding so-called economic or cultural imperialism. And perhaps most important of all we can cut the ground from under our enemies' feet by eliminating all incidents of discrimination against Mexican "racials" in our own land. If we do these things we have little to fear indeed!

THE SOUTHWESTERN
SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Program, Annual Convention
1959

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27-28
HOTEL GALVEZ, GALVESTON, TEXAS

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Southwestern Social Science Association

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<i>First Vice-President</i>	ALFRED B. SEARS, University of Oklahoma
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	STANLEY A. ARBINGAST, University of Texas
<i>Ex-President</i>	J. WILLIAM DAVIS, Texas Technological College
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<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	JAMES M. OWEN, Louisiana State University
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<i>Agricultural Economics</i>	JOHN H. SOUTHERN, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College
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<i>Business Research</i>	PAUL RIGBY, University of Houston
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<i>Government</i>	T. C. SINCLAIR, University of Houston
<i>History</i>	W. T. HAGAN, North Texas State College
<i>Sociology</i>	WARREN BREED, Tulane University

Notices

Headquarters: Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas

Invitation to Public: All persons are cordially invited to attend the general and sectional meetings.

Registration and Dues: Members should register immediately upon arrival in the lobby of the Hotel Galvez. Registration will be as follows:

Thursday, March 26, 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Friday, March 27, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, March 28, 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

The Secretary-Treasurer's desk will be located in the lobby, where members can pay dues.

Resolutions: Persons and sections having resolutions to bring before the Associa-

tion should file them in writing with the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee by 6:00 p.m. Friday.

Conference Luncheon: Friday, 12 noon, in the Terrace Room. Tickets must be purchased at the Registration Desk by 9 a.m. Friday. The President's Statement and the Conference Address will be presented at the luncheon and members are urged to attend.

Business Meetings and Elections: The general business meeting of the Association will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday morning in the Terrace Room. Sectional business meetings will be held on Friday at the sectional meetings. Each section will elect a chairman and associate editor of the QUARTERLY. The current section chairmen will report the names of newly elected section officers

to the Secretary-Treasurer by 6 P.M. Friday.

Display by Book Companies: You are cordially invited to visit the book exhibit in the Lobby. The support received from the publishing companies is of real importance to the success of our meetings.

Committees

Nomination of Officers

Marion B. Smith, chairman, Sociology, Louisiana State University
James W. Bennett, Agricultural Economics, Texas Technological College
Francis R. Cella, Business Research, University of Oklahoma
James I. Culbert, Geography, New Mexico College of A&M
James B. Giles, Economics, Rice Institute
John W. Payne, History, Sam Houston State College
James W. Reddoch, Business Administration, Louisiana State University
Reginald Rushing, Accounting, Texas Technological College
Wilfred Webb, Government, University of Texas

Local Arrangements

J. William Davis, chairman, Government, Texas Technological College
Bruce M. Pringle, Sociology, Southern Methodist University

Endowment

P. F. Boyer, chairman, Business Research Louisiana State University
O. J. Curry, Accounting, University of Texas
J. L. Mecham, Government, University of Texas
H. R. Mundhenke, Economics, Texas Christian University
Carl M. Rosenquist, Sociology, University of Texas

Resolutions

Sam B. Barton, chairman, Economics, North Texas State College
A. S. Lang, Economics, Baylor University
Tom Sasaki, Sociology, University of New Mexico
John Arch White, Accounting, University of Texas

Membership

Stanley A. Arbingast, chairman, Business Research, University of Texas

Institutional Membership

George T. Walker, chairman, Business Administration, Northeast Louisiana State College
Ethelyn Davis, Sociology, Texas Woman's University
Carroll D. Clark, Sociology, University of Kansas
Lionel Haight, Accounting, New Mexico A&M College
Louis G. Kahls, Government, University of Missouri
Yvonne Phillips, Geography, Northwestern State College, Louisiana
Charles M. Strack, Geography, Henderson State College, Arkansas
Willis J. Wheat, Business Administration, Oklahoma City University

Constitutional Amendments

Oliver Benson, chairman, Government, University of Oklahoma
J. L. Charlton, Sociology, University of Arkansas
John M. Claunch, Government, Southern Methodist University
John White, Agricultural Economics, University of Arkansas

Audit

Robert Van Voorhis, chairman, Accounting, Louisiana State University
J. T. Johnson, Accounting, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute
James W. Parsons, Accounting, Baylor University
Robert E. Seiler, Accounting, University of Texas

Book Exhibits

Textbook exhibits by some of the leading publishers will be open for the duration of the meeting. These exhibits are located in the Lobby of Hotel Galvez. Representatives of these companies will be happy to confer with Association members and visitors.

Exhibitors:

- AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, represented by Charles J. Beausang
- DENOYER-GEPPERT COMPANY, represented by Herb Prieser and Else Prieser
- ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, represented by E. J. Dickson and Howard Cameron
- D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY, represented by Stephen S. Kirk and Bill Bledsoe
- HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, represented by Frank Shelton, Joe L. Wiley and Norma McGuire
- THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, represented by William Belt
- MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, represented by K. W. Mathews and Paul B. Kelly
- NEWSWEEK, INC., represented by Earl H. Spooner
- A. J. NYSTROM & COMPANY, represented by Mortimer Brown and Travis Burton
- PRENTICE-HALL, INC., represented by G. Gilbert, Xen Hosler, S. A. Swift and M. M. Brooks
- RINEHART & COMPANY, INC., represented by Walter L. McGoldrick and Frederic S. Cushing
- SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, represented by Paul J. Ayers, Warren D. Caster, Roy F. Cooper, Haggard G. Shepard, Charles D. Sisley
- WADSWORTH PUBLISHING COMPANY, represented by James F. Leisy and Jack N. Thornton
- JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., represented by A. K. Hogan and R. M. Blake

General Exhibit of Books:

- APPLETON CENTURY CROFTS, INC., represented by Nathan P. Xanthos
- GINN AND COMPANY, represented by E. B. Baker
- HARCOURT, BRACE & COMPANY

Also, members of the Association are urged to note announcements of the latest books in the social sciences by the following publishing houses:

- Richard D. Irwin, Inc., page 15
- The Macmillan Company, page 16
- McGraw-Hill Book Company, page 17
- Prentice-Hall, Inc., page 19
- Rinehart & Company, Inc., page 18

Annual Convention

The Southwestern Social Science Association, Friday and Saturday, March 27-28, 1959. *General Headquarters: Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas.*

P R O G R A M

General Program Chairman, Chester F. Lay, Southern Methodist University
(Basic sectional programs arranged by Section Chairmen.)

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26

Meeting of EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
of the Southwestern Social Science Association

8:30 P.M. *Director's Room*

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27

ACCOUNTING

Friday, 9:00 A.M. *Anchor Room*
Joint session with Southwestern Section of the American Accounting Association

Chairman: Paul LaGrone, University of Arkansas

1. Opening Address: Martin Black, President American Accounting Association, Duke University

2. "Management Services by Certified Public Accountants," Fred Norwood, Texas Technological College

Discussion: Walter Manning, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

3. "Linear Programming and the Accountant," Othel D. Westfall, University of Oklahoma

Discussion: J. W. Parsons, Baylor University

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Friday, 9:00 A.M. *Director's Room*

Chairman: J. Wayland Bennett, Texas Technological College

Opening Remarks: John H. Southern, Texas Agricultural Research Service, College Station, Texas

1. "Agriculture's Capacity to Produce, to Adjust to Market Demands, and the Problems of Farm Surpluses," James S. Plaxico, Oklahoma State University

Discussion: R. J. Hildreth, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; Troy Mullins, Agricultural Research Service, University of Arkansas; A. B. Wooten, Texas Extension Service

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Friday, 9:00 A.M. *Parlor B*

Joint session of Business Administration and Business Research

Chairman: Eugene L. Swearingen, Oklahoma State University

General Topic: "Research in the College of Business Administration"

1. "The Role of Research in the College of Business Administration," Thomas H. Carroll, vice-president, the Ford Foundation

2. "Recent Developments in the Scope and Method of Business and

Economic Research," Benjamin Higgins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Panel Discussion: Program speakers; Paul V. Grambsch, Tulane University; John R. Stockton, University of Texas

BUSINESS RESEARCH

Friday, 9:00 A.M. *Parlor B*
Joint session of Business Research and Business Administration

ECONOMICS

Friday, 8:45 A.M. *Grecian Room, Center*

Chairman: Robert L. Rouse, Texas Technological College

1. "Economic Problems before Us," Solomon Fabricant, director of research, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York

2. General Discussion

3. "The Time Gap between Research and Its Application," Jim E. Reese, staff economist, Joint Council on Economic Education, New York

4. General Discussion

Friday, 10:00 A.M.

1. "The Term Structure of Yields, Financial Intermediaries, and Contracyclical Monetary Policy," Stephen McDonald, Louisiana State University

2. "Price Change and Repressed Inflation," John J. Klein, Oklahoma State University

3. "A Critical Evaluation of Current Public-Debt Theory," Lester S. Levy, Texas Technological College

4. "An Analysis of the Proportion of Union Members in Texas Bargain-

ing Units," Frederic Meyers, University of California (Los Angeles)

5. General Discussion

GEOGRAPHY

Friday, 8:30 A.M. *Palm Room*

Chairman: Lorrin Kennamer, University of Texas

General Topic: "Regional Planning"

1. "Federal Resources Management in Transhumance Regions," Jacquelyn Beyer, University of Texas

2. "Normative Problems Involved in the Evaluation of Water-Resources Projects," Allen V. Kneese, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

3. "The Louisiana Intracoastal Seaway Plan," Conrad Joyner, Southwestern Louisiana Institute

4. "Research Problems in River-Basin Development," Ernest Lucero, University of Texas

5. "Some Rural and Urban Landscapes of the U.S.S.R.," Thomas C. Cook, Texas College of Arts and Industries

GOVERNMENT

Friday, 9:00 A.M. *Grecian Room, West Wing*

Chairman: Ray J. Kelley, University of St. Thomas

General Topic: "Social and Political Problems of Public Administration in Underdeveloped Areas"

1. "China," Oliver Benson, University of Oklahoma

2. "Bolivia," Lee S. Greene, University of Tennessee

3. "Iran," Gholam H. Razi, University of Houston

Discussion: August O. Spain, Texas Christian University

HISTORY

Friday, 8:30 A.M. *Grecian Room,
East Wing*

Chairman: Herbert P. Gambrell,
Southern Methodist University
General Topic: "The Southwest"

1. "The Yankee Builders of the Texas Capitol," Lawrence L. Graves, Texas Technological College
2. "Validating the Caddo Land Cession of 1835," G. W. McGinty, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute
Discussion: Ralph W. Steen, Stephen F. Austin State College; Donald J. Berthrong, University of Oklahoma

Friday, 10:00 A.M.

Chairman: W. M. Pearce, Texas Technological College

General Topic: "European Diplomacy"

1. "The Near Eastern Question and the Vienna Conference, 1821-1822," Irby C. Nichols, Jr., North Texas State College
2. "The French Security Policy at the Paris Conference in 1919," James C. Harvey, Texas Western College
3. "The Austrian Reaction to the Treaty of St. Germain," J. Claude Roberts, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College
Discussion: R. John Rath, University of Texas

SOCIOLOGY

Friday, 8:15 A.M. *Parlor A*

Chairman: Forrest E. Laviolette,
Tulane University

General Topic: "Research in Medical Sociology"

1. "The Detailman — Sociological Unknown," Norman G. Hawkins, University of Texas Medical Branch

2. "The Doctor's Hospital," George K. Floro, Berea College

3. "The Role of the Father in Child-birth: A Cross-Cultural Perspective." Sam Schulman, University of Texas School of Nursing

4. "Social Participation in Formal and Informal Groups as a Factor in Prenatal Clinics," Julio C. Rivera, Texas Technological College

Friday, 9:30 A.M.

Chairman: Samuel W. Bloom, Baylor University College of Medicine

General Topic: "Contributions to General Sociological Theory from the Sociology of Medicine"

Panel members: E. Gartley Jaco, University of Texas Medical Branch; C. D. Whatley, University of Oklahoma; Howard Kaplan, Baylor University School of Medicine

Friday, 10:45 A.M.

Chairman: Paul Walter, Jr., University of New Mexico

General Topic: "Social Organization"

1. "Drought and Farm Migration," R. L. Skrabanek, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

2. "Blueprint for Social and Economic Warfare against China," Fenton Keyes, Texas Woman's University

3. "Dating Practices at L.S.U.," Marion B. Smith, Louisiana State University

FRIDAY, 12:00 NOON

CONFERENCE LUNCHEON *Terrace Room*

Presiding: Alfred B. Sears, first vice-president, University of Oklahoma

President's Statement: Walter T. Watson, Southern Methodist University

Conference Address: Willis M. Tate, president, Southern Methodist University

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
MARCH 27**

ACCOUNTING

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Anchor Room*

Chairman: Fran Jabara, University of Wichita

1. "Social Responsibility of the Certified Public Accountant." Roderick L. Holmes, Baylor University

Discussion: Paul Lindloff, University of Houston

2. "Cooperation with the Accounting Profession," Jim G. Ashburne, University of Texas

Discussion: I. E. McNeill, University of Houston

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Parlor A*

Chairman: H. J. Meenen, University of Arkansas

1. "A Concept of Research for an Integrated Production-Marketing System in Agriculture," Jarvis H. Miller and Donald Moore, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
Discussion: Lee R. Martin, University of Arkansas; E. P. Roy, Louisiana State University; Loyd Bergsma, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

Chairman: Tyrus R. Timm, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

2. "Interdependence of Population and Economic Variables in Explaining Differential Rates of Economic Development," W. B. Bach and James D. Tarver, Oklahoma State University

Discussion: A. L. Bertrand, Louisiana State University; Ray W. Billingsley, Texas Technological College

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Director's Room*

Chairman: Ike H. Harrison, Texas Christian University

General Topic: "Teaching Techniques for Business Administration"

1. "Objectives and Accomplishments of the Southern Case Writers," Ralph B. Thompson, University of Florida

Discussion: Burnard Sord, University of Texas

2. "The Business Game as a Pedagogical Technique," Leon Megginson, Louisiana State University
Discussion: James W. Sweeney, Tulane University

3. "Visual Teaching Supplements," Rolland W. Crouch, University of Houston

Discussion: Sam Leifeste

BUSINESS RESEARCH

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Parlor B*

Chairman: Francis Boyer, Louisiana State University

General Topic: "Business and Economic Research in Industry"

(Business Research Continued)

1. "The Development, Operation, and Organization of Central Research Staffs in Industry," John G. McLean, vice-president, Continental Oil Company

Panel discussion: Chairman; program speaker; Harry Williams, University of Houston; A. W. Wortham, Texas Instruments, Inc.

ECONOMICS

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Grecian Room Center*

Chairman: Irvin K. Zingler, University of Houston

General Topic: "Problems of Economic Development in Foreign Countries"

1. "Land Reform in Iraq," Warren E. Adams, University of Texas
2. "Role of Foreign Investment in the Economic Growth of Chile," Eric N. Baklanoff, Louisiana State University
3. "Monetary and Fiscal Policies in Latin America," Dale L. Cramer, University of Alabama
4. "Volume of World Trade: Comparative Costs and Economic Development," Joel W. Sailors, University of Houston
5. General discussion
6. Business meeting

GEOGRAPHY

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Palm Room*

Chairman: Yvonne Phillips, Northwestern State College

General Topic: "Physical Geography"

1. "Use of Aerial Photographs in the Study of Coastal Landforms" John H. Vann, Louisiana State University
2. "Precipitation Fluctuation in Oklahoma," Arthur D. Earick, Oklahoma State University
3. "South Texas Lowlands," William T. Chambers, Stephen F. Austin State College
4. "Lost Islands in the Atlantic, 500-1500 A.D.," Vincent H. DeP Cassidy, Southwestern Louisiana Institute
5. "Toward a Geographic Orientation of America's Geography Departments," Robert H. Fuson, Louisiana State University (New Orleans)

GOVERNMENT

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Grecian Room, West Wing*

Chairman: Cortez A. M. Ewing, University of Oklahoma

General Topic: "Determinants of Formal and Informal Structure in State Political Parties"

1. "The Comparative Role of the State Chairman and the National Committeeman," Bancroft Henderson, University of Houston
2. "County Party Organization and Its Political Determinants," James H. McCrocklin, Texas College of Arts and Industries
3. "The Louisiana Republican Party and the Negro," Kenneth N. Vines, Tulane University
Discussion: A. P. Cagle, Baylor University
4. Business meeting

HISTORY

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Grecian Room,
East Wing*

Chairman: Max L. Shipley, Texas
Woman's University

1. "The South and the R.F.D.,"
Wayne E. Fuller, Texas Western
College
2. "Public Opinion and the Income
Tax, 1872-1873," Harold Holl-
ingsworth, Mary Hardin-Baylor
College
3. "The American Liberty League,"
George Wolfskill, Arlington State
College
Discussion: Robert S. Maxwell,
Stephen F. Austin State College;
Allen J. Going, University of
Houston

Friday, 3:30 P.M.

Chairman: Alfred B. Sears, Univer-
sity of Oklahoma

General Topic: "Churches and Pub-
lic Issues"

1. "Southern Baptists and Racism,
1865-1900," Rufus B. Spain,
Baylor University
2. "American Church Opinion of
German National Socialism, 1933-
1937," Daniel S. Day, New Mexico
Military Institute
Discussion: Kenneth K. Bailey,
Louisiana State University; Rob-
ert Moats Miller, University of
North Carolina

Friday, 4:45 P.M.

Business meeting

SOCIOLOGY

Friday, 2:00 P.M. *Terrace Room*

Chairman: Franz Adler, University
of California (Los Angeles)

Address: "Implications of Sacred-
Secular Theory for Analysis of
Social Change," Howard Becker,
president-elect of the American
Sociological Society, University
of Wisconsin

Friday, 3:00 P.M.

Business meeting

Friday, 3:30 P.M.

Chairman: Sarah Frances Anders,
Mary Hardin-Baylor College

General Topic: "Marriage and the
Family"

1. "Certain Aspects of Mate Selec-
tion," Virgil Dougherty, Okla-
homa State University
2. "The Family from the Sacred to
the Secular Society," Austin L.
Porterfield, Texas Christian Uni-
versity
3. "Marital Happiness and the Two-
Income Family," Everett H. Dyer,
University of Houston
4. "The Phenomenon of 'Second
Adolescence' in Lower-Class
Negro Families," Earl Lomon
Koos, Texas Technological Col-
lege
5. "The Recent History of the Ex-
tended Family in India," Henry
Orenstein, Tulane University
6. "Changing Status of the Family
System in the Far East as a Re-

sult of the Impact of the West,"
John W. Moon, Texas Wesleyan
College

SATURDAY MORNING

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

8:00 A.M. *Terrace Room*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

9:00 A.M. *Director's Room*

ACCOUNTING

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Anchor Room*

Chairman: Tom Rose, North Texas
State College

1. "A Dean's Look at the Accounting Department," Dean O. J. Curry, North Texas State College
2. "The Practitioner Looks at the College Accounting Program," Walter Plumhoff, Partner, Arthur Andersen and Company

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Parlor A*

Chairman: Martin Woodin, Louisiana State University

1. "Rural Value Judgments as Principles of Social Organization," John M. Brewster, Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Washington
Discussion: Chairman; Frank Miller, University of Missouri; W. L. Dorries, East Texas State

College; Robert L. Skrabanek,
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical
College

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Grecian Room
East Wing*

Chairman: Eugene H. Hughes, University of Houston

General Topic: "Current Reappraisals of Business Education"

Resource consultant: Thomas H. Carroll, Vice President, the Ford Foundation

Panel: Herbert Hamilton, Southwestern Louisiana Institute; Ike H. Harrison, Texas Christian University; A. S. Lang, Baylor University

General discussion

BUSINESS RESEARCH

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Parlor B*

Chairman: Paul H. Rigby, University of Houston

General Topic: "Developments in Business Research"

1. "The Implications of the New Research Techniques for Business Research and the College of Business Administration's Curriculum," Francis B. May, University of Texas
2. "Research in the Southwest," panel of bureau directors from Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas

ECONOMICS and HISTORY

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Grecian Room,
Center*

Joint meeting

Chairman: James Taylor, Southwest
Texas State College

1. "Contradictory Elements in the American Political System in the Age of Jackson," Gordon E. Parks, North Texas State College
Discussion: M. L. Dillon, Texas Technological College
2. "The Economic Philosophy of the United States in the Twentieth Century," Mary Sue Staig, Tarleton State College
Discussion: R. B. Melton, North Texas State College
3. "Economic Warfare of Red China in Southeast Asia," Henry Chen, University of Houston
Discussion

GEOGRAPHY

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Palm Room*

Chairman: Charles M. Strack, Henderson State Teachers College

General Topic: "Economic Geography"

1. "Some Recent Changes in Population in New Mexico," James I. Culbert, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
2. "The Louisiana Coffee-Roasting Industry," Robert M. Crisler, Southwestern Louisiana Institute
3. "Historical Development of Boat Types on the Mississippi," John

A. Johnson, Louisiana State University

4. "Geographic Aspects of the Mink Industry in Oregon," Robert Dolan, Louisiana State University
5. "Reilly's 'Law' Applied to a Crystalline Hexagonal Urban Hierarchy," Kenneth D. Riley and Ralph E. Birchard, Oklahoma State University
6. [A field trip in the Galveston-Houston area is under consideration. Any member of the Association will be welcome.]

GOVERNMENT

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Grecian Room
West Wing*

Chairman: John M. Claunch, Southern Methodist University

Roundtable Discussion: "Revision of the Texas Constitution"

Panel: W. E. Benton, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Mrs. George C. Boller, League of Women Voters of Texas; J. William Davis, Texas Technological College; Joe E. Ericson, Stephen F. Austin State College; Werner F. Grunbaum, University of Houston; George C. Hester, Southwestern University; W. W. Kaempfer, Southern Methodist University; Charles W. Procter, Texas Christian University; W. A. Stephenson, Hardin-Simmons University

HISTORY and ECONOMICS

Saturday, 9:00 A.M. *Grecian Room,
Joint session (See Economics) Center*

SOCIOLOGY

Saturday 9:00 A.M. Terrace Room

Chairman: Leonard Benson, North Texas State College

General Topic: "Race and Culture Contact"

1. "Race and Culture Contact in the Guianas: An Attempted Ex Post Facto Study using Historical Data," Miriam Susan Ruppel, Newcomb College
2. "Rejection Patterns II: Perceived Rejection within Racial Subgroups," Joe W. Hart, Southern Methodist University
3. "Mexico's Social Landscape: A Critique," Joseph S. Werlin, University of Houston
4. "Reported Emotional Stress Following Disaster Experience," Hiram J. Friedsam, North Texas State College, and Harry E. Moore, University of Texas

Saturday, 9:45 A.M.

Chairman: Jack E. Dodson, University of Oklahoma

General Topic: "Social Theory"

1. "Reference-Group Theory and Social Stratification," William Bittle and Norman Jackman, University of Oklahoma
2. "Sociological Positivism and George Lundberg: A Critique," Cletus Brady, University of Texas
3. "Cruelty, Dignity, and Determinism," Gwynne Nettler, Community Council of Houston, Texas
4. "The Nature of the Human Sciences," William L. Kolb, Tulane University
5. "Analyzing the Group: Dimensions of 'Groupness'," Bruce Pringle and Morton B. King, Jr., Southern Methodist University

Saturday, 11:15 A.M.

Business meeting

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X This collection, which took more than a century to amass during many trips to Mexico and which was recognized as one of the finest private collections was turned over to Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, in 1966)
The Joseph S. Werlin Collection of Mexicana

This is the personal collection of Professor Joseph S. Werlin which he accumulated over a period of thirty years while a member of the faculty of the University of Houston. He was in the process of completing a book on Mexico. During this thirty-year period, Dr. Werlin was founder and director of the International Cultural Centers of Mexico, Cuba, and Guatemala, a program of international study and cultural relations for students and teachers, under affiliations with the respective universities of these countries. He personally procured many of the books in this collection during the countless trips he made to these countries, and a number of them can be classified as treasures.

Dr. Werlin was author of numerous articles in the areas of the Mexican Revolution, its political and social aspects. His interests lay specifically in the Mexican Revolution, economic statistics, the sociological condition of the American Indians of Mexico and Central America, the educational facilities, the agricultural economics, the relations of church and state, and archeology. The collection reflects all these interests.

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Extra copies of items by Toledano.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN

Title: Professor of Sociology, University of Houston (Continuously affiliated since June 1934)

Education: Rice University, B. A., 1924; University of Chicago, M. A., 1926; Ph.D., 1931. Other institutions: U. S. Naval Academy (1919-1920); University of Berlin, 1928.

Previous Activities Relating to Mexico:

Close and continuous identification with Mexico for the past 30 years. These include: (1) Establishment, through Dr. Werlin's persuasion, by a Houston citizen of the M. M. Feld Fund at the University of Houston, through which foundation he initiated his first contacts with Mexico (1943-44); (2) Organizing and directing of the University of Houston Summer Study Center of Mexico, a cooperative arrangement with the Summer School of the National University of Mexico and other Mexican-American institutions in Mexico City (1944-1953), broadened in the period 1948-52, to include similar study centers in Guatemala and Cuba; (3) Offering continuously for the past 30 years, both in Mexico and in Houston, of a sociological-historical course on Mexico, entitled Contemporary Mexico, and to his knowledge still the only sociological introduction to Mexico in our American universities; (4) Participation in programs devoted to an improvement of Mexican-American relations, including service on the Houston Board of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission; (5) Giving of numerous public lectures on Mexico in various parts of Texas; (6) Obtaining of scholarships at the University of Houston for Latin American students; (7) Publication of a number of articles in learned journals and local newspapers, and presentation of several papers on Mexico before regional professional groups. The articles included publication in the Yale Review, South Atlantic Quarterly, Proceedings and Transactions of the Texas Academy of Science, The Torch. (8) Making of some 30 visits to almost all parts of Mexico; and (9) Receipt of the Distinguished Visitor's Medal and Diploma, from the Government of the Federal District of Mexico (1951).

(Continued visitation to Mexico. Owned personal library on Mexicana exceeding 1,500 volumes).

Also the recipient of the Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education.

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716 S. Oak St.
Oxford, Ohio 45056
Nov. 30, 1966

Mrs. Joseph Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Thank you for your letter of Nov. 23, 1966, received a few days ago. I am returning the list which you were kind enough to enclose. Our University library has most of the items listed, and I regret not to be able to request our Acquisitions Department to make you an offer.

I would like, however, to draw your attention to the fact that you have on Page 2 of your list two very rare items which should command a very healthy price. Before you sell them have them appraised by a real expert so that you know what to expect. I have checked off those two items which immediately attracted my attention because I have never seen them in more than twenty years of steady collecting.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. de Saint-Ret
at

Please write for valuable books

Russian Books

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THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN RUSSIAN COLLECTION

This is the personal collection of the late Professor Joseph S. Werlin which he accumulated over a period of forty years when he first went into Russia while a student at the University of Berlin in order to gather original sources in pursuant of his Doctorate thesis on the Russian Communist Movement, which degree he subsequently obtained at the University of Chicago in 1931.

During the course of his 14 trips to Europe, Dr. Werlin continued to gather books and periodicals relating to this subject. Because of the increasing interest in this area, many of these source books, which are in the Russian language, have become even more valuable today.

It is the desire of the Werlin family that this collection remain intact.

Dr. Joseph Werlin's Collection of
RUSSIAN BOOKS

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THE JOSEPH S. WERLIN COLLECTION OF GERMANIA

This is the personal collection of the late Professor Joseph S. Werlin which he accumulated over a period of forty years when he first went to Germany to do graduate work at the University of Berlin in 1928 in pursuant of his doctor of philosophy degree which he later obtained at the University of Chicago, his Alma Mater.

During the thirty subsequent years while a professor of Sociology at the University of Houston (Texas) Professor Welin made more than a dozen trips to Europe during which time he continued to purchase books on World War I and World War II with particular emphasis on Nazi Germany, which holocaust he watched develop from its earliest inception. Of particular value, because of Hitler's decree to ban or burn all available copies, is his two-volume collection of actual German atrocities of World War I.

It is the desire of the Werlin family that this valuable collection remain intact.

Dr. Joseph Werlin's Collection of
GERMAN BOOKS

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N O T E: SOLD SEPARATELY, OR WITH THE ABOVE COLLECTION (Make offer)

Two ORIGINAL books - "WAR AGAINST WAR" - Volume I and Volume II.

Copyright by Ernst Friedrich, Berlin, 1926.

These editions show actual atrocities of World War I in photographs. Dedicated by
the author, Ernst Friedrich - -

"To those who plan battles, to those who lead battles,
to war enthusiasts of all countries, this book is
dedicated."

All published copies of these books were ordered destroyed by Hitler. Those few
originals now remaining are extremely rare.

EXAMPLES OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES DR. WERLIN PARTICIPATED IN THROUGHOUT
HOUSTON AND TEXAS.

TELLS HOW RUSSIAN PLAN FAVORS PARENTS OF SMALL CHILDREN

Chicago Tribune, July 19, 1932

"Honor thy children" has been adopted in preference to "honor thy father and thy mother" as a commandment in Russia, according to Joseph Sidney Werlin, 5727 Dorchester avenue, graduate student at the University of Chicago, who recently returned from that country where he did research work toward his doctor of philosophy degree on the history of communism.



Mr. Werlin gave a talk before members of the Retreat—an organization composed of college students—last Sunday, at 7351 South Shore drive. He was followed by Walton E. Cole of the Third Unitarian church, who discussed "The Relation of Science to Religion."

"A Russian family with a 3 year old child will be given larger quarters by the government than one where the youngest is 13, while a family with no small children will be allowed the least space," said Mr. Werlin. "The Russians feel that children need as much room as adults in order to develop properly."

Mr. Werlin discussed the cooperative method of living, the new economic policy, the reactions of the noncommunists towards the communists and visa versa. Mankind's tendency to look after his own needs first before those of his neighbor was advanced by him as the reason why the cooperative housing system was not a complete success.

Unemployment Compensation And the Social Security Act

By JOSEPH SIDNEY WERLIN,
Professor of Social Sciences of The University of Houston.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.

In a previous article the reader's attention was called to the general economic and social background giving rise to the unemployment section of the Social Security act; also to the character of the employers' taxes, exemptions, and various other important details contained therein. The present article has as its objective to explain why these provisions took their present



form and were incorporated in the security act.

From what has already been stated, it should be abundantly clear to the reader that the security act is not an unemployment insurance plan. It has merely laid down certain broad conditions which the individual states must observe if they are to get any benefit from the taxes which their employers pay to the central government. As long as these conditions are satisfied each state is at full liberty to adopt whatever system of compensation it pleases. It may pattern its law on the two leading systems already instituted in our country, the so-called Wisconsin and Ohio-New York plans; it may elect to follow more closely a European model, for example, the English plan; or it may choose to adopt a system that represents the distillation of several plans. More specifically, as long as it operates within the framework of the imposed federal limitations, the individual state can decide whether to levy a tax on an employer of four persons or 24, can fix the waiting period at one day or 10 days or 40 days, can decree a 15 or 26 or 52-week period of maximum benefits, or can establish any other regulations it believes proper.

At this point it may be valuable to stop and analyze certain of the above-stated provisions of the security act in order that their character, as well as the real purpose lying behind their introduction, may be more fully clarified.

Tax on Employers of Eight or More Persons.

While the federal government will look only to the employer of eight or more persons for the 3 per cent tax, there is nothing to prevent the individual state, as already intimated, from lowering or raising this minimum to its own taxation program for the support of the jobless. New York state, for instance, in its recently enacted state unemployment compensation law (April 26, 1935) imposed a tax on employers of four or more workers.

The state, furthermore, has the option of including or exempting in its own system any category of employers or employees that it desires. The national government has excused from tax all farmers, employers of domestic servants, public corporations, charitable and educational bodies; the individual state may follow suit or it may decide to do otherwise. It is, however, quite likely that the states will follow the lead of the federal government in this respect. New York state has excused these same groups of employers which, in actuality, also signifies that its workers for such employers are not protected against the risk of unemployment.

3 Per Cent Payroll Tax.

The tax was purposely made uniform, as well as compulsory, for the entire nation in order to equalize the costs of employers throughout the country; for without an enforced, equal tax the business men of the states which established a system of compensation would be at a disadvantage in competing with their rivals in other states because of the greater overhead resulting from unemployment levies. Furthermore, no state will now want to hang back in the matter of establishment of a compensation plan, since otherwise it will lose the millions of dollars that its employers are sending to the federal government without gaining any benefit whatever either to themselves or their wage earners.

But the states are free to impose a tax of any size they please for the support of their individual systems. They can charge the employers more than 3 per cent or less; they can exact contributions from the employees; they can use state funds to supplement the premiums of the other two parties. Nevertheless, certain practical considerations will prevent the states from getting far out of line with one another. No state will want to impose such a heavy tax on its employes as to put them at a business disadvantage with their rivals in other states. No state will want to be accused of manifest injustice or signal ungenerosity to its wage earners as contrasted with their treatment in other states. Each state will want to charge its employers at least 3 per cent for the support of its own unemployment plan, because if it does not, the federal government, in accordance with the conditions of the security act, will refund only this lesser amount and keep the difference. Thus neither the employer nor the state will get any profit from this failure to establish a 3 per cent state levy on the employer. To illustrate: Suppose a state assessed a 1½ per cent tax on the owners and a 1½ per cent tax on the workers. The employer in such circumstances would get a rebate from the national treasury on his 3 per cent tax of only 1½ per cent (less 10 per cent for cost of administering the unemployment section of the security act), the balance being retained by the government.

While, therefore, it is unlikely that the states will charge their employers less than 3 per cent, it is quite possible that some of them will want to exact a supplementary levy from the employees. If this is the case, such states will have much more money to disburse among the unemployed. As in other forms of insurance, the higher the premium, the greater the benefits. The state which received 3 per cent from its employers and also something from the workers will probably be able to pay larger weekly sums and for a longer period than one which charged a total of 3 per cent only.

The national administration in framing the security act went under the assumption that every state in the course of time, because of the irresistibly coercive character of the act, will pass an unemployment compensation law. Such being the case, the government will retain in the final analysis only 10 per cent of the national unemployment tax, the balance having been returned to the individual employers. This sum, it is estimated, will just about equal the \$50,000,000 appropriation contained in the act for distribution among the states to cover their administrative costs in behalf of the unemployed.

Refund of the 3 Per Cent Tax and Disbursement of the \$50,000,000 Fund.

As already indicated, the entire unemployment section of the security act was carefully designed so as to force the states to establish compensation plans and to compel the embodiment in these plans of certain uniform standards and regulations. To this end the security act was so written that no employer could get a refund on his payroll tax nor could his state get any portion of the \$50,000,000 administration fund unless the latter enacted a law containing the minimum standards. What these standards are like has been noted above. But here again, once having met the basic provisions, there is nothing in the act to prevent the individual states from setting up

whatever other regulations they desire. A state, for instance, can no avoid granting compensation to an unemployed person if he refuses to take a new position created by a strike or a lockout going on at the moment. On the other hand, the New York law, with full sanction of the security act, denies a person compensation for a period of 10 weeks if he has lost his employment because of a strike, lockout or other industrial controversy in the place where employed.

The Unemployment Trust Fund.

Another fundamental provision to which all states must adhere as a precondition for a rebate of their employers' taxes is the insistence that they must deposit all moneys collected in the form of unemployment compensation premiums with the U. S. secretary of the treasury. The latter is ordered by the security act to place these sums in a special account called the unemployment trust fund, with the deposits, however, of each state kept separate and distinct. Thus all money collected and distributed by the states for unemployment compensation purposes must pass through the federal treasury which, in this way, acts as a bank of deposit and as a guarantor of the safety of the money owed to the insured workers.

The act authorizes the secretary to invest such portions of the trust fund as are not, in his judgment, required to meet current withdrawals, but at the same time places definite restrictions on the character of the investments. They must be in the form of interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed both as to principal and in-

terest by the government, and must bear a rate of interest equal to the average rate borne by all the interest-bearing obligations of the government.

An important reason for the above provision is the likelihood of the fund running into billions of dollars. The handling and investment of such huge sums can exert a profound influence, for good or for bad, on our credit and financial structure—which explains the insistence on a centralized place of deposit, disbursement and investment. It is estimated that if a 3 per cent payroll tax had been established throughout the nation in the years 1922-1929 a reserve fund of \$2,000,000,000 would have been built up, over and above all expenditures. The advisors of Mr. Roosevelt argued, and probably rightly, that if this immense sum had been invested in securities held by innumerable private banks throughout the country under a decentralized plan of keeping the monetary reserves, and if these securities had been thrown on the market immediately following the beginning of the crisis, as would probably have been the case, they would have accelerated even more dizzily the downward pace of our financial system at that time. Contrariwise, if practically used, these same \$2,000,000,000 might have acted as a brake on the juggernaut of the depression.

Additional Refund to Employers on Their 3 Per Cent Tax.

Wisconsin was the first of the American states to establish a compulsory plan of workmen's compensation (1931). Her system, unlike the European plans, does not provide for the pooling of the insurance payments of all employers, but sets up a separate "reserve" account for each employer. In part this feature was a concession to various employers who wanted to be responsible only for their own and not for the unemployed of other firms; but it was also justified as giving an incentive to employers to stabilize their employment. The latter argument commended itself to the framers of the security act, and to promote this objective (as well as to avoid undue bickering and consequent delay

over the first-mentioned principle), the provision was inserted that employers in states where such special devices for reducing unemployment exist may receive an additional rebate on their 3 per cent payroll tax if their record is a good one in this respect.

As a matter of fact, such a provision was indispensable, if the employer of a state adopting the Wisconsin plan was not actually to be penalized. Here it is more concretely: According to the Wisconsin law every employer of 10 or more workers pays 2 per cent of his wage bill annually to the state treasury; but after he has accumulated \$55 for each employe, the amount is reduced to 1 per cent. After \$75 per worker has been saved he is not required to pay anything more, except to keep this sum stable against withdrawals by his unemployed. Now, unless the security act made some special exception for such an employer, he would get no benefit whatever from his arrangement with his own state. The act permits a refund to the employer only equal to that which the state charges him; if his state stopped taxing him after he reached the \$75 peak, he would still be under compulsion to pay 3 per cent of his payroll (less \$75) to the national government. Thus, instead of getting an incentive to stabilize his unemployment, he would be paying 3 per cent to the government in addition to maintaining \$75 for each employe in his state's treasury. For this reason the security act had to force to make an exception for such an employer so as to permit him to get a rebate on his federal tax up to 90 per cent of the amount.

The security act specifically recognizes three such special devices to reduce unemployment for which it allows additional credits to employers who have fulfilled the conditions attached to them. These are: First, a satisfactory record in a "pooled fund" system; secondly, the maintenance of a "guaranteed employment" account; and, thirdly, execution of conditions in a "separate reserve" account. A state may establish a system where the payments of all the em-

ployers are pooled or merged. If the state desires to grant a lower rate to a firm with a good employment history for three or five years, the federal government will do likewise. To receive a refund in a state where "guaranteed employment" accounts are permitted, the employer must guarantee in advance for one year employment for all his workers in one or more distinct establishments for at least 40 weeks in the year, and must maintain a sum in the account equal to 7½ per cent of the total wages. To satisfy the conditions for a rebate in a state where "separate reserve" accounts are permitted (as in Wisconsin), the employer must also keep a balance in the account equal to 7½ per cent of the normal payroll and must meet certain other technical requirements.

System of Public Employment Offices.
The security act forbids the approval of the unemployment compensation law of any state unless it makes provision for the payment of all benefits through public employment offices or such other agencies as meet the approval of the social security board. This regulation has a three-fold objective. It is first of all designed to encourage the erection of public employment offices everywhere under the theory that these help an unemployed person to get a job more easily than the private agencies. A second motive is to prevent fraud and malingering on the part of the jobless. It was pointed out by members of the security committee that unemployment insurance is linked up with public employment offices in every country having such a plan; that this offers about the only feasible way of knowing whether a man is really out of work involuntarily and has exhausted all avenues for possible employment. A third and very important reason was the definite feeling of the framers of the law that the federal government will have the primary responsibility for taking care of the unemployed person after he has used up his insurance rights. If he is to be employed on public projects at the end of the compensation period, as is their hope, the government must have a full and adequate record of him, and must be able to closely supervise his activities from then on.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday.)

Werlin Explains ^{COUGAR} Status of Culture ^{12/7/34}

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of department of social sciences, addressed the Young Men's Council of the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday, December 27. The title of his address was "The General Status of Culture in the World Today as Compared to the Past Ages."

"We are dominated by our passion for wealth," said Dr. Werlin. "The only knowledge which our age considers worth having is that which reaps profits. Culture no longer is in the foreground as in the past."



Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin of the University of Houston addressed the Council of Social Agencies at the library Monday evening. He discussed unemployment phase of the social security program.

IT IS NOT EASY TO BECOME CULTURED

By Dr. Joseph S. Werlin ^{COUGAR} ^{12/7/34}

A cultured person is one who, imbued with genuine desire, makes incessant effort toward, and attains considerable success in comprehending and explaining the world of which he is a part—the natural no less than the human, the spiritual no less than the material, the infinite no less than the finite.

A cultured person is interested in general principles of ideas, is capable of extracting them from the mountains of data which surround us on all sides, and competent and willing to pile them one on the other until a Pyramid of Truth has been erected.

The cultured mind tries to, and reasonably succeeds in, classifying persons according to type, and thinkers according to schools, in reducing fact to ideas, ideas to system, and tying the whole into a network of generalization and interpretation.

It is the mind which is critical and intelligently so; which is no slavish imitator, no band-wagon follower; a mind which is constructive and progressive because it can and does think in terms of fundamentals.

It is a toilsome climb to reach this high level of personal development, alone worthy of Beings who proudly consider themselves fashioned in the image of God. It means hours after hour of solitary, sedentary mental cogitation. It means resistance to recreational temptations and diversions. It means frequent foregoing of movies and parties, races and games, riding and dances. It means hard and earnest self-discipline.

I repeat: it is not easy to to become cultured.

DR. J. S. WERLIN

Ho. C. M. M. - 7/24/3



URBAN SOCIOLOGY CLASSES SURVEY MEXICAN DISTRICT

^{COUGAR} 11/1/35
Students Will Make Trip to Negro Settlement

The steps taken to alleviate the distress of the impoverished Mexicans in the Rusk Settlement was studied in a survey made by the University of Houston classes in Urban Sociology Saturday, under Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

Mrs. Norma Bailey, superintendent of the settlement house movement in Houston, conducted the survey and pointed out many interesting and distressing conditions. Every possible step has been taken to improve the conditions of the ignorant Mexicans and a marked degree of success is evident.

Mexico Appreciates

The many problems facing the Mexican in America were stressed by Mr. De La Vega, editor of The Owl, only Mexican paper in Houston. He discussed at great length the friendly feeling existing between Mexico and America and also voiced his appreciation of the splendid work being done under the supervision of Mrs. Bailey.

Varied Program Planned

The class plans to visit a negro settlement on November 9. There are six settlement districts in Houston, two white, two Mexican, and two negro. They are all under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Bailey.

In addition to visiting the Mexican settlement, the class attended the city jail and psychopathic ward. The inmates in the ward were in a pitiable condition, but some were able to understand the few simple questions

(Continued on Page 2.)

Sociology

(Continued from Page 1.)

asked them. One of the inmates former John Reagan student, led the group in singing a few popular songs.

These tours and surveys are part of the course offered is Sociology and serve to better acquaint the students with conditions as they exist and arise. Dr. Werlin believes that stressing this practical side of the course will make the pupil better able to cope with similar situations should they ever enter this field.

Social Agencies Unit To Sponsor Forum At Library Monday

The case work section of the Houston Council of Social Agencies will sponsor the third of a series of forums on the major provision of the recently enacted social security program at the Houston Public Library at 8 p.m. Monday according to announcement by Walter W. Whitson, chairman.

"The speaker, for this meeting will be Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, professor of social science at the University of Houston," Mr. Whitson said. "We are attending to reach in these meetings to those who are interested in public and private social work and the civic program concerned with underprivileged people. Therefore, we have invited speakers whom we feel are fully qualified to discuss the subject."

Doctor Werlin will discuss the essential features of the social security act.

Houston Faculty Members Map Plans for Fall Opening



The University of Houston gathered yesterday in the office of the president, to make plans for the coming year and learn that by the time the new buildings are ready for the college's use on the new

approximately \$350,000 which is still needed for construction. Dr. Oberholzer is seated at his desk in the center foreground. Seated directly to the left is Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, University vice president, and at the right, Dr. Naason K. Dwyer, Univer-

Dr. Joseph S. WELLD (1936?)

Sept. 1936

THE COUGAR

SOCIOLOGY



DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

Students in Sociology will find Dr. Werlin's courses of unusual interest because of his extensive training in his chosen field. He has specialized in the largest schools in the United States.

WERLIN, JOSEPH S., Associate Professor of Sociology. A.B. Rice Institute, 1924. A.M. Rice Institute, 1926. Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1931. Additional study at University of Berlin, 1928. Instructor of Civics and History, Chicago High Schools, 1931-33; Registrar and Professor of Social Sciences, People's Junior College, Chicago, 1933-34; Professor, Home Study Department, University of Chicago, 1931-; University of Houston, 1934. Member: Southwestern Social Science Conference, Social Hygiene Committee, Inter-racial Committee, etc. Delegate: World Economic Conference, Washington, 1938; Southwestern Probation and Parole Conference, New Orleans, 1936. Lecturer before civic and social science groups, organizer and Director of Univ. of Houston Open Forum. Publications: Russia Since 1900, Univ. of Chicago, 1932 and 1941; collaboration, The Nazi Dictatorship (by F. L. Schuman), Knopf, 1934; The Pathology of Hyper-Nationalism, Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Dec. 1939; What Is Greece to Me or I to Greece, Texas Outlook, Dec. 1938; numerous newspaper feature articles. In preparation: The Great Social Problems of Mexico (a 500 page book based partially on research conducted in Mexico under the M. M. Feld Fund for Research on Mexico, a University of Houston foundation).

4 Professors Will Talk Democracy

At Forum Dec. 12

Chronicle, Dec. 9, 1936
Four professors will discuss "Why Preserve Democracy" at the first meeting of the University of Houston's round table and discussion forum at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 12, on the college's new campus.

They are Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, chairman of the round table and professor of sociology; James M. Manfredini, professor of Latin-American civilization and relations; Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics; and Murry A. Miller, professor of American history. All are members of the university's division of social sciences.

The forum was organized because the university felt there was a need for another intellectual discussion center, especially since the Houston open forum has suspended its activities for the present. It will be conducted on the symposium principle, recently popularized by the large broadcasting companies and by the University of Chicago.

"The plan envisages the using of three or four university professors for each occasion, supplemented by two or three informed individuals drawn from the general citizenry," Dr. Werlin said. "After the presentation and discussion of the subject by the round table guests, the audience will then be called upon to express their separate views freely and frankly."

Since the university's auditorium, where the forum will be held, has a limited seating space, only a few hundred invitations will be sent out.

PRESIDENTIAL RACE DEBATE ATTRACTS 500

Two Speakers Represent Each Major Candidate During Forums at Houston University. 10-22-36

Roosevelt and Willkie supporters debated Wednesday night at the first round-table and discussion forum of the year at the University of Houston, before a crowd estimated at 500 persons.

Championing the Roosevelt cause were Mrs. W. L. Clayton, co-chairman of Harris County Roosevelt forces, and William States Jacobs, while the opposing side offered Mrs. Frank G. Dyer, former school teacher, and Robert C. Patterson, Houston attorney.

"Roosevelt or Willkie—Who Shall It Be?" was the subject debated.

Following the seven minutes allotted the four major participants, the audience was allowed to "question" their statements. Val Jean McCoy, economics professor at the city college, closed by summarizing the statements of the quartet.

Mrs. Clayton stressed President Roosevelt's role during the bank crisis.

Terse Indictment.

"When labor needed a friend, Mr. Roosevelt came to its aid," Mrs. Clayton said. She also stressed efforts on behalf of national defense by "that popular president in the White House today."

"I am for the preservation of the American way of life," Mrs. Dyer, Willkie speaker, declared in a terse indictment of the present administration.

The real American danger is

not from invasion, she added, but from our loss of democracy. "I disagree," she said, "with anyone who believes that there is such a thing as an indispensable man; there is no such thing today."

"What is so unwise as the statement that we can't change horses in the middle of the stream? I know because I was once on a horse that bogged down in mid-stream near San Antonio several years ago, and the water was cold, too," she added.

Mr. Jacobs said that, in his opinion, in any public service a man should not retire until his job is finished.

"By his training and experience, moreover, Roosevelt is the only man available for the job."

Praises Record.

"He has kept his promises (hisses) to aid relief; the average income of common labor has increased 60 per cent; he has advocated and made possible collective bargaining; he has saved the banks, and he has safeguarded our investment and even doubled them," Jacobs said.

"There never was and never will be a man who deserves a third term—amen," began Mr. Patterson, the final speaker. "Instead of the 'ramparts we watch,' it should be 'ramparts we defend.'"

"Just as the Greeks of old assembled in a wooden horse in the days of Troy and went to battle, so the Democratic donkey skin covers the halfbaked Socialists and the half-bred Communists within."

"The administrative offices of our government are being filled with hostile forces and it is these very forces," Patterson said, "which make the president abandon his principles."

McCoy, in his summary, said that he liked Willkie's positive philosophy that the United States is not finished.

Trouble With Senate.

McCoy added that he was afraid that Willkie, if elected, would have a difficult time with a Democratic senate.

"I dislike Willkie's 'me-too' antics, saying that he can get them the same thing 'at half the cost,'" he said.

Roosevelt has experience, McCoy added; he knows how congress reacts and he knows how the public reacts.

"I am baffled, however," he added, "by some of Roosevelt's inconsistent actions, such as groups in one wing of the agricultural building in Washington being taught to grow two blades of grass instead of one, while the other wing has a group being taught to plow under every third row. It doesn't add up," he concluded.

Joseph S. Werlin, forum director, presided at the program. Superintendent Oberholtzer greeted the visitors.

HOUSTON POST - Oct. 23/36 PROFESSORS GIVE SUPPORT TO ROOSEVELT

Three Heads of Departments at University of Houston Tell Why They Are For President.

Three heads of departments of the University of Houston Friday expressed staunch approval of the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and gave their reasons for supporting him for re-election.

They are Prof. Joseph S. Werlin of the department of social sciences, Prof. Murray A. Miller of the department of history, and Prof. Alva Lee Kerbow of the department of education.

Dr. Werlin gives these reasons why he will vote for the re-election of Roosevelt:

Experimental Approach.

"Because in this new and changing world a dynamic, experimental approach to national issues is necessary—and this Roosevelt's record exemplifies

"Because Roosevelt not only says but does, not only promises but fulfills;

"Because the mistakes of Roosevelt are the inevitable mistakes of an essentially correct program and attitude;

"Because the record of the Republican party and the economic philosophy of its leading sponsors lead me to question the good faith and executability of its promises

"Because Roosevelt's sympathies, proven by performance, lie more closely with the broad masses of the people—the small man, the little owner, the unimportant clerk and the struggling manual worker—than do those of the opposition."

Welfare of Nation.

Professor Miller said: "In my judgment President Roosevelt considers the welfare of the nation rather than traditional method and conventional procedure. At the same time, more than any other leader of our generation, he has endeavored to preserve the best of American achievement and of American culture."

Professor Kerbow said:

"In a democracy such as ours, no citizen is expected to agree with those in authority in all things. He still can think out loud and offer constructive suggestion and criticism. Citizens of Communist Russia, Fascist Italy, Fascist Germany and imperialistic Japan cannot think out loud."

"At the time Mr. Roosevelt became president, the faith of the world in representative democracy had reached its lowest level since the days of Valley Forge." He summed up his opinion of Roosevelt:

"He is a man of unequalled vision and of dauntless courage. He is the world's outstanding democratic leader. He restored our confidence in ourselves and in our democracy. His social security program, although falling short of the ideal in this respect, represents the beginning of the greatest humanitarian movement of our age."

"He paved the way for elimination of child labor and did for the children of America, by the stroke of a pen, what Lincoln did for the slaves at the point of the sword. He resurrected agriculture and placed business on a sound basis. He made our banks and bank deposits and our insurance estates secure. He saved our farms and ranches and homes from foreclosure."

Professor Kerbow expressed the opinion that Secretary Cordell Hull's monetary and reciprocal trade agreements will restore America's foreign trade and lessen the possibility of war.

Werlin to Address Y.W.H.A.-Y.M.H.A. Open Joint Meeting

Professor J. S. Werlin of the University of Houston will be the speaker at an open meeting of the Young Women's and Young Men's Hebrew Association on Thursday night, starting at 8 o'clock, according to C. E. Dannenbaum, publicity director.

Doctor Werlin is a graduate of Rice Institute and received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago.

The address by Doctor Werlin is in conjunction with the membership drive of the association, and the leadership of Abe W. Wagner as chairman, assisted by Pincus Juran and J. B. Greenfield. It is the aim of this committee to have 1000 members enrolled under the association banner by March 15.

On the same program with Doctor Werlin the entertainment committee is sponsoring an "amateur hour" styled after Major Bowes with Harry Fogel acting as gon-ringer. Any one interested in competing in this contest can get in touch with the chairman at the Y Building, Chartres at Clay.

This program is open to the general public.

COUGAR-3/26/37
Miller And Werlin
Represent U. of H.
At Science Meet

Murray A. Miller and Joseph S. Werlin, instructors in social science, represented the University of Houston at the Southwestern Social Science Association which will convene at the Baker Hotel in Dallas Friday and Saturday. The convention will be made up of delegates from every school in the southwest, covering the five fields of sociology, economics, government, political science, and geography, all members of the social sciences.

"The Relation of History to Contemporary Affairs" will be the subject of Mr. Miller's address. Dr. Werlin will speak on "How To Recognize Blighted Areas By Economic Means." In addition, he will lead the round-table discussion.

Fred Ward and S. Morgan, University of Houston students, will also make the trip to the convention. Southern Methodist University at Dallas will be host to two students from each university sending representatives to the meeting.

The four University members will make the trip by automobile. Accompanying them will be Dr. Case of Rice Institute, who will represent that school at the convention.

Hou. Post - 1934
Good to Have Russia as
Friend, Says Dr. Werlin

"Russia is a good gamble as a friend not only during this period of crisis but in the years following the war," Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology professor of the University of Houston, told members of the College Women's Club meeting at the home of Mrs. L. T. Cunningham, 2400 Riverside, Tuesday.

Discussing "Russia Past and Present," Dr. Werlin said that the problem facing Europe and the whole world on the cessation of the war is the relationship between the capitalist and the communist world.

"The supreme question is whether the world can exist half communist and half capitalist," Dr. Werlin concluded.

* * *

PLAQUE AND SCHOLARSHIP DEDICATION

FRONT PAGE

Thursday, July 15, 1937

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

BECOMES PUPIL OF HER FORMER PUPIL



Mrs. Pearl Strange Weimer, Houston school teacher, who became the pupil of her former pupil when she enrolled for the class of sociology conducted by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin at the University of Houston. Doctor Werlin was a pupil in the first school taught by Mrs. Weimer, then Miss Strange, near Pearland, in Brazoria County. Above, they are shown in a classroom at the university.

CONT'D
(OVER)

Teacher Who Spanked Boy 27 Years Ago Is Student Here Now in His Class

July 15, 31

Twenty-seven years ago a 9-year-old boy named Joseph Werlin was spanked by his teacher, Miss Pearl Strange. The school was a little one-room cabin near Pearland, Brazoria County.

Today Miss Strange, now Mrs. Wiemer, is a student in Doctor Werlin's sociology class at the University of Houston.

"I have never had an occasion to reciprocate that spanking she gave me," Doctor Werlin said.

"Mrs. Wiemer insists now that she never spanked me. As a student I am very proud of her. She is a model of good behavior."

Mrs. Wiemer shook her short, gray hair and denied ever laying hand or hickory stick to her erstwhile student.

“Good Little Boy.”

“He was a very good little boy, and even then I realized that he had a fine mind. When I see the men who used to be boys in my class, they all tell me how I used to punish them. I'm sure I never did,” she said.

“Perhaps I have you confused with some one else,” said Doctor Werlin. “My young life was punctuated with so many spankings that they became vague now. But I do remember that you spanked my brother.”

Mrs. Wiemer is a teacher in Franklin Elementary School, teaching the fifth grade.

She came to Houston in 1914, two years after accepting her first teaching job in the Pearland school. She has been teaching in Houston since then.

School Recalled.

Doctor Werlin and Mrs. Wiemer recalled that 25 years ago the farmers around Pearland, most of whom had come in from the East and North, determined that their children should receive an education even if they did live in the middle of a prairie.

The settlers found an old abandoned one-room cabin and moved it on wheels to the center of the prairie. The nearest house was almost a mile away.

When the school opened there were 14 students, three of them being the Werlin brothers. Classes were all in one room. Joseph was in the third grade.

Teacher Selected.

The citizens, looking about for a teacher, naturally selected 18-year-old Pearl Strange. Miss Strange came from a line of teachers. Her grandfather had been governor of Alabama. Her father, a graduate of West Point, had moved into the Pearland district from Alabama.

Two years later Miss Strange came to Houston to teach, and Joseph moved to Houston with his parents.

Doctor Werlin addresses his student in sociology as “Mrs. Wiemer,” except when he forgets and calls her “Miss Strange.” Mrs. Wiemer, however, still calls the 36-year-old professor “Joe.”

She is working toward a degree. Doctor Werlin has been teaching since 1931.

CONTD FROM FRONT PAGE

Houston's 'Cinderella School' Is at Last

BIGGER AND GREATER UNIVERSITY IN MAKING

Work on New Unit For University to Start on May 1

Grounds Are Prepared for Drainage and Landscaping.

By ROSELLA H. WERLIN.

Houston's "Cinderella school"—the University of Houston—is at last coming into its own!

The magic wand has been waved. The spell has been broken.

Virtually homeless and without any outside financial aid for a matter of 10 years (dating from the Junior college era), this university now bids fair of blossoming forth into one of the most beautiful and up-to-date institutions of its kind in Texas, as well as throughout the country.

Work on the first building of the unit, which is to be known as the Liberal Arts and Culture Center, costing approximately \$180,000, begins shortly after May 1. It will be ready for occupancy by February 1, 1938.

At present 250 workmen operate in shifts preparing the grounds for drainage and landscaping activities—a job of more than six months' duration.

Was Fairy Like Leap.

The first contract, for approximately 2000 feet of pipe line for drainage was let this week to the Texas Pipe Line company of Houston, lowest bidders. Additional orders, running into thousands of dollars, for drainage and water main supplies, will be issued shortly, announced Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, vice president of the university and in active charge of the program, Saturday.

The university's leap to fortune came almost as suddenly as that of the lovable golden-haired waif of fairytale fame.

First of the "Prince Charmings" to wave the magic wand were the Settegast and Ben Taub estates, which donated (without any strings, either) a total of 110 acres for a campus site on St. Bernard and Calhoun road, last spring. Valued conservatively at \$100,000, this tract of land, abounding with 101 different varieties of trees and shrubbery, including the pine, plum, live oak, elm, forms an ideal background for a campus.

In fact, at the hour the clock "struck," the university beheld several suitors "wooing" for its affection—all wealthy and ardent ones, too. However, the MacGregor drive site proved the "shoe" most fitting to its needs. The Settegast offer consisted of 75 acres, and that of Mr. Taub, 35. Since surveying, an additional one and eight-tenths acres was purchased in order to balance the layout, actually making the total site extend over an area of 111.8 acres, he said.

Workmen Appear.

The next morning a shower came not in the guise of a golden coach with white ponies, as in the case of the story book Cinderella, but rather in the form of 250 able-bodied and willing workmen. Through national youth administration co-operation, they will spend the next half-year shoveling away and preparing the grounds for building. Estimated in dollars and cents, the payroll for labor would amount to another \$120,000—a gift not to be scorned, indeed. C. A. Lawrence is in charge of the workmen. The project is under the supervision of W. O. Alexander, NYA director, Dr. Kemmerer explained.

Recently, instructors and several hundred students of the institution's day and night divisions, as well as school officials and board members, attended an old-fashioned picnic on the new campus site. Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools and president of the university; E. D. Shepherd Sr., president of the school board; Dr. Ray K. Daily, Mrs. B. F. Coop, board members, and Mr. Alexander were among those attending.

For a large number present, it was their initial trip to the grounds.

The event, the youthful vice president pointed out, was held for the purpose of proving that the university's building program was not "just talk."

Spent Many Hours.

Frequently ascribed as the "greatest optimist of the group," Dr. Kemmerer has spent countless hours of labor and much planning to attain this initial goal. Napoleonesque in stature, he, too, is a visionary. But unlike the Corsican, his dreams lie only in seeing the expansion of the university into one of which "Houston will be proud."

Dr. Kemmerer likened the obstacles that he and the other officials encountered to the fabled story of Hercules and the nine-headed hydra, who no sooner would chop off one head of that mythical dragon than another two would spring into place.

"While buildings are not always necessary for good teaching," he commented, "nevertheless, in order to stay out of the rain, the University of Houston is going to need buildings. We can and will build one out of our present funds."

"However, like that famous Dickens character, we 'need more.' We want to enlarge our scholarship opportunities, too. This university is community enterprise dedicated to serve its citizenry and the state large. We are striving to stride step with Houston's growth and keep abreast with the times."

He pointed out that the University of Houston has been self-supporting out of tuition funds, receiving no tax revenue. Most of the students were working their way through. The Settegast-Taub site offering was the first substantial gift in the school's history.

Are Now Landscaping.

The NYA workers, he stated, are now engaged in landscaping the tract 25 acres of the 110-acre tract included in the site. Designed by Hare and Hare of Kansas City, landscape specialists in this field, the project will cost \$135,000, of which the present outlay estimated \$68,000. Because only a limited number of laborers could be assigned to this project at this time, landscaping was curtailed to a smaller portion of their allotted acreage.

The campus setup, designed by Lamar Q. Cato and Victor E. Johnson, Houston architects, has been laid out in the form of a quadrangle with four main divisions, representing the various branches of learning. The first building will be part of the group belonging to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Other buildings to follow as soon as funds are available are the science and vocational.

All will be predominantly modified modern, with the exterior surface of native Texas limestone, on a permanent and fireproof reinforced concrete structure. The first building will be two stories in height, featuring three auditorium rooms to take care of different activities.

Endeavoring to retain as much of the picturesque wooded setting as possible, the area promises to prove a haven for nature lovers and students.

Students to first make their home in the new headquarters will be those attending the division of the university known as the general or day college. This is generally recognized as the youngest of the four branches belonging to the university, the other divisions being known as the University of Houston (junior and senior college), the community service college, and the extension service.

It is the general college, which holds forth during the morning and early afternoon hours that has witnessed the greatest amount of makeshifting, cited Dr. Kemmerer.

Carry Out Activities.

At least the other branches—meeting in the late afternoon and evenings, and on Saturday mornings—have continued to carry out their activities at San Jacinto High school for the last 10 years, when the first courses in higher education began. The exception, perhaps, is the extension service with the professors driving out for classes to the neighboring communities of Richmond, Beaumont, West Columbia, Rosenberg, etc.

But the day college, he said, although completing its third year of existence, has already sojourned in two temporary homes, including the Sunday school classes of the Second Baptist church and then that of the South Main Baptist church, on South Main street, its present abode.

However, despite all possible handicaps in the way of facilities and general campus environment, the day college boasts of a present enrollment of 140. Already it has graduated a class of 40 last June from its two-year course, offering an associate of arts diploma. A number of these graduates have enrolled in the night school branch and are working towards their bachelor's degree, while others have matriculated in universities throughout the country.

Incidentally, it is this branch of the university, remarked Dr. Kemmerer, upon which the eyes of all Texas' leading educators as well as those from throughout the United States are focused.

"Innovating a new type of schooling, the keynote of the general college program resounds to meet the high pitch of the present complicated world conditions," the Houston educator related.

"Based on two-year curriculum, it provides a broad and liberal education in intelligent citizenship. Stress is placed on learning more about the world in which the student lives."

Explains Courses.

"The courses are called 'general courses' because they are comprehensive and consist of basic knowledge essential to intelligent citizens," he added. "They provide a basic foundation for all later vocations and professions, as well as a well-rounded education for those who intend to stop their formal schooling here."

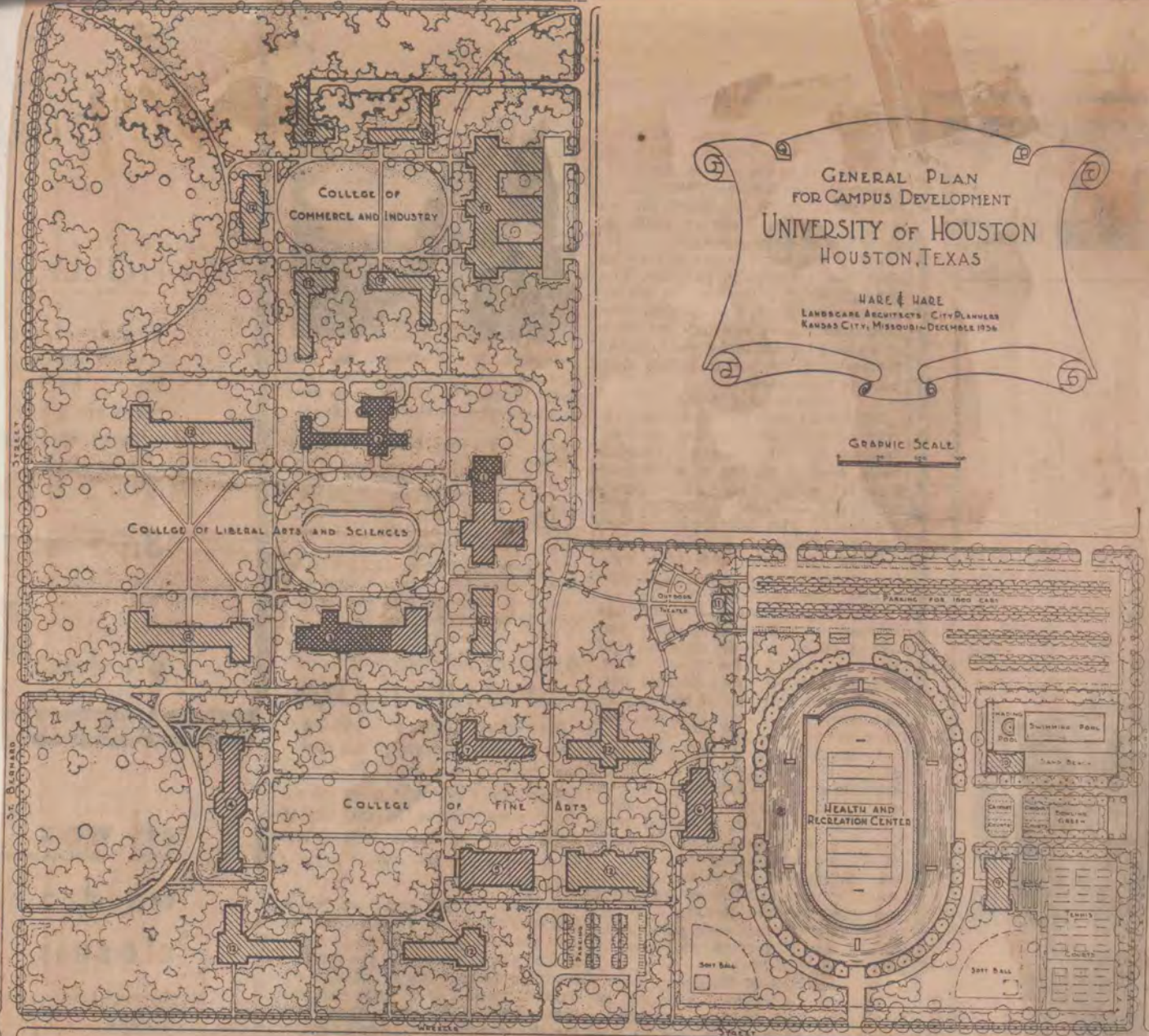
He explained that the content of this program is organized in four fields, namely, social sciences, biological sciences, language and fine arts and physical sciences.

OVER

GENERAL PLAN
FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
HOUSTON, TEXAS

HARE & HARE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS - CITY PLANNERS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI - DECEMBER 1936

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100



- BUILDING SCHEDULE**
- 1st Building Program
 - 2nd Building Program
 - FUTURE BUILDINGS
- KEY TO BUILDINGS**
- ① SCIENCE AND VOCATIONAL CENTER
 - ② INDUSTRIAL TRAINING CENTER
 - ③ LIBERAL ARTS & CULTURAL CENTER
 - ④ STUDENT AND FACULTY CENTER
 - ⑤ DRAMATIC ARTS AND MUSIC
 - ⑥ PHYSICAL EDUCATION
 - ⑦ LIBRARY
 - ⑧ STADIUM
 - ⑨ RECREATION SHELTER
 - ⑩ BATH HOUSE
 - ⑪ OUTDOOR THEATER
 - ⑫ FUTURE BUILDING SITES

For the first time, a complete layout of the campus of the University of Houston is shown. At present, 250 National Youth Administration workmen are operating in shifts in preparing the grounds for landscaping and the installation of drainage and water pipes. Landscape architects are Hare & Hare of Kansas City. The building setup was designed by Lamar Q. Cato and Victor E. Johnson, Houston architects. The first building, the College of Liberal Arts and Science, will start under construction shortly after May 1. Costing \$180,000, it is expected to be completed for occupancy by February 1. Landscaping will cost approximately \$135,000, and also includes the laying out of an artificial pond. The entire project calls for a swimming pool, bowling green, sand beach, tennis courts, softball courts, and the following buildings: Science and Vocational, Industrial Training, Liberal Arts and Cultural, Student and Faculty Center, Dramatic Arts and Music, Physical Education, Library, Stadium, Bath House, Recreation Shelter, and Outdoor Theater.

He listed a few of the problems studied: "Where is the American government heading? Our economic crisis and our outlook for the future. Relation of our economic order to the welfare of individual. Relations between American employer and employe. Problems of the American family. Problems of the American farmer. Problems of city life. Contrast between American democracy and other types of governmental systems. Lawlessness in the United States and what should be done about it. Problems of race and nationality. The desirable objectives of an educational system today. America's place in world affairs."

"We are planning also to add more and more of the practical training courses as soon as we raise the funds to build shops and laboratories," he continued. "One of these courses in petroleum was begun this year.

Going to Forge Ahead.

"As Dr. Oberholtzer has frequently stated, 'The University of Houston has emerged from its swaddling clothes.' We want to show all Houstonians and those at large that it is going to forge ahead. Nothing is going to stop us NOW." His eyes glistened.

"We believe in NOW. We are going to build right NOW."

The total enrollment of the University of Houston in all of its four branches for this year exceeds the 2000 mark. He pointed out that the majority of these were students who would otherwise have had no opportunity to continue with their study and training. The entire university program has been based on a self-sustaining basis. Although it has been able to build up a reserve fund, the university tuition fees rank with the lowest in its class, while its personnel of professors and student body view with the finest.

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The university has its own funds in the treasury of \$120,000.

Final and complete landscaping will cost approximately \$135,000 and also includes the laying out of an artificial pond.

'CINDERELLA SCHOOL' TO HAVE HOME



OVER



No longer is a permanent home for the University of Houston "just talk." Work will start on the first \$180,000 building May 1 on the gift site of 105 acres between St. Bernard and Calhoun road. The building will be completed by February 1, 1938. The announcement was made at a picnic held on the site for students, faculty and friends of the school. Top picture, left to right, W. O. Alexander, director in Houston of NYA, which is furnishing labor for landscaping the site; Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the university; E. D. Shepherd, president of the school board, and standing, Dr. Ray K. Daily and Mrs. B. F. Coop, school board members, inspecting a model of the new building. Center, Professor Leon G. Halden of the university faculty, and Jack Palmer, Algerine Allen, Metha Akin and Frank Abbot, students, illustrate James A. Garfield's famous remark that "the ideal college is one with Mark Hopkins on one end of the log and students on the other." Below, C. A. Lawrence, superintendent of the 250 youths of the NYA, shows Director W. O. Alexander progress made in clearing the site of an oval concrete driveway to circle the first unit of the university.

-Staff Photos by Peters.

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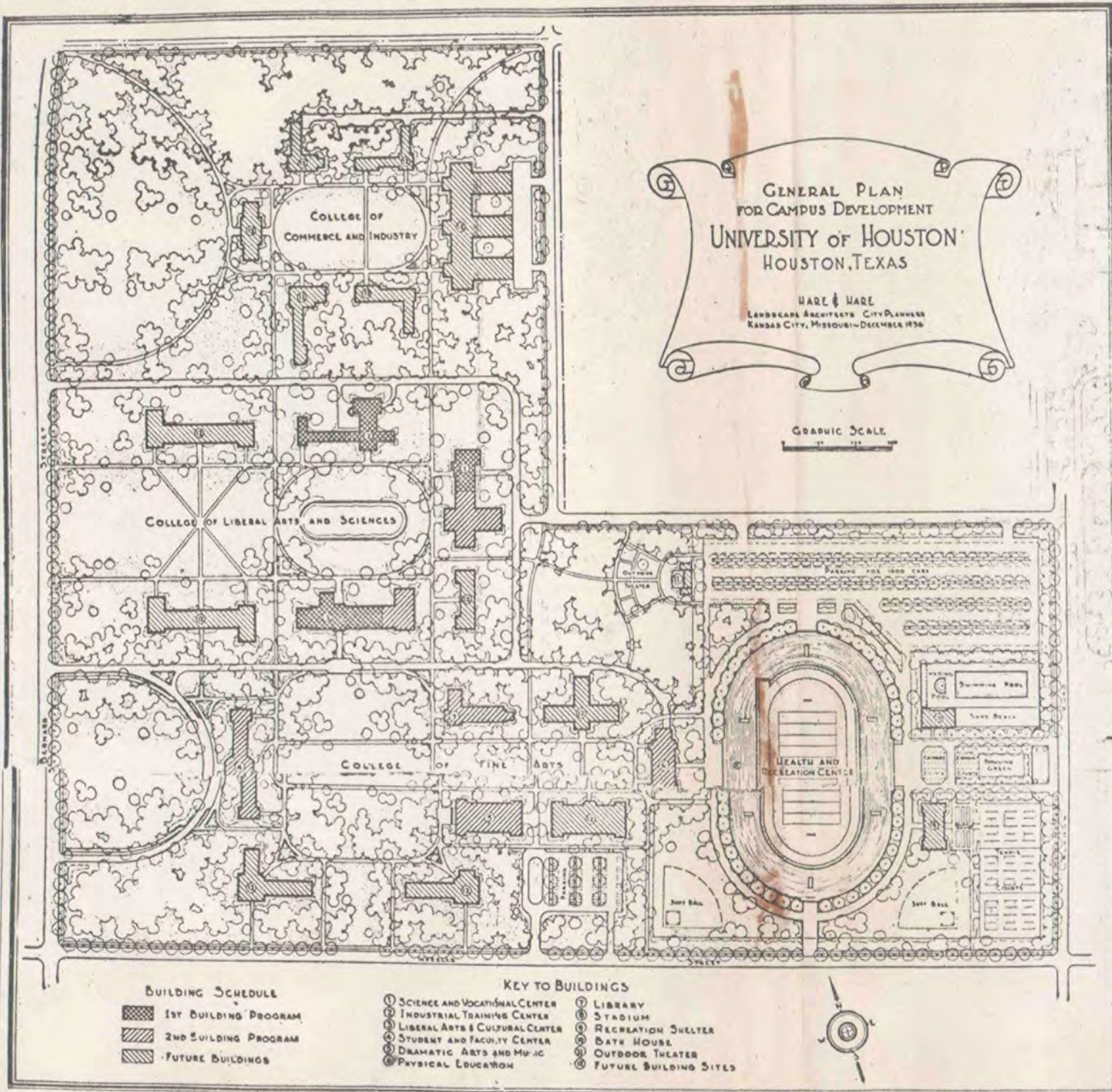
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At least the other branches—meeting in the late afternoon and evenings, and on Saturday mornings—have continued to carry out their activities at San Jacinto High school for the last 10 years, when the first courses in higher education began. The exception, perhaps, is the extension service with the professors driving out for classes to the neighboring communities of Richmond, Beaumont, West Columbia, Rosenberg, etc.
But the day college, he said, although completing its third year of existence, has already sojourned in two temporary homes, including the Sunday school classes of the Second Baptist church and then that of the South Main Baptist church, on South Main street, its present abode.

However, despite all possible handicaps in the way of facilities and general campus environment, the day college boasts of a present enrollment of 140. Already it has graduated a class of 40 last June from its two-year course, offering an associate of arts diploma. A number of these graduates have enrolled in the night school branch and are working towards their bachelor's degree, while others have matriculated in universities throughout the country.

Incidentally, it is this branch of the university, remarked Dr. Kemmerer, upon which the eyes of all Texas' leading educators as well as those from throughout the

courses' because they are comprehensive and intelligent citizens," he added. "They provide a basic foundation for all later vocations and professions, as well as a well-rounded education for those who intend to stop their formal schooling here."

He explained that the content of this program is organized in four fields, namely, social sciences, biological sciences, language and fine arts and physical sciences.

He listed a few of the problems studied: "Where is the American government heading? Our present economic crisis and our outlook for the future. Relation of our economic order to the welfare of the individual. Relations between the American employer and employee. Problems of the American farmer. Problems of city life. Contrast between American democracy and other types of governmental systems. Lawlessness in the United States and what should be done about it. Problems of race and nationality. The desirable objectives of an educational system today. America's place in world affairs."

"We are planning also to add more and more of the practical training courses as soon as we can raise the funds to build shops and laboratories," he continued. "One of these courses in petroleum was begun this year."

Going to Forge Ahead.
"As Dr. Oberholtzer has frequently stated, 'The University of Houston has emerged from its swaddling clothes! We want to show all Houstonians and those at large that it is going to forge ahead. Nothing is going to stop us NOW.'" His eyes glistened. . . .
"We believe in NOW. We are going to build right NOW."

The total enrollment of the University of Houston in all of its four branches for this year exceeds the 2000 mark. He pointed out that the majority of these were students who would otherwise have had no opportunity to continue with their study and training. The entire university program has been based on a self-sustaining basis. Although it has been able to build up a reserve fund, the university tuition fees rank with the lowest in its class, while its personnel of professors and student body view with the finest.

Final and complete landscaping will cost approximately \$135,000 and also includes the laying out of an artificial pond.

The entire project calls for a swimming pool, bowling green, sand beach, tennis courts, softball courts and the following buildings: Science and vocational, industrial training, liberal arts and cultural, student and faculty center, dramatic arts and music, physical education, library, stadium, bath house, recreation shelter and an outdoor theater.

The university has its own funds in the treasury of \$120,000.

ROUND-TABLE GROUP SPLIT ON 3D TERM

Chronicle 4/17/40

Pro and Con Arguments Given by Speakers at Final Program in Houston University Series.

Three University of Houston professors entered into a round table discussion on "Should Roosevelt Be Urged to Run for a Third Term," with Mrs. Harris Masterson, former president of the Texas League of Women Voters, and present president of the local branch, and Walter F. Woodul former lieutenant-governor of Texas, Tuesday night in the Cullen Building auditorium. This was the final round table of the year. This type of discussion was presented at six-week intervals throughout the school term.

Disagree on Third Term.

All the speakers agreed that Roosevelt has been a good president, but disagreed as to the advisability of a third term for him. Two speakers, Mrs. Masterson and Dr. Joseph Werlin, sociology professor at the university, contended that the president should serve a third term in the White House, but were opposed by Mr. Woodul, Dr. C. F. Hiller, professor of English, and Val Jean McCoy, economics professor.

Mr. Woodul contended that a third term for Roosevelt would be a bad commentary on the American people. "The safety of American democracy does not depend on one man," he said. "We have many leaders. Every few years we hear the cry that there is a world crisis, and that the safety of democracy depends on this or that candidate. However, I would hate to think the safety of America relies on one man's ability."

Woodul Favors Hull.

Secretary of State Hull is the man who will keep us out of war, Woodul believes.

"I don't believe Roosevelt is even contemplating a third term. He realizes that the Democratic party has gotten out of hand, and feels that by keeping the country guessing he may bring the party members together," the attorney said.

Mrs. Masterson based her arguments for Roosevelt on his individual characteristics and on the theory that American democracy should not be based on tradition. "We as Americans should not worry about whether we're going against tradition in the election of Roosevelt for a third term, but should be more concerned with the man in the White House as an individual—his ability, his personality and his past record in public service."

Would Affect Workers.

"A change in the presidency at present would be more than a change in one officer but would affect some 80,000 government employes. The international conditions at this time do not merit such a mass change of government employes," Mrs. Masterson said.

Doctor Hiller listed three reasons why Roosevelt should not run for office:

1. His re-election would be unfair and not good for the Democratic party. The party would be open to criticism for being able to produce only one man, and furthermore, familiarity breeds contempt, he reminded the audience.

2. Re-election would be unfair to Roosevelt himself because of his poor physical condition plus the strain of being president of the United States. "Eight years killed all other presidents," Hiller said. "Are we going to bury Roosevelt in office?"

3. A third term for the president would be unfair to the United States; the country would be criticized for having only one leader, a situation non-democratic countries could point to in their arguments against democracy.

Why He Doesn't Say.

Lack of authority as a retiring president was believed to be the reason Roosevelt doesn't announce whether he will again run for office, Hiller believes.

The safety of democracy does

not stand on two or four terms for the president, Doctor Werlin stated in his defense of the president's right to run for re-election.

He pointed to the present Mexican situation as added example of short terms for presidents. "Mexico is on the brink of a revolution, because the present administrator, who has served the country well, is restricted by law from running for re-election," he said.

Doctor Werlin pointed out that the United States still has a Supreme Court, a congress, a senate and other bodies to check the power of any one man who might overstep his bounds in the president's office.

No Group Forgotten.

Roosevelt hasn't forgotten any group of American people—he has done a good job at home as well as abroad, and has probably handled the situation more capably than any other man could have done under the circumstances, he concluded.

Mr. McCoy gave three reasons why the president should not run for a third term:

1. His tendency to overlook domestic relations in his enthusiasm over international relations.

2. His evident willingness to send everything but men to the aid of certain European powers. "He is a means to an end, and I am immensely interested in that end," he said.

3. Psychological effect on European dictators who denounce democracy was the third reason he cited.

Group to Discuss Political Issues

Oct 14-1940

"Willike versus Roosevelt," an issue which all students will agree is a timely topic, is scheduled for discussion by the University of Houston Round Table forum in its first meeting of the year. The place will be in room 104, Cullen Building; the time, October 22, at 8 p. m.

Dr. Joseph Werlin, assisted by Mr. Val Jean McCoy, will preside over the discussion.

A debate will be staged between proponents of President Roosevelt and supporters of Wendell L. Willkie. Following the debate, the discussion will be open to the public.

The debate will be preceded by a musical prelude, led by Bruce Spencer King, assisted by Lee A. Keting, who will sing the Alma Mater song which he wrote, "Hail, Houston University."

Just before the discussion begins, the **Causes of War** airs.

Will Be U. of H. Forum Subject

The causes of the European war will be the subject of the University of Houston round table and discussion forum at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the assembly room of the Cullen building of the university.

Guests of the round table will be Dr. Charles King, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and C. A. (Neal) Pickett of the Lumbermen's association.

Four of the university's professors will join with the guests in presenting their views on the European war. The professors are James M. Manfredini, professor of Latin-American studies; Jules Vern, professor of French; Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology. Dr. Werlin is chairman of the round table.

Forum Speakers Split Over F. R.

The idea of a third term for President Roosevelt was opposed by three of five speakers Tuesday night at the open forum sponsored by the University of Houston at the Cullen building.

Speaking against a third term were Walter F. Woodul, former lieutenant governor; Dr. C. F. Hiller, professor of English at the university, and Val Jean McCoy, university professor of economics. Favoring it were Mrs. Harris Masterson, vice president of the Houston League of Women Voters, and Dr. Joseph C. Werlin, university professor of sociology.

Hiller said it would be unfair to the country, the Democratic party and Roosevelt himself if a third term were sought. McCoy said he opposed the idea because Roosevelt stands, as an internationalist and his re-election would increase the danger of becoming involved in war. Woodul remarked "the country is in bad shape if we have to depend on the help of one man."

Werlin told his listeners that "democracy is in peril and Roosevelt may help preserve it," adding that "we cannot afford to take chances with an inexperienced man." Mrs. Masterson said she saw no basis for objection to a third term.

Houston Professors To Discuss Trade At Galveston Meeting

Four University of Houston professors will take part in a panel discussion on trade and cultural relations with South America, to be held at the Galveston Y. V. C. A. Tuesday night. This event is conducted under the auspices of the public affairs committee, with Mrs. Raymond Barrett presiding as chairman.

The speakers will be Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, and delegate to the World Economic Conference in Washington last March; Murray A. Miller, professor of American history; Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics, and James M. Manfredini, instructor in romance languages and adviser for the Brazilian government.

The event will be attended by several hundred, including representatives from the city's leading cultural, civic and philanthropic organizations.

Four of the university's professors will join with the guests in pre-

GALVESTON NEWS

Public Affairs Panel Tuesday Night To Discuss Pan-American Relations

A panel discussion on "Trade and Cultural Relations With South America," led by Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, will be held Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. under the auspices of the public affairs committee. The program will be open to the public.

Mrs. Raymond Barrett, public affairs chairman, will preside.

Members of the panel will be Dr. Werlin and Murray A. Miller, professor of American history; Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics; and James M. Manfredini, instructor in romance languages and adviser for the Brazilian government. All are members of the faculty of the University of Houston.

Y. W. C. A. Activities

'See What You've Got Into' Is Theme Of Thursday Discussion Program

Members of the Y. W. C. A. officers and members of the board and committees will have a chance to "see what they've got into" at two Thursday morning discussions, the first of which will be held Thursday at 11 o'clock in the library prior to the weekly membership luncheon. Mrs. Raymond Barrett will dramatize "Rebecca," by Daphne du Maurier, at the luncheon.

The two Thursday morning discussions on "See What You've Got Into" are for the purpose of educating its new board and interested members on the wide scope and specific problems of the Y. W. C. A. generally and locally. Thursday morning Mrs. Lee Keeble, Mrs. W. G. Lyons and Mrs. Helen N. Porter, general secretary, will develop certain phases of the program and organization. Mrs. Paul Brindley, president, will preside.

Travel Talk.

James Phipps will show motion pictures and give a travel talk on Mexico Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the library.

This program will be open to the public and will be presented by the education committee under Mrs. Gladys Porter.

B. G. Observance.

The annual nationwide observance of the business girls' department of the 'Y' will be held Tuesday, when the local group will present a special program planned around the national theme, "What About Economic Democracy?" The program will be presented at 8 o'clock at the 'Y.'

Tomorrow night Lum and Abner, radio comedians, will devote their program to the business girls observance. The Pine Ridge, Ark., pair will weave into their script a discussion of the theme of the observance. The program will be

received in Galveston at 6:15 o'clock.

The Tuesday night program will also include a rehearsal of the glee club at 7:15 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. J. N. Spurway. This group will present a program in April.

The B. G. G. Club will hold a skating party Wednesday night from 7:30 to 10 o'clock in the gym. A small admission charge will be made.

Regional Conference.

Mrs. Ben Milam is Galveston promotion chairman for the regional conference, which will be held in Oklahoma City on March 28, 29 and 30. The speakers will include Mrs. Harry Chamberlain of Toledo, Ohio, recent past president, and Mrs. Burton Musser, who will speak on "The Lima Conference in Relation to the World Community."

Peace Panel.

The public affairs committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Raymond Barrett will sponsor a panel discussion on "Trade and Cultural Relations With South America" on Tuesday night, March 28, at 8 o'clock in the auditorium. Dr. Joseph Werlin of the University of Houston and others will be on the panel. This program will be open to the public.

Residence Committee.

Members of the residence committee have been appointed by Mrs. Ralph H. Price, chairman. They are: Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Mrs. S. S. Templin, Mrs. Charles Stone, Mrs. W. B. Scrimgeour, Mrs. E. Y. Stott, Mrs. J. W. Bramblet, Mrs. L. E. Dowd, Mrs. Owen Barker and Mrs. K. I. Fosdick. The committee meets the second Wednesday of each month at 10 o'clock.

Book Review.

The Business Girls' League reserves Monday, April 17, for a review by Mrs. Ray Wall of

Houston Post-

War Denounced As Racket at Isle Cause, Cure Parley

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—(Sp)—Dr. Edwin A. Elliott of the national labor relations board, Fort Worth, told the Third Texas Conference on the Cause and Cure of War Friday afternoon that civilization can not survive another world war," and branded the last world struggle a useless, unnecessary war that took millions of the world's best men.

Dr. Elliott spoke after Mrs. H. V. Shank, Fort Worth, chairman of the conference, had delivered an attack on war as "a racket which takes everything, gives nothing and settles nothing." The chairman called on the women of the organization to again take the lead in preventing another all-destructive war as a fight for the welfare of themselves and their families.

Tulane U. Man Talks

Friday night the conference heard an address by Dr. Thornton Powell Terhune of Tulane university at New Orleans, in which the speaker assailed war and its many evils. Dr. Terhune referred to wars as a means of "reaping dragon's teeth," the topic of his address.

Also during the evening session Frank A. Johnson of Ball high school, Galveston, announced Samuel Hollis of Woodrow Wilson high school, Dallas, as the winner of first prize in the statewide peace poster contest sponsored by the conference. Juanita Hendricks of Paschal high school, Fort Worth, won second prize.

Myths of War

The conference will close Saturday afternoon with a round table discussion of international trade relations, presided over by Dr. Joseph Werlein of the University of Houston, and aided by Professor Murray A. Miller and Professor Val Jean McCoy, both of the University of Houston, and James Manfredini, Houston, and Harris Kempner, Galveston.

Also Saturday conferences will be held on various war and peace topics with Mrs. Harris Masterson, Houston; Gail Northe, Fort Worth; Dr. Elliott and Olcott Sanders, Austin, directors of the four groups.

Dr. Elliott in his address, delivered before a youth gathering of more than 250 high school students, pointed out the "myths" of war. "We soldiers who went to the front in France," he said, "were told that we were fighting the war of God, a war, we were told, that was directed to destroy those who had done evil. We were again amazed to find German soldiers with this quotation blazoned on their military belts—'God Is With Us.'"

Isolation Condemned

Isolationists were also scored by the speaker, who said that when we speak of isolating ourselves from the rest of the world we would do well to remember that every time we use cosmetics or an automobile that it took resources of 47 nations to produce them.

Olcott Sanders, chairman of the Student Peace council at the University of Texas and a prominent youth peace leader, spoke on the youth's view of the world. "We ask our elders this question," he declared, "is our generation going to be lost in another war, caused by the foolish blunders of those who seek profit from sending human beings into strife against each other?"

Students representing 10 foreign nations, brought greetings to the conference in their native tongue and in native costume, in a program directed by Mrs. Helen Porter of Galveston.

Dr. Werlin Named Round Table Head

COUGAR 10/12/40

All students of the University of Houston are interested in the round-table discussion that will begin its second season on October 22, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer said. The members of the forum group selected Dr. Joseph S. Werlin as permanent chairman.

The most important events of the season will be discussed at the meeting. First discussion will be, "Roosevelt or Willkie—Which Shall It Be?" Proponents of the candidates will take part in the discussion along with two professors from the social science departments.

Dr. Werlin said that the open forum was to present impartially and objectively all sides of important national issues.

The round-table discussion is open to the public and all are cordially invited to attend.

THE HOUSTON POST:

F.D.R. Third Term Is Debated at U. of H. Forum

Five speakers at the University of Houston round table and discussion forum Tuesday night discussed the question, "Should President Roosevelt Be Urged to Run for a Third Term."

Two spoke in the affirmative and three spoke against the proposition. The meeting was held in Cullen building on the campus.

Those favoring a third term for Roosevelt were Mrs. Harris Masterson, vice president of the Houston League of Women Voters, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the university and chairman of the round table.

Third Term Foes

Speakers opposing a third term were Walter Woodul, former lieutenant governor of Texas; Val Jean McCoy, economics professor, and Dr. Charles F. Hiller, English professor at the university.

Mrs. Masterson said there was no basis for opposing a third term, adding she had learned to "stop, look and listen whenever the red herring of tradition arises."

Mr. Woodul said it was asking too much of the President to run again. He said the job is a killing one.

'In Bad Shape'

"The United States is in bad shape if it has to depend on the help of a single man," he said. "We have plenty of men who can run this country."

Dr. Hiller said there were three reasons why Roosevelt should not run again: It would be unfair to the party because the opposition would claim the Democrats had only one man they could depend on; it would be unfair to Roosevelt and his family to undergo the strain of another four years in the White House; it would be unfair to the country.

War Danger Seen

Mr. McCoy said he opposed a third term because Roosevelt stands in the minds of the people as an internationalist.

"If we elect him it will mean we endorse his international policies," he said. "It will increase our danger of becoming involved in war."

Dr. Werlin said democracy is in peril and the reelection of Roosevelt may help to preserve it.

"We really need Roosevelt in these days," he said. "We can't afford to take chances on a man with no experience."

FEB. 5, 1939 THE GALVESTON DAILY NEWS,

Peace Meet Speaker



Dr. Joseph S. Werlin (above), professor of sociology at the University of Houston, will lead the round table discussion on trade agreements at the Texas Conference on the Cause and Cure of War which will be held in Galveston Feb. 23-25. Harris Kempner will be a member of the round table, which will include business men, educators, lawyers and economists.

Dr. Werlin, a graduate of Rice Institute, received his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, and he is now a member of the home study department of that university. He studied at the University of Berlin in Germany for a year, and last year he was a delegate to the economic conference in Washington, D. C.



300 to Attend First Houston U. Round Table Forum Tonight

Nearly 300 prominent Houstonians will attend the first meeting of the University of Houston's round table and discussion forum at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the Cullen building.

The topic, "Why Preserve Democracy?" will be discussed by four university professors—Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology; James M. Manfredini, professor of Latin-American civilization and relations; Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics; and Murray A. Miller, professor of American history.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the college, will make the opening remarks.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of social science in the University of Houston. He will be the principal speaker at the council of social agencies meeting to be held...

Committee to Aid Allies to Discuss Plan for Convention

10-27-40

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology instructor at the University of Houston, will speak Monday at 8 p. m. before the Houston committee to defend America by aiding the Allies, at the public library.

Chairman Rolland Bradley said Saturday that action will be decided on a recent motion adopted by the organization to have a convention in the near future, in some midwestern city that will bring together the 700 chapters of the organization.

Werlin Discusses Peace Program For Post-War Era

Tells Lions U. S. Can Make World Into 'Our Image'

Hope that the United States will not muffle its chance after the war of transforming the world into its own image was expressed at Lions Club today, Jean Lafitte Hotel, by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology of the University of Houston. Leland Sharp was program chairman and Dr. M. M. Mihovil, president, presided. Jasper Tramonte reported on his Toronto Lions convention trip and Glenn Law led group singing. Mrs. Edith Barzenas accompanying.

Dr. Werlin who spoke on writing the peace, thought that the airplane and tank arsenals should be destroyed throughout Germany in order that she will never be in position again to threaten the safety and lives of millions. "Two wars in 25 years is enough," he declared. In addition there would have to be an outside police force.

He said that Russia had modified her zest for socialistic ideas during the past few years and that as we become accustomed to "governmentalism," he thought Russia's socialistic ideology could exist side by side with a capitalistic ideology.

England would have to enter with the states of Western Europe into a confederation if the world hoped to eliminate that continent as a trouble spot, Dr. Werlin said. He said that the central government of such a confederation would have the power to make war, keep the peace, have banking power and would erase many of the present custom barriers.

The speaker praised the league of nations, said that the force of the United States was required to make such a league effective and pointed out that we would be mulling a great opportunity, because "we will be the savior of the world" if we don't embrace the chance of transforming the world into our own image. "This would be particularly true," he declared, "if after the war we asked no reparations or no territory for the millions of dollars and the thousands of lives we have thrown into the effort."

Gordon White won the attendance prize donated by A. C. Barnett.

Dr. Werlin Outlines Peace Work

GALVESTON, May 14.—Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, presented a four-point peace program Wednesday night to members of the Texas League of Women Voters in state convention here.

"Keep Germany together after the war, and you, at least, confine the infection," he said in part. "If it is a police job that we have to do, how much easier will be the task if we have to watch only one area and one set of borders, instead of half a dozen."

"Europe should be divided into two areas," he said, "an essentially capitalistic non-Russian part and a Marxian, Russian-controlled part." Third of his four proposals dealt with the organization of capitalistic Europe into a federation "which should be analogous to the League of Nations in structure and principle, based on national sovereignty but with more real powers delegated to it collectively." A world league with the U. S. included was his fourth suggestion for maintaining peace after it is won. "A League of Nations is a necessity," he averred. The convention will close today.

FORUM PROGRAM AT U. OF HOUSTON TO BE RESUMED

Hou. Chron. 10-6-40

At a faculty meeting of the Round Table and Discussion Forum of the University of Houston, held last week on the university campus, plans were outlined for the continuance this year of the open forum discussions, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, forum director, said Saturday.

Werlin said that because the Houston Open Forum has suspended meetings the past three years, the university forum is meeting a need vital to public interest.

"Last year," he said, "due to the experimental nature of the undertaking, the meetings were conducted on the basis of written invitations. This year, the meetings will be open to the general public."

The program of scheduled forum discussions has not been definitely drawn up, but should prove a worthwhile interest because of the critical character of world events, Werlin said.

Dr. Werlin to Speak at Banquet Of League of Women Voters Here

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the sociology department at the University of Houston, will be the principal speaker at the banquet Wednesday night high-lighting the two-day state convention here of the League of Women Voters. Mrs. J. K. Cline, president of the local chapter, has announced.

Dr. Werlin's subject will be "Can We Win the Peace?"

The educator is a graduate of European history and a staff member of the home study department of the University of Chicago. He is the originator and director of the University of Houston round-table discussion and forums.

Dr. Werlin received his education at Annapolis, where he was a midshipman; at the University of Berlin, Germany, and Rice Institute in Houston and received his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

He is the author of numerous articles and books and collaborated with Dr. Fred Schuman on a book entitled "Nazi Dictatorship." At present, he is working on a book entitled "The Social Problems of Mexico."

The banquet will be at 7:30 o'clock at Hotel Galvez and is open to the public. Reservations should be made by Wednesday afternoon at Hotel Galvez, telephone number 7721.

Mrs. Claude Hill, president of the State League, will preside at the banquet. After the talk, a one-act play entitled "Know Your Neighbor" will be presented by the local league, and will be directed by Mrs. Howard G. Swann. Mayor Brantley Harris will welcome the guests.

Committees for the convention have been named as follows: General arrangements, Mrs. Hugh Gill and Mrs. J. K. Cline.



DR. JOSEPH WERLIN.

Werlin Will Speak Today On Soviet Union

CSOCAP-10/23/42

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the sociology department will address members of the foreign relations section of the American Association of University Women this afternoon in room 118-C. Dr. Werlin, who has visited in Russia, will give the members an introduction to the Soviet Union.

Members of the club must be graduates of an affiliated college of the United States, of which the University is a recognized member. The club is divided into study sections; each makes detailed studies of its subject. Associate members are those who are not graduates but who are accepted by members of the club.

University Receives Research Grant

Hou. Cougar

Department of Latin American Relations Allotted Fund For Study In Mexico

The first research fund for the University of Houston was presented today at a luncheon honoring the donor, W. W. Feld, president of the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company.

University of Houston officials held the luncheon in his honor in the lunch room of the Science Building. At this time Mr. Feld announced his financial donation for the promotion of Latin-American research.

Plans were presented by faculty representatives for the use of the fund. Two faculty members, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of so-

Continued on Page 4

University Receives—

Continued from page 1

ciology and graduate history, and Mr. James M. Manfredini; will tour Mexico this summer for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the fund. Social, civic, and economic problems of the Mexican people will be studied with the desire of furthering American-Mexican understanding, and for promoting cooperation through the medium of research and enlightenment, Dr. Werlin said in an outline of his plans.

The results are expected to be published in pamphlet, article and eventually book form in order to spread knowledge of Mexico as widely as possible, and to help all Americans—business men, students, probable travelers, and the public generally—to a better understanding and appreciation of the trans-Rio-Grande neighbors, Dr. Werlin explained.

The professors plan to spend about half their time in Mexico City collecting data from source materials and leading authorities for a projected study of various outstanding contemporary problems of the country. The rest of the time will be consumed in visiting a number of important centers with several hundred miles of the capital for the purpose of adding to their foundation of personal knowledge of present-day Mexico, according to Dr. Werlin.

Both Drs. Werlin and Manfredini had previous acquaintances with Mexico through visits and many years of study and teaching on the subject of both Mexican and Latin-American history, economics, and culture generally.

Presiding at the luncheon today was Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University. Faculty representatives were Dr. W. W. Kemmerer,

Dean N. K. Dupre, Dr. Werlin, Mr. Manfredini, and Mrs. F. P. Soule. Outside guests were Dr. Ray K. Daily and Mr. Louis Duplan, Mexican Consul, who acknowledged the good-will motives of the donor and the University.

Houston Business Men Finances Two U. of H. Professors in Goodwill Tour of Mex.

THE HOUSTON PRESS TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1940

By BILL VENNEL

As has been said about the weather—everybody is talking about the need for better relations with Mexico and Latin America, but nobody is doing anything about it.

That is—nobody is doing anything concrete about it until M. M. Feld of Houston decided actions speak louder than words—and so he acted.

As a result, two professors from the University of Houston will leave Sunday for a six weeks' tour of Mexico—merely that folks in Houston and Texas can know more about their neighbors south of the border.

Fund for Research

"If you know folks, and understand them, you don't really find much ground for arguments and bitterness," Feld explained.

Feeling the way he did about international relations, and particularly relations with Mexico, Feld, who is president of the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company, established a fund for research. It was given to the University of Houston, and the first work will be done by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin and Dr. James M. Manfredini.

They will travel by auto to Mexico, and there will tour practically every state, visiting small villages and large cities, talking to government executives and to farm laborers, inspecting manufacturing plants and college libraries.

Sociology Professor

Dr. Werlin is professor of sociology at the University of Houston, and Dr. Manfredini is professor of Latin American relations, govern-

ment and economics.

Their studies in Mexico will be along their individual scholastic interests—but Feld pointed out that he isn't interested so much in what Texas and Houston learn about Mexico, as a result of the research—but merely that they learn something about Mexico.

"International relations, generally speaking, are just the same as relations between neighbors in any community," he said.

"If I don't understand the man living next door to me, if I don't know him and know what his interests in life are, I'm not going to get along with him in any way.

True With Nations

"But if I meet him, and we sit down for a few minutes over a cup of coffee, and we talk about the

things that interest us, we'll be able from then on to iron out any problem that might arise between us.

"That's just the type of nations as it is of individuals.

"If we, as Americans, know and understand the people of Mexico, we're going to be able to help each other."

At first Feld was reluctant to talk about the part he and the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company are playing in the new system of international relations.

'Leave Me Out of This'

"Just leave me out of this," he asked. "Tell about Dr. Werlin and Dr. Manfredini. Tell about the need for understanding our neighbors. If you talk about me, folks will think I'm trying to get something out of it."

And that's the funny part about

the whole program. For neither Feld nor his company can reap one dime of profit economically—no matter how close and friendly the relations become between the United States and Mexico.

The products of his company can't compete with similar products manufactured in Mexico, due to tariff regulations that, if changed, would only increase the disadvantage of the Houston company.

All Texas to Profit

"But all Texas, and all Houston, will profit immeasurably if we create a lasting, close-knit friendship with Mexico," Feld pointed out.

"That's what we've got to learn. We've tried to make friends because we could profit financially by their friendship, and found it didn't work.

"Now, let's make friends because we all feel better if we are friends."

Feld was a little bitter about talk of "fifth columns" in Latin-American countries.

"If there are fifth columns in those countries, it's largely the fault of the American people," he stressed. "We know those folks are our neighbors. We know now, more than ever, that they present the greatest opportunity for us in a business way. But have we ever done anything for them? Instead, we've practically forced them to trade with Europe—and, naturally, they've become accustomed to looking to Europe.

"Now let's go visit our neighbors. Invite them to visit us. Let's just sit down over a cup of coffee—and we'll all feel better about the whole thing."

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Americanization of Mexico Is Quickly Evident to Traveler

Dr. Werlin Outlines His Views After Recent Tour.

U.S. Responsibility Toward Latin Friends Is Great

Editor's Note.—Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, author of this article on Mexico, has recently returned from a five-week visit in that country, where he made a study of the social aspects of the people. He was sent by the M. M. Feld Research Scholarship, from the University of Houston, where he is a sociology instructor. He holds a Ph. D. from University of Chicago. His main purpose, he said, was to contribute to the betterment of relations between the United States and Mexico.

Fifth columns! Trojan horses! Communazis! Mexico irredenta! Gringo insolence! Yankee imperialism!

Amid this maelstrom of epithets and accusations, fears and anxieties, constantly dinned in our ears by alarmed and alarmist persons and press in the United States, it is reassuring to learn upon crossing the Rio Grande that at least something of American influence still exists.

In fact, so abundant is this evidence that one wonders as he travels south of the border, not whether the United States is being rapidly ousted from a position of importance—commercial, cultural and otherwise, in Mexico, but whether the competitors have a look-in at all. One almost feels sorry for these others, so completely seems our supremacy, so overwhelming our headstart, so widespread the ramifications of Americanism.

Way of Life Different.

Of course, there can be no question but that the Mexican way of life, a mixture of European and Indian elements, is, on the whole, still vastly different from that of the American. Nevertheless, in traveling through and observing Mexico, one is inclined to ask himself whether Mexico, if dominated much more by our civilization, will not be in peril of losing her cultural uniqueness or individuality. It may even be argued that much more of this imitation and borrowing will spoil rather than strengthen the ties of good neighborliness, since it might provoke a nationalistic reaction against such "subservience" and "humiliating aping" of the "gringo."

Surely even the most insatiable American economic imperialist must acknowledge himself satisfied when, upon visiting Mexico, he finds that the street car passing by his window, the bus taking him to town, the taxi he rides to the hotel, the steel girders in the building just ahead, the road machinery repairing the street in

front of his room, the parking meter demanding his 10 centavos the drink assuaging his thirst, the gum temping his appetite, the antiseptic that heals his skin abrasion, the neon signs that light up the buildings, the radio blaring out the latest song hit, the white enameled refrigerator in the corner restaurant, the sewing machine on display in the shop window, the "Gene Autry" cowboy belts, the Mickey Mouse sand digging sets, the dolls, toothbrushes, combs and the thousands of other novelties, toys, knickknacks and gewgaws—all are old friends, all bear the stamp: "Made in the U. S. A."

Doesn't Scratch Surface.

But all this does not even begin to scratch the surface of Americanism in Mexico. The grocery stores are crowded with Welch's grape juice, Del Monte peaches, Libby's tomato juice, Kellogg's "All Bran." The haberdasheries remind you everywhere of the importance of buying "Arrow Shirts" and "Arrow collars." "Tome Coca-Cola" ("Drink Coca-Cola") in its typical cursive lettering set in a vivid red background is as conspicuous and ubiquitous as in the United States, and drunk with almost the same universality.

Pick up a newspaper and look at a typical "ad." If it belongs to a furniture house, the following will be typical items: "Kelvinator" refrigerators, "RCA-Victor" radios, "Easy" washing machinery, "Eagle" gas stoves. Even the catchy slogans and descriptions will be standard American: "18 months to pay," "A peso a day," "We trust you."

If It's American, It's Sold.

Whether it is large like a locomotive or small like a toothbrush, universal like telephones, telegraph lines, mines, railroads, power plants, factory machinery, oil field equipment, or highly personalized like a shotgun or a football; expensive like a Packard; or trifling like a cap pistol—if it's American it's sure to be sold or featured in one or another part of Mexico.

"Champion Spark Plug Service," "Hall-Toledo Valve Refacers," "Ward's Gasoline Engines," "Miller Falls Electric Tools," "ReChain Belts," "Crescent Tools," "Blackhawk Hydraulic Jacks," "Tappan Stoves," "National Cash Registers," "Gargoyle Mobiloil"—they are all there. So also is "Libby's Asparagus," "Baker's Chocolate," "Carnation Leche (Milk)" and "Quaker Oats."

The very banknote of 10 or 20 pesos denomination that clutter up your pocketbook are printed by the American Banknote Company. And to complete your amazement, there is even the sign in English on numerous filling stations: "Registered Rest Room."

Kodaks, fountain-pens, typewriters, automobiles—all the standard brands and makes, all the household commercial words in the United States—all are there, in every show-window and display room, appealing to you with the same get-up, the same decorations, the same sales-appeal as in your home town of Texas or California or Maine, whether you are

traveling in Mexico City or Monterrey, Morelia or Tampico, Acapulco or Vera Cruz.

And for every one thing labeled "Made in U. S. A.," there are a score of things equally, though less conspicuously, American: stockings, underwear, shoes, ties, shirts, dresses, pillow cases, yard-goods, tools, nails, brushes, pots, pans, cutlery.

Tremendous Force.

This continuous contact with American material things is in itself a tremendous force of Americanization, a powerful lever for creating awareness and respect for American achievement. One can not use daily an American automobile, typewriter, radio, airplane, washing machine, fountain pen or bath tub, constantly experiencing their durability, beauty and utility, so outstandingly superior to the goods of the competitors, without developing a wholesome respect for the genius of the people creating these things—genius that is seen to be not merely in material skill, but in political, scientific and even spiritual fields—and without wanting to draw nearer to these people.

But there are still other ways, even more direct, by which Americanism reaches Mexico: connections and ties of a cultural-psychological character, penetrating through the media of books, music, art, movies, radio, sports, and through contact with the American personality. The tens of thousands of tourists that annually travel through the country are in themselves a great source of Americanization. They do not in all cases create respect or imitation because their appearance and general behavior may annoy or repel; nevertheless, on the whole, the tourist is an important factor in spreading our culture, since otherwise the Americanism of which he is the living embodiment would be much more remote and unreal.

Follow United States Sports.

The interest in and consequent influence of American sports and sport figures is equalled only by the American movies. It comes as something of a shock to turn the pages of a Mexican newspaper and find not only that two or three of the pages are devoted exclusively to athletics, but that virtually every important event or personality described is American. There is printed every day in the leading newspapers the complete tables of standing of the American and National League baseball teams, together with a description of the outstanding plays and players of the day in all the slang and idiom of the baseball diamond. The biggest spread of the day is apt to bear a New York date line and be devoted to an American prize-fight; to-wit: "Billy Conn is easy favorite in his match with Bob Pastor; the victorious one will fight with the negro, Joe Louis."

The movies are so completely and exclusively American from every point of view—films, announcements, placards, foyer displays, etc., as to be slightly annoying even to Americans. Not one feature out of 20 will be foreign, while the shorts, newsreels, comedies and cartoons will be 100 per cent American.

o o o

"New York Frolics."

The leading stage show at the moment running in Mexico City is Marcus's "New York Frolics," a variety show with typical admixture of good and bad, esthetic and indecent.

American dance steps, instrumental music and popular melodies—these feature every night club, every dance, every soiree; these pour out of thousands of radios, phonographs and other channels by day and by night in every corner of Mexico, no matter how remote, no matter how small.

Every textbook on education in Mexico speaks of Dewey and Thorndyke and other leaders of American education; every Mexican school or college uses American books, magazines, experiments, inventions, and openly pays tribute to methods, ideas and personalities that belong to the United States.

Every American author of note has been translated and is known to thousands of educated Mexicans.

All the new buildings—skyscrap-

ers, hotels, apartment houses, restaurants—over something, and usually a great deal, of American design and American example.

Periodicals United States Style.

The periodicals are for the most part open and unashamed imitations or versions of American models. The stands are crowded with movie magazines, whose stories are often straight translations of the American originals. It comes as something of a shock to have a ragged Indian vendor, without a single word of English at his command, recommend a movie magazine which, in Spanish, draws attention to the beauty and virtues of Joan Crawford, Shirley Temple, Clark Gable and Wallace Beery.

CVR 15K

In addition, there are dozens of pulp magazines containing Mexicanized versions or imitations, where not actually literal translations of "True Story," "Detective Magazine," and "Police Gazette."

A powerful source of American influence is the liberal use of American news services. All the important Mexican newspapers are members of the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service. In Mexico City they also use frequent reprints of leading American correspondents, especially those writing for the New York papers. To be sure, some of the papers also use the copy of the Transocean, the German news agency (which, incidentally, is given away for next-to-nothing), but nothing like the extent to which they draw on the American news agencies.

English Second Language.

English is beyond a doubt the second language of Mexico. Every person of some pretense to education has at least been exposed to it in school for a year or two, even though he now can not use more than a few words of English. The bootblack and the newsboy are just as apt as not to tell you "Ok," "good bye," "thanks." By comparison French, German, Italian haven't a look-in. And since language is the most powerful medium of acquaintanceship and sympathy, the United States starts with a great advantage over potential rivals in the willingness of the Mexican to learn our tongue.

To all this should be added the impact of American example in political and social and economic relations, systems and institutions. This is not easy to measure, but in the aggregate is undoubtedly of very considerable influence.

Leaves Permanent Trace.

That all this cultural borrowing from the United States is leaving permanent traces on Mexico there can be no denying, though the assessment of how good or how bad it is depends, naturally, on the viewpoint of the assessor. Especially is this so in the social, economic and psychological spheres. Consider, for example, this new "freedom" that is dawning for the Mexican woman, largely as a result of American examples coming through the movies, radio, books, magazines, tourists, letters from relatives in the United States, personal travel north of the Rio Grande. Slowly but obviously the Mexican woman is beginning to emulate her American sister in demanding and receiving a New

More and more of Mexican young women are carving out careers for themselves far away from the walls of the home, gaining financial and, even more important, spiritual and social independence from the male—parents, husbands, brothers, the man-world generally.

Independence Evident.

This independence is being manifested in dress, appearance and general behavior; symbolized by the use of make-up, smoking, and, greater still, by the freer intermingling of the sexes at schools, public places, dances, movies, streets. The duenna or chaperon is gradually disappearing as an institution and as a symbol. The co-educational school is another indication. An even greater index is the growing divorce rate, not in itself a progressive sign, but an undeniable proof that the Mexican woman is coming from under the male tutelage.

But the men are not being left unchanged either. The effect of the American example on their thinking, behavior and social aspirations is also profound. Consider in this connection the youth of today, especially those of high school and college rearing. They are learning not only to want but actually to demand the clothing, homes, automobiles and other material things of America; they want, too, the schools, science, professions and opportunities of the United States.

Keep Up With Developments.

They keep up to a surprising degree with developments in our country, and while much of their knowledge about us is distorted and even uncomplimentary, especially as relating to crime, gangsterism, sex, divorce, immorality, all in all they stand in great respect before American accomplishment and wish to imitate us all along the line.

All this—this readiness of the Mexicans to learn our ways and take over our institutions—places a tremendous responsibility on our shoulders that the examples be of the right kind—especially in these dangerous times when we are so anxious to develop ties with our Latin friends that will hold fast, come what may. While we have done astonishingly well in "selling" Americanism to Mexico, there remains much more that we can do and, paradoxically, avoid doing.

Against a background of some years of familiarity with the Mexican scene, including four trips there, the writer would offer the following suggestions as ones which, although far from complete and perfect, all Americans should follow when dealing with our southern neighbors—a program desirable at all times, but particularly vital for the care-laden years ahead of us.

Develops Responsibility.

1. Let us in dealing with Mexico develop a strong sense of responsibility for the kind of cultural influence or examples we put before them, that it may be authentically American and reflect, if not the

best, at least not the worst of our culture.

If we send down a musical comedy or variety show, as the Marcus' "International Frolics," let us leave out some of the New York Bowery smut and vulgar jiggerbugging. If we distribute movies, we can omit that which is not only lewd or discreditable, but which is untypical and a gross libel on current American practice, whether in politics or crime, domestic life or business.

2. Let us start out with an open mind and a strong determination to judge the Mexicans fairly.

There is an astonishing amount of open criticism—where not outright cursing—of Mexicans and things Mexican right in the very heart of their own country by American visitors when things are not exactly as they find them at home.

The manners, physiognomy, gestures, general appearance of the Mexicans often give rise to open disapproval. What is simply different has been viewed as inferior. Rash assumptions are made that the better dress of the Americans implies a better people.

Identification is made between ignorance and innate capacity; the effects of environment are assumed to be those of heredity; the backwardness of today is made a warrant for prediction regarding backwardness of tomorrow.

There is all-too-evident an air of condescension and superiority about the American tourist which is as galling as it is unjustified.

Mingle More Freely.

3. Let us, especially when in Mexico, mingle more freely with the people, for only in this way can the sense of superiority be rooted out. And to do this nothing is more important than the determination to learn and use their language. Language is the chief window to the soul of a people. To know them truly, to know them through their writings, poetry, music, oratory and day-to-day speech; only through the medium of the Spanish language will we be able to grasp and properly appreciate the possibilities of mind, heart and spirit of the Mexicans.

Discount Rumors.

4. We must learn not to believe every sensational or discreditable rumor about Mexico. There are many interests—some unfortunately American—who, for strictly selfish motives, are ever-ready to set in motion a distorted, where not completely untrue, version of some event or impending development in Mexico. The elections this summer are a case in point. Some violence to be sure accompanied them; the air is still filled with a slight uneasiness; but that is a far cry from riot, revolution and universal bloodshed. Nevertheless, as a result of the exaggerated, inaccurate accounts reaching the United States, the tourist trade fell off about two-thirds, hurting Mexican business, depriving tens of thousands of Americans of the rest and pleasure that comes with a trip south of the border, and putting unnecessary strain and suspicion into the relations of the two nations.

5. Let us continue to have faith in the innate decency and good sense of the Mexican people, to hold fast to the conviction that they, too, have a sense of justice and fair-dealing which will respond favorably to the patience and consideration we manage to show on the subject of the oil and land expropriations.

This is not mere wishful thinking or blind Samaritanism. These principles of dealing with Mexico—the principles of Hull and the Roosevelt administration—are after all based on the experience of generations; have been forged in the fires of our national history. Patient, tactful handling of the difficulties between us, resting upon confidence in the basic integrity of the Mexicans as a people—that must be our policy.

Face Great Problems.

6. And, finally, let us never forget that Mexico faces terrific problems which in large measure explains her present backwardness—difficulties only in part of human origin and due even more to nature and environment. The problems of blending vastly distinct races—Europeans and Indians; of conquering the natural handicaps of climate, soil and water; of overcoming the tradition of government misrule and instability, indifference and corruption; of solving the problems of poverty, illiteracy, disease, dirt—these are some of the terrible obstacles facing our southern friends.

Viewed from this perspective and then observing the undeniable progress made in so many different directions, immediately a new attitude of respect for Mexico and things Mexican is kindled. You find a people moving—slowly, to be sure, but moving, just the same—toward the light, toward the same high goals of peace on earth and good will toward all mankind

as we ourselves—and instinctively you want to and you do reach out a hand of friendliness, helpfulness and good cheer.

END

Current Barbarism to End In Recovery, Werlin Says

"Nationalism is ceasing to be the carrier of liberty, brotherhood and democracy," Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston says in a 12-page paper on "The Pathology of Hyper-Nationalism," published by the Southwestern Sociological Society of Norman, Okla., this week.

"Will hyper-nationalism destroy civilization?" Dr. Werlin asks. "The answer appears to be that it may come pretty close to it but that, paradoxically, the final results will prove beneficial.

"The present darkness may become more opaque, the current barbarism may grow worse, but eventually recovery will set in, because the alternative is mutual extinction."

Pointing out in the interesting review of nationalism's history in Europe that early-day nationalists stood for liberty on a pattern that in many cases closely resembled the philosophies of early American nation-builders, Dr. Werlin says:

Nationalism, particularly in Europe, was the work primarily of the middle class, leading the common people of the towns.

"More than all other social elements, the middle class desired unity of the nation and emancipation from the irresponsibility and abuses of king and nobility; they needed relief from the confusion of laws, de-

crees, monies, tolls, imposts, exactions and other relics of feudalism; they wanted a broader, unhampered home market.

"Hence the liberalism of the middle class, their democracy, their demand for and gradual establishment of civil liberties, universal suffrage, constitutions, free public schooling and all the other things which men in the next generation were to imagine were inalienable, God-given rights," he writes.

A sudden halt came at the close of the nineteenth century, marking a "satisfaction" of the middle classes, he notes. With economic stability at home, conquest in alien lands became the creed of imperialists in England, Germany, Italy, France and Russia. The small business men, farmers and workers were the least interested in this program, but deferred to their social superiors.

Thus the same nationalism that was fostered by the middle classes became the whip-hand of aggressive nationalism of the present day.

HOU CHRONICLE
Houston U. Round Table and Discussion Forum Opens Tonight

Dec. 13, 1940

At the opening of the University of Houston Round Table Discussion Forum tonight many of the guests will have their first opportunity of seeing the new Cullen Building, it was announced by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, member of the forum. The entire building will be opened so that visitors may inspect it.

Houstonians from every vocation and profession have signified their intentions of participating in this assembly, Mr. Werlin said. It is the plan of the university to establish this forum as a permanent thing for the citizens of Houston.

The subject of discussion will be "Why Preserve Democracy." Taking part will be four members of

the social science division of the college, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology and chairman of the round table; James M. Manfredini, Latin American studies; Murry A. Miller, history, and Val Jean McCoy, economics.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the university will greet the

1/24/40

They Make Plans for Federation Open Forum



Mrs. Iva D. Sykes, Miss Gertrude Maurin, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Mrs. Kay Dupre, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, James M. Manfredini and Val Jean McCoy, are seen (left to right) as they conferred at a meeting at the City Federation of Women's Clubs Tuesday when plans were made for a round-table discussion at which the three men, all members of the faculty at the University of Houston, will be speakers and leaders.

Dr. J. S. Werlin
HOUSTON CHRONICLE
Will Speak to
4/7/1940
Y.W.C.A. Group

The Y. W. C. A. world fellowship committee will sponsor a book review at 12 noon Tuesday at the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin will review "Union Now," by Clarence K. Spreit. The public is invited.

A buffet luncheon will precede the review. Reservations should be made by 5 p. m. Monday. This will be the concluding review in a series of three, which featured books on international problems.

(see back - cont'd - p. 4)
MARCH 29, 1940
THE COUGAR
HOUSTON, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAR
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The three professors pictured above spoke Tuesday night at the Junior League before a division of the College Women's Club. Left to right they are: Mr. James Manfredini, Mr. Val Jean McCoy, and Dr. Joseph Werlin. They have been accepted as an authoritative trio on current events by many local civic and economic groups.

see back - cont'd - p. 4

Three University instructors this week addressed the book reviewers' division of the College Women's Club at a banquet at the Junior League, on who and what started the present European war, and the meaning of the conflict.

Dr. Joseph Werlin, sociology instructor, Mr. James Manfredini, Latin-American instructor, and Mr. Val Jean McCoy, in charge of the economics department, held a round table discussion on these subjects, and considered the situation from three angles: historical, economic, and ethical.

Speaking first to the distinguished gathering of more than 200 women, Mr. Manfredini credited all present international conflicts to a "lack of

Continued on page 4

see BACK OF STORY

THREE HOUSTON U. TEACHERS TO TALK AT CLUB MEETING
Chronicle 3/21/1940

Three University of Houston teachers will speak Tuesday at 7 p.m. at the book reviewers' section of the College Women's Club, it was announced Thursday. Those who will conduct the program are Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology; Dr. James Manfredini of the Latin-American relations

department, and Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics. Their subject will be "What Caused the Present European Situation?"

The discussion will follow the annual banquet of this division of the College Women's Club at the Junior League. Presiding will be Mrs. W. E. Bell, chairman of the book review group. About 150 persons are expected. Honor guests at the dinner will be members of the book review section.

COUGAR *1940*
Second Open Forum Set for December 16

Speakers for the second University of Houston open forum program of the school year will be the Rev. Paul W. Quillian, pastor of First Methodist Church; M. E. Walter, city editor of the Houston Chronicle; Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, University president, and Dean N. K. Dupre of the University.

"What Threatens Democracy Most at the Present?" is the subject of this discussion, which will be held on the night of December 16, in the Cullen Building.

Five meetings of the open forum are sponsored annually by the University. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin is director and chairman.

TO REVIEW TREND
HOU. CHRONICLE 7/25/39



Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of social sciences at the University of Houston, will analyze fundamental trends of "Our Troubled World" as featured speaker of Houston's University of the Air at 1 p.m. Wednesday over Station KXYZ. The weekly program of educational features is conducted under auspices of the University of Houston.

E.D.R.-Willkie Debate Convincing at Least

By ED KILMAN
Post Political Writer

The Roosevelt champs and the Willkie challengers fought it out to a standstill Tuesday night in a free-for-all debate, politely billed as an open forum discussion, before a packed assembly room at the University of Houston.

Either a lot of people were converted by the exhorters, or most of them went with their minds made up, for toward the end when the undecided ones were asked to raise their hands, less than a dozen out of five or six hundred responded.

Which side won is a question which each person could answer for himself. The only indication perceptible to the eye or ear was an apparent preponderance of applause for the Willkie speakers. Dr. William States Jacobs, one of the pro-Roosevelt debaters, tacitly acknowledged this by facetiously addressing "ladies and gentlemen of the Republican convention."

With Dr. Jacobs was Mrs. W. L. Clayton, co-chairman of the Roosevelt county campaign forces; while on the Willkie side were Mrs. Frank G. Dyer and R. C. Patterson, attorney. Val Jean McCoy, an instructor in the university, closed with an enumeration of points favorable and unfavorable to each presidential candidate, and a strong peroration for Roosevelt's reelection.

After the five debaters made their seven-minute speeches, the audience took over, and for an hour and a half asked questions and made comments.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the university, opened the meet-

ing, and Dr. Joseph Werlin, promoter of the open forum discussions, conducted the program.

F. D. R.'s Experience Cited

The third term is a minor issue compared with other problems of government, Mrs. Clayton declared. "Mr. Roosevelt has experience in national affairs and has the confidence of the masses," she said. "He is the better candidate."

Mrs. Dyer, a small, earnest woman, packed most of the arguments that have been made for Willkie and against Roosevelt into her seven minutes.

She warned of the dangers of a dictatorship attending a breaking of the no-third term tradition. "They say don't change horses in the middle of the stream. But have you ever been on a horse that bogged down in midstream? I have, and it's a miserable experience."

"If there is any real objection to a third term," said Dr. Jacobs, "it should have been put into the Constitution or congress should have passed a law against it."

He said he was for Roosevelt "because he has kept the promises he made during his first campaign."

Mr. Patterson said there never was and never will be a man who deserves a third term.

'Hysteria of Emergency'

"President Roosevelt has piled emergency upon emergency," he said. "We followed him blindly. We granted him privilege after privilege. During the past eight years there has been a centralization of power in the federal government, which in past times was considered

unconstitutional. Under the hysteria of emergency congress has surrendered the national purse to the President."

Mr. McCoy said he disliked Roosevelt's uncompromising attitude, and Willkie's "me too" attitude.

"I dislike Willkie's attitude on the third term," he said. "It is an issue, all right, but there are a hundred other issues."

Members of Audience

Among those who made comments and asked questions of the debaters from the audience, the following were recognized: Lewis Dickson for Roosevelt, Ernest H. Folk for Willkie, Sam D. W. Low for Roosevelt, E. M. Biggers for Willkie, Mrs. Ira D. Sykes for Roosevelt, Elliott Johnson for Willkie.

Johnson had a brief sharp exchange with Jacobs when the latter challenged his positive knowledge that the Kelly-Nash political machine of Chicago, which Johnson said was in league with the New Deal, passed the word down in elections which resulted in the casting of more than 200,000 fraudulent votes. Johnson said he did know it, because he had worked at the polls in Chicago elections. "You do not," was Jacobs' parting shot.

Port Arthur (Tex.) News

Date MAY 12 1942

WOMEN VOTERS TO HEAR WERLIN

Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the sociological department at the University of Houston, will be the principal speaker at the banquet Wednesday night highlighting the two-day state convention to be held in Galveston by the Texas League of Women Voters Wednesday and Thursday.

Dr. Werlin's address will deal with the question, "Can We Win the Peace?"

Local Envoys Going

Delegates from San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, Waco, Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur and other Texas cities are expected. Among local delegates will be Mrs. J. B. Wampler, president of the local unit, Mrs. R. D. Holloway, Mrs. E. W. McBurnett, and Mrs. George W. Imhoff. Alternates named by the Port Arthur League are Mrs. F. D. Wrist, Mrs. L. S. Mobley, Mrs. Fred P. Dodge and Mrs. W. C. Mundt.

The banquet Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock will be open to the public. Mrs. Claude Hill of Austin, state president, will preside. After the talk, a one-act play, "Know Your Neighbor," will be presented at the Galveston league.

Mrs. Holloway On Board

The state board of directors is in session at a pre-convention board meeting in Galveston today. Mrs. Holloway is a member of the state

Seal Selected For Houston U. Discussion Group

A permanent seal, designed by Darold Perkins of the art department, has been selected for the University of Houston round table and discussion forum, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin announced.

Five art students in Mr. Frederic Browne's commercial art court submitted designs in tempera and ink.

The winning drawing shows a torch, representing learning, and wings representing progress and the dissemination of knowledge.

A committee composed of Dean N. K. Dupre, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, Ralph Wilson, Robert W. Talley, N. S. Patterson, and Dr. Werlin chose the winning poster.

The seal will be used in all literature and stationery of the forum, Dr. Werlin said.

"What Threatens Democracy?" is the subject for the next forum, which is to be held Dec. 16.

Final Round Table Talk of Year Set At U. of Houston

The final round table and discussion for the year, of the University of Houston will be held Tuesday at 8 p.m. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, general chairman said Monday.

The meeting will be held in the Cullen Building on the campus, and will draw together three prominent Houstonians and three members of the college faculty.

Former Lieutenant Governor Walter Woodul, Mrs. Harris Masterson, prominent clubwoman, and M. E. Foster, editor emeritus of the Houston Press will vie with Val Jean McCoy, economics professor, Dr. C. F. Hiller, university bursar, and Doctor Werlin.

The topic, "Should Roosevelt Be Urged to Run For a Third Term?" will be discussed and questions will be directed to the general audience, following the discussion.

Preceding the meeting, two new University of Houston songs will be introduced. One a pep tune, "Onward Houston U." and the other the school alma mater, "Hail Houston." Both were written recently by two students, and will be sung by members of the glee club.

Grand Jurors Quiz Kinsman Of Miss O'Keefe

Brother-in-Law Heard as Trial Jury Is Picked

By WILLIAM H. GARDNER
 M. M. McMillan, former Houston automobile salesman and brother-in-law of Helen O'Keefe, was questioned by the county grand jury in extraordinary session Tuesday afternoon, while in a courtroom below attorneys were picking a jury to try Miss O'Keefe for the murder of J. C. Franklin.

McMillan, a robust man of about 35, was brought here from Ruston, La., by Ted Walsh, investigator for the district attorney, and taken at once to the grand jury room.

District Attorney Dan W. Jackson, who had been questioning prospective jurors for the O'Keefe trial, quietly left the courtroom and went upstairs to the grand jury room.

McMillan remained outside with Walsh and Assistant District Attorney R. H. Gallier, while the district attorney conferred privately with the grand jurors for about 20 minutes.

Then Mr. Jackson opened the door, beckoned with his finger and said, "Come in, Mr. McMillan." Before following McMillan into the grand jury room the district attorney instructed Walsh to obtain an instant subpoena for McMillan as a state's witness in the murder trial.

Ordered to Be in Court
 Walsh got the subpoena and it was served on McMillan in the grand jury room. It instructed him to be in the court of Judge Frank Williford Jr. when the trial resumes Wednesday.



THE TRIAL OF HELEN O'KEEFE on a charge that she murdered her employer, J. C. Franklin, opened Tuesday in the court of Judge Frank Williford Jr. Above, the criminology class of the University of Houston attended the trial in a body and watched the selection of the jury with interest. At the lower left are the state's attorneys, Assistant District Attorney Dan W. Jackson, center, and District Attorney Arnold Krichamer, left; Assistant District Attorney Stanley P. Flukinger. Seven jurymen had been selected Tuesday afternoon. —Staff Photos by Southerland.

Mr. Jackson denied that the grand jury was called into session merely for the questioning of McMillan. Grand juries do not customarily meet on Tuesdays, however, and seldom in the afternoon. The grand jury assembled at 3 p. m.

There were indications that McMillan might be a mystery witness in the O'Keefe case when the state's attorneys, in questioning the venire, asked each prospective juror if he had ever heard of M. M. McMillan.

Hood Chronicle - 2-25-42 Houston U. Class Visits Courtroom

Twenty-five members of a criminology class at the University of Houston visited Judge Frank Williford's court Tuesday and were given an explanation of the procedure by Assistant District Attorney Tom Bailey, prosecutor.

When Bailey had finished he asked if there were any questions. None of the students had any, but a member of the courtroom crowd, E. J. Myers, asked Bailey if the purpose of the law was to punish or correct.

"To correct," Bailey said.

"That's right," Myers agreed.

ROUND TABLE WILL DISCUSS "THIRD TERM"

CHRONICLE 4/7/40

Walter Woodul, Mrs. Harris Masterson, M. E. Foster to Take Part Tuesday in Houston U. Forum.

Three prominent Houstonians, together with three faculty members will take part in the Round Table and Discussion Forum of the University of Houston in the Cullen Building Tuesday. This will be the final forum of the year, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, general chairman, announced.

Former Lieutenant Governor Walter F. Woodul, Mrs. Harris Masterson, prominent clubwoman, and M. E. Foster, editor emeritus of the Houston Press, have been invited to share the round table that evening, Werlin said. With them will be Val Jean McCoy, economics professor; Dr. C. F. Hiller, university bursar, and Doctor Werlin.

"Should Roosevelt be urged to run for a third term," will be discussed.

"The whole world," Werlin said, "is watching what we will do in that matter of selecting a chief executive for the next four years."

The profession, background and individual philosophy of the participants assure the audience of a diversity of opinion, Werlin added.

New University of Houston songs will be introduced before the discussion. The songs, "Onward Houston U," a pep song, and "Hail Houston U," the new alma mater song, were written by two juniors, Gabriel Franell and Lee Keding.

These two students, aided by Helen Lauer a sophomore and a group selected from the university glee club will present the songs to the public for the first time.

The general public is invited to the forum and song presentation at 8 p.m.

Dr. Werlin Speaks At D. A. R. Program Over Station KTRH

CONQUEST—1940???

"Conquering the Enemy Within Gates" was the subject for an address given by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, on the monthly program of the Daughters of the American Revolution over radio station KTRH this morning at 9:30.

"There is indeed cause today for satisfaction and self-congratulation. How different is the panorama of our national life at this moment from just four short years ago. The breadlines and the soup kitchens, the queues of hungry and desperate men and women before the relief offices, the bonus armies and the armies of the unemployed, the riots and the near-riots, despair and dejection, hopelessness and pessimism—these all, like bad dream, have vanished with the new day but are not forgotten," said Dr. Werlin.

"Yes, with respect to the crisis we have just traversed, there are many things for which we should hang our heads in repentance, and many things for which we should be proud and happy.

"Let us draw the appropriate moral and the suitable lesson, and may the future see us truly worthy and truly representative of the great generation that brought forth this wonderful nation with its manifold blessings for every deserving citizen," he concluded.

DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN



Business Girls Set Conference Program

Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, will address the Y. W. C. A. midwinter Business Girls' Conference at 10:45 a.m. Saturday at the activities building, 1320 Rusk. His topic will be "The Pending Joust for Power."

More than 200 business girls from all parts of Texas and Shreveport, La., will attend the conference which opens Saturday and closes Sunday afternoon. The theme of the conference is the international situation. Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, director of the sixteenth region of the national relations board, will speak at 3 p.m. Saturday on "The World's Challenge to Democracy."

A banquet at the Texas State Hotel is scheduled for Saturday evening. A business session will be held Sunday morning, followed by a buffet luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. by the board of directors. Delegates will be taken on a drive in the afternoon to interesting points in Houston and to San Jacinto Battleground.

COURIER Feb 15, 1941

"Combat the 'isms' By Social Reform"

"There can be no doubt that Hitler intends to conquer the United States," stated Allan C. Bartlett, editor of the Houston Press and guest speaker at the University of Houston Round Table which was held last Tuesday night.

Other speakers of the evening were Mr. Sam D. Forman, district commander of the American Legion; Dr. Arvin N. Donner, University instructor; and Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, comptroller of the University. The chairman of the discussion was Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

Further on in his speech, Mr. Bartlett said that it was his opinion that the onward march of conquerors would inspire such a great love for country in the hearts of Americans that our ability to resist aggression would increase a thousand fold.

Mr. Sam D. Forman gave statistics on the German-American Bund.

"The German-American Bund has

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 1
100 posts in the United States. The posts have 60,000 active members and 200,000 other adherents. Each summer an average of 22,000 people are trained in German propaganda and military tactics."

Dr. Donner compared democracy with health—absence of pain and suffering. He said that democracy has balance while the dictator states lack it. Liberty, equality, and fraternity make up this balance.

"The best way to combat the 'isms,'" stated Dr. Kemmerer, "is to fight disease, poverty, and misery—wherein fascism, communism, and nazism have their roots."

TEXAS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Chronicle. HOUSTON CHRON. 5/14/42
Galveston, May 14.—Mrs. D. B. Calvin of Lamarque was elected president of the Texas League of Women Voters here today. Other officers elected were:

Vice presidents, Mrs. J. B. Perry of Dallas, Mrs. A. Taylor of Austin, and Mrs. Robert Dillon of Galveston; secretary, Mrs. J. H. McCullough of Lamarque; treasurer, Mrs. Burton McCollum of Houston.

Directors chosen were: Mrs. Claud Hill of Austin, Mrs. L. S. Webley of Port Arthur and Mrs. J. W. Fuller of San Antonio.

A four-point program of world peace was presented by Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the department of sociology at the University of Houston, last night at a banquet. His program provided:

"No forcible breakup of Germany, but strong guarantees against recrudescence of her barbarism and pyromania."

He suggested the division of Europe into two areas: an essentially capitalistic, non-Russian part and a Marxian, Russian-controlled part. He stated that there can be no stability in Europe or in the world unless a harmonious coexistence is worked out between capitalism and Russian socialism.

As his third point, Doctor Werlin urged organization of capitalistic Europe into a federation, this league to be analogous to the League of Nations in structure and principles, based on national sovereignty, but with more real powers delegated to the collectivity.

Finally he suggested establishment of a world league, this time to include the United States. He said a league of nations is a necessity. There never was anything wrong with the league idea of Woodrow Wilson, he said. "What foredoomed its failure was the absence of the only nation that would make it work, who could give it the cement and iron necessary to its survival—the United States."

Mrs. Claude Hill, state president, Austin, presided at the banquet.

During the afternoon session reports were heard from the state officers and from the presidents of the local leagues. Local presidents who reported were: Mrs. Marion Fowler of Austin; Mrs. J. B. Perry, Dallas; Mrs. J. K. Cline, Galveston; Mrs. Marshall Ferguson, Houston; Mrs. G. H. Gill, Lamarque; Mrs. R. D. Holloway, Port Arthur; Mrs. J. W. Fuller, San Antonio.

4/8/42

Forum Speaker Urges Ban on 40-Hour Week

Nelson Criticized At U. H. Meeting

Even Donald Nelson, head of war production, came in for criticism at the University of Houston open forum Tuesday night when J. E. Price, attorney, said Nelson had let labor persuade him to make an "about face" on his stand on the 40-hour week.

However, the leaders of the war, were not without friends at the meeting, for Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, took sharp issue with Price in his criticism of the President, of Congress, of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

ADMINISTRATION HIT

Price said there were 76 strikes in war industries in February, that "the man-days lost by strikes since Pearl Harbor have been damnably bad." He called on Congress to "adopt a labor policy and do it now." He referred to the "gangsters in high places who are about to sink the ship." He paid a tribute to labor unions generally and to the masses of workers "who are willing to do their part in winning the war."

Price said President Roosevelt's statement that "hours lost by strikes are only one-half as many as those lost because of the common cold" was an insult. The Supreme Court, he said, is "only a shadow of its former self."

'FIRE UNDER CONGRESS'

"The thing we should do is to build a fire under Congress that will make it suspend the 40-hour law, prohibit excessive profits, outlaw strikes and pass other legislation necessary to win the war," he added.

Werlin, in answering Price, said that the people generally must have confidence in their leaders.

"When our leaders tell us the 40-hour week should not be disturbed, that should be enough for us," said Doctor Werlin. "We must learn to distinguish what is vital and necessary to winning the war."

CONFIDENCE ASKED

"We should not enter into too much debate on the policy of the leaders and of our Allies. A mass meeting urging the nation to go on the offensive is out of place. Too much and too early can be as bad as too little and too late. We should not engage in heated discussion on what England has done and has not done; we should not take a stand regarding Russia because we do not like the kind of beards they wear. We must learn to be good soldiers and trust and obey our leaders."

Dr. Alvin A. Donner, professor of education at the university, outlined a program necessary to winning the war: "Build mechanized equipment carry on an offensive war with trained men, spend much money on military needs, and cultivate a sane and loyal civilian morale."

Mrs. C. A. Chase, of the League of Women Voters, carried her fight for "Better Health Through Better Government" into the open forum.

HEALTH IS STRESSED

"Health of the nation is the second line of defense," Mrs. Chase said. "We must work for prevention of disease and we must begin with our own community. We must bring about better health conditions through better government. The women, in their health program, are asking for long-range planning for the preservation of democracy."

Mrs. Chase went into some detail telling about the rats that infest this community. She said there are three rats to each two persons in Houston and that these should be exterminated.

PICKETT SPEAKS

"Rats are disease-carrying menaces," said Mrs. Chase. "There are any number of measures for the betterment of our health that must be carried out. The women can do much to bring about better health and they are now studying the subject intensively and will continue until their campaign has brought results."

Mayor Pickett was one of the speakers.

"An open forum is a great American privilege," said the mayor. "Responsibility for action rests with the people at large. We must have patience and not expect miracles, even from General Douglas MacArthur. We must not let ourselves fall victim to the temptation of witch-burning. We must not let ourselves become brutalized as our enemies have. We must have full production and a pioneer spirit like that of 1776."

'Isms' Must Be Checked, Speakers at Forum Agree

"Isms" are a menace to our country and must be checked if the American way of life is to be preserved, speakers at an open forum at the University of Houston agreed Tuesday night.

The speakers were two faculty members, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, and Dr. Arvin N. Donner; Allan C. Bartlett, editor of The Press, and Sam D. Forman Jr., vice commander of the state organization of the American Legion.

More effective educational methods, restriction of immigrants, furtherance of our social gains, and avoidance of a "defeatist" attitude were advocated by the speakers.

"The real cure to this problem is to suppress the ailment at the source by curing misery, poverty and distress here," Kemmerer declared.

"The isms are in direct contrast to democracy," Donner stated. "Hitler has put strength in his nation by despair. We must put strength in our nation by hope. We should study and evaluate all available information on the isms. But we should avoid counter propaganda of the extreme sort unless absolutely necessary."

Bartlett urged "making the isms was 'ms'."

"Suppression is no answer to this problem," the editor declared. "We must emphasize further social gains. We must have an aggressive educa-

tional campaign and teach genuine zeal for democracy."

He said the FBI was our first line of defense and pointed out that even if England and South America should be defeated the might and strength of the United States would be increased a thousand fold.

Forman said a deeper love of America should be instilled and advocated following the Legion's slogan, "Love America or Leave It."

Dr. Joseph Werlin Is to Lecture On Soviet Experiment

CHRONICLE
7-13-41
"Is the Russian Experiment Doomed to Failure?" will be the subject of Dr. Joseph Werlin of the University of Houston, Tuesday, at 12:15 p.m., at the Kiwanis Club of Eastern Houston.

The meeting will be at Central Methodist Church and Joe Lyle will be program chairman.

Forum on Help For England Slated Here

1941
"Why Help England and How Far?" will be the subject of the second round-table and discussion forum of the year at the University of Houston Tuesday at 7:45 p.m. The meeting, open to the public, will be held in the Cullen Building on the campus.

Participants will be Rolland Bradley, Houston attorney and former state legislator; Mrs. Kay Dupre, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Char-

S. Meek, history instructor, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology instructor and general chairman of the forum.

Val Jean McCoy, economics instructor, will preside and conduct an open forum discussion with the audience following the speakers.

Future of Family Analyzed By Sociology Instructor At University of Houston

JAN. 27, 1941

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology instructor at the University of Houston, spoke Sunday night at the Church of The Redeemer on the family of the future.

He said that in dealing with the subject it is necessary to recognize many unknowns; for example the introduction of either Communism or Fascism.

"One of the first results of a regime of Communism is to cause the family to lose its 'world within a world' characteristic," he said. "Under totalitarianism, the soul belongs to the state, hence the individual's values are all determined by that all-devouring idol—the state, operating through various agencies."

Import of Stability.

History and common sense answers that "that family is best which serves best," he maintained. This means, he said, that which is "best adapted to meet the changed and changing conditions of modern times,"—more specifically, the family which will promote the greatest stability of the institution and most readily promote contentment of its members.

Such a viewpoint, he said, will do away with many of the worries about the family which we are having nowadays—for example, whether the husband still rules the roost; whether the wife works outside the home; whether there are at least five to 10 children in the family; whether the children are home for every meal; whether the father is there to say grace

Parents Doing Good Job.

"In the future world, many of the traditional ideals and values will be retained because they shall be needed—then, no less than now," he continued. An example would be the ideal of permanence.

Despite the large amount of divorce, this ideal has more vitality than ever he continued, and for the first time, it is being truly tested. "Men and women are legally and socially free to do as they wish. The temptations to break the marriage compact are greater than ever, hence the fact that most marriages under these trying conditions endure, proves the vitality of the ideal," he explained.

Nov. 20, 1941 Seal Selected For Houston U. Discussion Group

A permanent seal, designed by Darold Perkins of the art department, has been selected for the University of Houston round table and discussion forum, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin announced.

Five art students in Mr. Frederic Browne's commercial art court submitted designs in tempera and ink.

The winning drawing shows a torch, representing learning, and wings representing progress and the dissemination of knowledge.

A committee composed of Dean N. K. Dupre, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, Ralph Wilson, Robert W. Talley, N. S. Patterson, and Dr. Werlin chose the winning pose.

The seal will be used in all literature and stationery of the forum, Dr. Werlin said.

"What Threatens Democracy?" is the subject for the next forum, which is to be held Dec. 16.

U. of H. Given Picture of Temple of Jupiter



Dr. Phil Kalavaros presents a picture of the Temple of Jupiter to the University of Houston. Dean N. K. Dupre, third from left, receives it, while George P. Kelly, chairman of the Greek War Relief Drive in Houston, extreme left, and Charles D. Exarky, secretary of the drive, extreme right, look on. Doctor Kalavaros spoke at the University Tuesday night on "Greece at This Moment."

Greece to Continue Fight for Freedom, Houston Group Told

Dr. Phil Kalavaros, who came to this country from Kalymos, one of the Dodecanese Islands, assured a large audience at the University of Houston Tuesday night that "Greece will continue the fight for freedom."

"If you had lived in Europe under the circumstances I have known, you would know better how to appreciate the air of real liberty," he said.

Doctor Kalavaros escaped with two members of his family seven months ago, and came to this country. He is a guest at present in the home of George Sostes, a Houstonian who came originally from the island of Patmos, another of the Dodecanese group. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology professor, arranged for Doctor Kalavaros' appearance at the University.

Doctor Kalavaros' family has been one of the leading families in Kalymos for the past 450 years. One member of the family established the University of Kalymos.

Doctor Kalavaros said he had often talked to Mussolini as one of a group of students granted an audience.

"Mussolini likes to think of himself as a Caesar," he said. "His attitude has spread like a poison down to the least of the soldiers. He has destroyed the best of Italy."

Kalavaros told of the desperate plight of the Dodecanese Islands, which are now blockaded. "The unhappy Greeks are prisoners in their islands," he said.

He concluded by saying, "In your hands lies the freedom of the whole world."

FIFTH COLUMN AND ISMS DISCUSSED AT U. OF H. FORUM

2-11-41

At a round table and discussion forum held at the University of Houston Tuesday night, several speakers discussed the various isms. Dr. J. S. Werlin presided.

"Nazism, Fascism or Communism—call them what you may, but it is no longer necessary to distinguish them, for they are all eating at the same table now," said Allan C. Bartlett, editor of the Houston Press and one of the speakers.

Sam D. Forman, Jr., vice commander of the second division of the American Legion, told of the work of the legion and how it was started. He also warned the group of the "fifth column."

"We have here in Houston many members of the German bund; many who are reserve officers in the German army," the American Legion leader said.

"The best democracy is freedom with self-imposed discipline," Dr. A. N. Donner of the university said. "When the facts are all in, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, I believe Americans will know which way to wobble."

"Misery, poverty and distress are the three things which must be suppressed if we are going to down the isms and preserve democracy," said Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, director of curriculum at the university.

Houston U. Forum On Defense Strikes To Hear Wilson

HOU POST - 3/22/41

W. P. Hamblen Also Will Speak

George A. Wilson, secretary of the Houston Labor and Trades council and W. P. Hamblen, a former president of the Harris County Bar association, will be among the speakers Tuesday evening at the round table and discussion forum of the University of Houston: "What Shall Be Done About Strikes in Defense Industries?"

Other speakers will include M. A. Miller, assistant dean and professor of American history, and Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics. The round table Tuesday night will be the last of the current scholastic year.

The forum will be opened at 8 p. m. by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, chairman of the forum committee. Other members of the committee are Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, comptroller and director of curriculum, Dean N. K. Dupre and Professor McCoy. The public is invited.

Houston U. Forum To Hear Bartlett, Sam D. Forman Jr.

Sam D. Forman Jr., state vice commander of the American Legion, and Allan C. Bartlett, editor of the Houston Press, will speak at the University of Houston discussion forum at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the Cullen building.

Other speakers will be Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, vice president and comptroller of the University of Houston, and Dr. Arvin N. Donner, instructor in the division of education. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin will preside.

The subject will be "What Shall Be Done About the Isms?"

Germany and Japan Both Will Lose, Predicts Kaltenborn

Analyst Says Hitler's Decisive Mistake Was With Reds; Nazi Oil Supply Is Low

Pos 1 - Oct. 7, 1941

By R. STARLEY TEVIS

Germany will not be victorious in Europe and neither will Japan win over China, H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator and analyst, told an audience of about 2000 in the City Auditorium Monday night.

In the promulgation of peace the United States will be the dominant factor, the speaker said.

Devoting most of his talk to the European situation, Mr. Kaltenborn outlined the steps which have been taken, saying that Hitler's greatest mistake was the invasion of Russia, which caused him to fight on two fronts.

"Hitler's war on the Eastern front makes an invasion of the British Isles impossible this fall and winter and very unlikely next spring," Mr. Kaltenborn said.

Britain In Better Shape

The speaker said Britain would be in better shape by next spring in view of the rate at which airplanes are now being constructed in that country and the further supply of aircraft being delivered by the United States.

As to the Russian campaign, Mr. Kaltenborn said the Germans are sorely in need of Russian oil, as they are running low on lubricants and high octane gasoline, neither of which can be manufactured from coal.

"The Russian campaign was Hitler's decisive mistake and one from which he will never recover," the speaker said.

Mr. Kaltenborn said that, while he was firmly convinced that Germany would ultimately be defeated, he did not look for any quick end to the fighting.

Lauds Ellington Field

Mr. Kaltenborn told his audience of a visit he made to Ellington field Monday afternoon, praising the men he saw in training there and the progress which has been made.

America soon will have the great-

est air force in the world, while its navy for many years has ranked among the best in the world, he told his audience, adding that he is almost convinced that it will not be necessary for the United States to send an expeditionary force to Europe.

"It is munitions and machinery, rather than men, that the British and Russians need, and I believe that these will be forthcoming in still greater quantities," he said.

Refers to Local Work

Mr. Kaltenborn localized his talk for a few minutes when he alluded to the bond issues voted Saturday.

"I hope that the people of Houston will not launch all of the bond work at this time, as I believe that within the next six months all of the labor and materials which would go into these projects will be needed in national defense work.

"It would be far better if Houston would delay this work until the close of the war, when it would be able to absorb the unemployed who will be thrown out of work by the suspension of the national defense program."

Mr. Kaltenborn said that the United States, in his opinion, owes the Chinese as much support as to Britain, and certainly more than Russia should receive.

Exhausting Fight

"Japan has been fighting the Chinese for four years and all it has done is capture a few of the coast cities. Give the Chinese the necessary supplies and they will drive the Japanese out of the country and back to Japan," he said.

Steve Wilhelm of KPRC introduced the speaker. Dr. Joseph S. Werlein, professor of sociology and head of the round table of the University of Houston, conducted the open forum which followed the lecture.

Mr. Kaltenborn's lecture was sponsored by Mrs. Ira D. Sykes, Houston clubwoman.

Among guests were representatives of social agencies in the city and county and representatives from the University of Houston.

Principal speakers were three men who knew Ward well and had been associated with him for some time. They were Walter Whitson of the family service bureau; C. E. Robertson, chief probation officer of Harris County, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlein, sociologist instructor at the university.

Others present included: Mrs. Irene Conrad, Harold J. Matthews, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer and Dr. C. C. Hiller. Presiding was William Murray, director of the Bayland Home.

"Who and What Started This War?" Is Round Table Topic

Chronicle 3/6/40

Opinion Expressed That, While Germans Began It, Allies Dealt Too Harshly.

A round table discussion on "Who and What Started This War" was held Tuesday night at the University of Houston for 200 Houston business and professional men.

The round table is conducted about once every six weeks, and is under the direction of university professors.

Chairman is Dr. Joseph S. Werlein, professor of sociology. Tuesday night Val Jean McCoy, economics professor, was in charge.

Guest speaker as Dr. Charles King, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The fourth member of the round table was Jules Vern, professor of French, and James M. Manfredini, professor of Latin-American studies, completed the circle.

Doctor King expressed the opinion that while Germany started the war, certain extenuating circumstances have aggravated the situation. He felt that the victorious allies dealt too ungenerously and with a lack of Christian spirit with the defeated German at the time of the peace treaty of the world war.

Doctor Manfredini agreed with Doctor King and expressed the belief that the allies acted with unnecessary tactlessness and severity toward the Germans following 1919.

Mr. Vern ascribed the present behavior of the Germans to their mystic mentality. He explained that this statement was in reference to the German tendency to

follow strong men. With the right leader they would be world leaders, he said. He illustrated his point with a summary of German activities in the last three major conflicts.

"In 1870 the Germans followed Bismarck; in 1914, they followed a kaiser, and in 1939 they followed a Hitler," he pointed out.

Doctor Werlein credited the Germans' decision to go to war to two underlying factors: Mass discontentment of the Germans causing them, in bitterness, to put faith in Hitler, even though they had shied clear of this man for years, and due to a lack of understanding and appreciation of democracy, which was all too new to them.

Democracy had been known in Germany only 14 years, he explained. This accounts for their failure to build up the necessary faithfulness to democracy.

Mr. McCoy speculated on the economic outlook. As long as economic relations and situations within Europe remain unaltered, the world may expect wars of the present type to recur, Mr. McCoy predicted.

Roundtable Group Discusses War At Meet Tuesday

COUGAR MAR 4 1940

A round-table discussion on "What Means This War" will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Cullen Building.

Debaters on the question include Dr. Charles King, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Neal Pickett of the Lumberman's Association; and four university professors. They are Jules Vern, James Manfredini, Val Jean McCoy, and Dr. J. S. Werlein.

Every member of the round-table will give his personal views on who and what started this war. After the discussion an open forum will be held.

Students are cordially invited to attend by Dr. Werlein, chairman.

Chronicle 12/15/40

FRED WARD IS PAID TRIBUTE AT DINNER BY 100 FRIENDS

Fred Ward, former student of the University of Houston, who will assume duties soon as chief prohibition officer of Dallas County was feted Friday night at a testimonial dinner at Three Acres, 3500 Telephone.

More than 100 friends paid the young man homage and wished him well on his new assignment. He will also be superintendent of Dallas County institutions.

Ward has had considerable experience in social work in Harris County. He studied for a while at the University of London and has made several research trips into Mexico. He was also a part-time instructor at the University of Houston.

War Spirit Sweeps Mexico As All Classes Sense Axis Menace

Houston Sociologist Reports on Research Tour of Nation.

(Editor's Note: This article was written for The Chronicle as the result of a trip through Mexico just completed under the auspices of the M. M. Feld Fund for Research, a University of Houston foundation. The author is professor of sociology at the university.)

BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN.

The war spirit is strong everywhere throughout Mexico.

Parades are fiercely patriotic in character, with soldiers, workers, professionals, farmers, military cadets, charros, public school students, women and children marching with resolute step and serious mien. There is drilling in the parks and fields by civilians during after-work hours. There are resolutions and manifestos from governors, legislatures, business firms, social and political organizations proclaiming loyalty to government and nation; patriotic rallies and mass oaths of allegiance to the flag; banners and posters aflame with nationalistic and military ardor—no, there can be no question about Mexico taking the war seriously or her willingness to join battle with the common enemy.

Yet there also can be no question that poverty, which has so long dogged her footsteps, is hampering Mexico's war efforts.

Morally, she is ready to take the plunge. For it is a fact that the Mexican nation has not known such identity of sentiment, such co-operativeness, such self-denial, such awakened pride of race and nation, as now prevails.

Danger Sensed.

Virtually every social stratum has a grievance against the Axis or senses danger to itself: to its economic or class interests, to its political or religious faith, or to its ideals. Labor has joined hands with capital, socialists with capitalists. Catholics with nonbelievers, upper class with proletariat—all are casting aside their long-standing differences and co-operating under the banner of democracy.

The racial and national self-esteem of all social categories in Mexico has been greatly outraged by the behavior of the "modern pirates" under Hitler. There was not only burning indignation against the wanton sinking of oil tankers and barges, but operating just as effectively in bringing Mexico into the war was the mixture of resentment and outraged pride at the failure of the Hitler government to even acknowledge receipt of a complaint, let alone give some excuse for the acts of inhumanity.

Silence Showed Contempt.

That, as much as anything, awakened thinking Mexicans to the contempt which the Germans had for them because of their national weakness. It made them see how necessary it was for them to arm themselves, to unite and get strong materially and morally, if the name "Mexican" was to command any respect in the world. As President Camacho phrased it in his report to the Mexican congress on September 1:

"Mexico, traditionally pacifist, should pride itself in having always respected its agreements and in not having ever waged a war of aggression; but it should also glad-

ly boast, as a hallmark of legitimate glory, of the fact that during all its independent life it has shown a scrupulous zeal in defense of its sovereignty, without ever tolerating that its dignity and its honor should be violated, however powerful the state attempting it."

The racial insults of the Nazis likewise played a part in fraying the cable of good relations between the two countries.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican labor leader, voiced the resentment of all cultured Mexicans when, on August 27, from the stage of the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City, in a speech condemning anti-Semitism and the terrible mistreatment of the European Jews at the hands of the Nazis, he said:

Churches Back War.

"For Hitler and his accomplices, we are an impure race. Perhaps for that very reason we understand the Jews in so exact a manner. There are no bad Jews merely from the fact of their being Jews, as there are no bad Germans for being Germans, nor Yankees nor Mexicans whose goodness or badness may be determined by race."

An interesting as well as valuable contribution to national solidarity is emanating from the Mexican church hierarchy. Long estranged from the political leadership of the nation, the ecclesiastics have by work and deed encouraged their flocks to rally behind the war banner. The greater benevolence of the Camacho regime toward the Mexican church together with the menace to Catholic faith and position inherent in nazism, are important factors in this changed relationship of church and state in Mexico.

Camacho Pleased.

We can glean this from a statement of Archbishop Luis M. Martinez, head of the Mexican hierarchy, made in Mexico City, September 27. Acknowledging the existence of various "difficulties" between the two powers that still had to be eliminated, he went on to say: "So far as the present situation of the church is concerned, the Avila Camacho regime has greatly bettered its standing, because the president, with his sincerity and serenity, has kept his promise of fair government for all."

Then calling attention to the support being rendered the government by the Catholic Action Society, through military drill by the male members and courses in nursing by the women members, he voiced disapproval of Nazism in the following words: "Our attitude toward the Nazis is that expressed by the holy father who has condemned with exalted energy the doctrinal errors of nazism."

Even the women of Mexico, long kept in the background of public affairs, are showing unusual zeal in helping to ward off the common danger. Sensing keenly the peril to "feminism" from a Hitlerian triumph, the organized, progressive women of Mexico have formed the Feminine Civilian Defense Service and are engaging in a varied series of activities designed to harness the moral and physical support of the female half of the population to the chariot of war.

What, however, is most impressive about Mexico's war effort to date is the outstanding part being taken by the unionized workers.

Everywhere one goes, proof of workers' support for the war is easily evident. In most of the towns they have been the first to volunteer and to actually engage in military drill. The unions have been foremost in decrying fascism and in pushing their country into opposition to all that the Mussolini-spawned movement has been trying to do ever since it began cutting a swath for itself in the world's meadow.

Mexico has decreed universal military service for all male citizens 18 to 45, and while conscription has yet to take place, limited-scale enrollment of educated youth into army and aviation officer training schools has already started. For this purpose, a number of military academies are already functioning in various parts of the country, and others have been authorized; also a number of officers have been sent abroad, mainly to the United States, as observers and military attaches, and to "specialized institutions" for rounding out their military effectiveness.

Progress Being Made.

The government is appreciative of the importance of aviation and, according to President Camacho, the program is developing satisfactorily. The president made frankly acknowledgment of the scarcity of ships and other naval deficiencies, but pointed out certain developments to indicate that progress was being made in this sphere also.

Highway and railroad building and improvement is moving ahead. This past year 75,000,000 pesos have been expended on some 3764 kilometers of roads under construction, while 1,888,000 pesos have been set aside for new bridges. Large sums are likewise projected for new trackage, tunnels and railway stations. Contracts with American firms have been signed for the acquisition of 33 locomotives, 2000 freight cars, 270 gondolas, 200 tank cars, and 20 express-postal cars. Of these, 1000 freight cars have been received during the past 12 months. Success, however, for the entire program hinges upon obtaining loans, and for this purpose negotiations are under way with the United States to obtain the necessary funds for rolling stock, rails, shop machinery and equipment, repairing tools.

Civilian defense is viewed as an integral part of the war effort, and for that reason far-reaching plans are being considered for utilizing civilian help. In addition to black-out rehearsals and blood banks, which have already been undertaken by various cities, the government is relying heavily on ci-

Hitlerian Insults Seen as One Factor Back of Military Ardor.

vilian organization to carry on the services of "orientation and propaganda," "direction and control of economic activities," "vigilance and investigations," and "smoothing the co-operation between the military and civil authorities."

Economic Life Quickened.

Generally speaking, business conditions, while uneven as between sections of the country, are definitely not bad. The high prices for strategic minerals, metals and fibers, in the purchase of which the United States figures so prominently, is accelerating production and turnover, so that even a place like Zacatecas, moribund since the closing down or reduction in activity of so many of its silver mines following the expropriation decrees of the Cardenas regime, is experiencing a quickening of her economic life.

The favorable outlook is causing the opening of new mines and the investment of considerable capital for this purpose, most of which is done under the auspices of the commission for mining development, a governmental agency. Sixteen-cent cotton with correspondingly high prices for cotton seed and wheat is putting money into the pockets of the citizens of the entire Torreon "Laguna" as well as other cotton-grain areas.

Various new industries and plants are springing up, the outcome both of the military needs of the government and the difficulties of importing needed consumer goods.

Golden Opportunity.

The removal of competition from outside foreign firms has given native enterprise a golden opportunity, and while the lack of capital and experience acts as a deterrent, here and there it is being "grasped by the forelock."

One should also mention the great amount of building that is going on everywhere. In Mexico City it is a veritable boom, but other cities, like Monterrey, are likewise feeling the impulse.

But there is another side to the ledger which is disturbing government and people profoundly. Mexico is worried, no less than ourselves, about runaway prices, and while the government is resorting to various artifices to hold them down—regulation and threats of still further drastic measures, appeals to patriotism, threats of public exposure, etc.—it has been unable to stop the upward trend.

Considerable worry also exists about the fate of the "little man," owing to the scarcity of materials and consumers goods heretofore imported. Those in large manu-

facturing, able to convert their plants to wartime needs and benefiting from priorities, are considered in a promising position, but the small manufacturer, wholesaler, merchant and middleman generally are being threatened.

Tourist Trade Hurt.

Hotel, restaurant and "curio" people whose business had heavily depended upon tourist trade are, in particular, badly hurt. This is explainable by the large fall-off of American travel, the chief source of a growingly lucrative income for Mexico.

One monumental fact stands out as a peak above all others in the present war crisis of Mexico: the intimacy of the relations with the United States.

Mexico has made her decision to go to war with the Axis, she has crossed the Rubicon, she knows that there is now no turning back and that now, more than ever, her destiny is linked with the success of the Allied cause.

Women Voters Hear Werlin Peace Program

GALVESTON, May 13.—(P)—Urging no forcible breakup of Germany but a strong guarantee against her "barbarism and pyromania," Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, presented a four-point peace program at the banquet of the Texas League of Women Voters here Wednesday night. This banquet concluded the first day of the league's two-day state convention which opened here at noon.

This statement was the first point in Doctor Werlin's proposed peace program, in which he stated that to break Germany up, would be to scatter the points of unrest.

Confine Infection

"Keep Germany together and you at least confine the infection," he said. "If it is a police job that we have to do, how much easier will be the task if we have to watch only one area and one set of borders instead of half a dozen."

As the final point, Doctor Werlin urged the establishment of a world league, this time to include the United States. He pointed out that a League of Nations of some sort is an inescapable necessity, not something that can be dismissed as "the impractical dreaming of some starry-eyed professor."

Reports Heard

During the afternoon business session, reports of local league presidents were heard and other matters discussed. Presidents reporting included: Mrs. Marion Fowler of Austin, Mrs. J. B. Perry of Dallas, Mrs. J. K. Cline of Galveston, Mrs. Marshall Ferguson of Houston, Mrs. G. H. Gill of La Marque, Mrs. R. D. Holloway of Port Arthur and Mrs. J. W. Fuller of San Antonio. Reports of the local groups showed much work being done by the leagues with county and city governments.

An amendment to the league constitution was passed providing for three directors to be elected for two-year periods to serve with the elected officers on the board of directors.

Work War Plants Full Time, Mayor Tells U. H. Forum

By ED KILMAN

Mayor Neal Pickett came out strongly for full-time war production in an address Tuesday night at the University of Houston's last round table discussion of the season, in Cullen hall.

"We must vow," he declared, "that nothing will prevent our increasing production of war materials to the full capacity of our materials. There is no excuse for our factories not working full time and at full capacity."

While laying blame for lethargy in the manufacture of war tools to the people at large, the stocky round-faced mayor said, "Let whom ever the shoe fits wear it."

Price Attacked

Pickett's remarks, directed to the subject of "What Needs to Be Done Now," went unchallenged, but those of J. E. Price, who spoke scathing words in a soft tone, drew fire from several young men in the questions-and-answers period that followed the speeches.

Mr. Price referred to the United States supreme court as "only a shadow of its former self," attacked government by fan dancers and ping-pong directors, defended Congressman Martin Dies from Vice President Wallace's "vicious attack" on him, scorned congress as "the rubber stamp of the chief executive, which twiddles its thumbs and makes Fourth of July speeches in the winter time," and accused the heads of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor of persuading President Roosevelt to oppose suspension of the 40-hour week.

Would Build Fire

"The thing we should do," he said, "is build a fire under congress that will make it suspend the 40-hour law prohibit excessive war profits, out of strikes and pass other legislation necessary to win the war."

The young men cross-examined Price particularly on his remarks about the 40-hour week. He answered by saying the Axis nations were working munitions employees from 65 to 70 hours a week.

Health Is Stressed

Mrs. C. A. Chase, League of Women Voters board member and chairman of government study, said the women can render a vital war service by conserving the health of the community. Particularly she advocated an intensive program of rat extermination.

"There are three rats to every two persons in Texas," she said, "and they are one of the most horrible disease-carrying menaces we have."

Dr. Arvin A. Donner, professor of education of the University of Houston, outlined six things he said should be done to win the war: "Build mechanized equipment, carry on an offensive war with trained men, spend much money on military needs, have national unity, and cultivate a sane and loyal civilian morale."

Would Follow Experts

To these, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, added a three-part prescription of his own.

"First, we must learn to distinguish between what is vital and necessary to winning the war, and subordinate everything else. Second, we must learn to be good soldiers and trust and obey our leaders. Third, we must have unity and sanity."

Dr. Werlin took issue with Mr. Price's opposition to the 40-hour week.

"When our leaders tell us the 40-hour week should not be disturbed, that should be enough for us," he said.

Dr. Jos. S. Werlin Speaks On Old Age Security at Y.W.C.A.

Old age security was the subject of the address made by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, who was guest speaker at the monthly meeting Tuesday night of the Texas Public Welfare Workers at the Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Werlin expressed the belief that old age security is one of the most pressing problems confronting America at this time. He also stressed the need of state pension legislation. Although federal action has helped the cause along to a certain extent, the states should share half the burden.

Thus far the states have been slow to co-operate with the federal government in this movement.

At the present time there are about 1,000,000 dependent persons over 65 years of age in the United States.

In conclusion, Dr. Werlin summarized the aim of the security act and explained how it operated.

University Forum To Discuss Strikes In Defense Industries

"What Shall Be Done About Strikes in Defense Industries?" is the subject for the University of Houston roundtable and discussion forum at its next meeting Tuesday night, according to Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, chairman.

George A. Wilson, secretary of the Houston Labor Council, and W. P. Hamblen, attorney and former president of the Harris County Bar Association, will speak.

M. A. Miller, assistant dean and professor of American history, and Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics, will also speak on this program, which concludes the se-

Dr. Joseph Werlin Addresses Seniors At Dickinson

5/19/42 - Col. News

Dickinson, Tex., May 29. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston delivered the commencement address to graduates of the Dickinson High School Friday night at the auditorium.

"I Choose America" was the theme used in carrying out the evening's program, which opened with the professional played by the school band. Rev. Thomas A. Carney, pastor of the Shrine of the True Cross, gave the invocation Cecilia Palermo and Buddy Fisher led the following pledge to the flag: "Hon the flag; fight for it; pray for it; die for it. It stands for your country, your ancestors, yourself, and your posterity."

The pledge was followed by "Phantom Trumpeters," a selection by the school band. Benni Salvato gave the address of welcome. The seniors' creed, and oath "We believe in the United States of America: A nation uniting a peoples; a country preserving fire speech, press, and religion; a true democracy of the people, by the people, and for the people," was given by Rosemary de Pasqual. An address: "What Youth Owes the World at War," was made by Philip Corona, and was followed by an oboe solo, Bass's "Lamento," by Betty Estes.

Other seniors included on the program were Clarence Friloux Jr., secretary of the Houston Labor and Trades council; W. P. Hamblen, attorney; M. A. Miller, assistant dean of the university, and Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics.

Mr. Wilson said industry had seized its chance to try to rob labor of its rights. He said it is natural that labor should share in increased wealth. He defended labor's right to strike and said industrial accidents were more costly and a bigger problem than strikes.

Mr. Hamblen proposed that a majority vote of the workers in an industry be necessary to call a strike and that a board of local citizens be formed to mediate any strike. "A man has as much right to strike as to belong to a labor union or not to belong to a labor union," he said. "I believe in a labor union as long as it has proper leadership. I don't believe the government has the right to say you must belong to a union in order to get a job in a defense industry."

Mr. Miller said Americans should uproot any subversive element "whether we call it labor or capitalist." He said whenever any group attempts to subvert the American way of life, Americans should "take hold and quell it."

Mr. McCoy said it was not fair to pick out one group and ask it to make all the sacrifices in time of national emergency.

"We talk about making equal sacrifices," he said. "Now is the time to apply that philosophy." He proposed passing a law to assure the spreading of sacrifice equally.

"We can insure against strikes if we can insure the laborer against the post-war depression," he said.

pledged "Banner," and the recessional. Platform guests included: Jake Ibernagle, E. G. Thomas, H. D. Inkler, A. B. Garner, Ernest Brown, Ralph Cohen, and M. L. Bishop, all members of the school board; O. J. Baker, principal of a high school; and R. R. Gillis, principal of the elementary school.

Houston U. Round Table Discusses Defense Strikes

Four Speakers Present Views *Post 3/23/41*

What should be done about strikes in defense industries was discussed at the University of Houston round table and discussion forum on the campus Tuesday night.

Speakers were George A. Wilson, secretary of the Houston Labor and Trades council; W. P. Hamblen, attorney; M. A. Miller, assistant dean of the university, and Val Jean McCoy, professor of economics.

Mr. Wilson said industry had seized its chance to try to rob labor of its rights. He said it is natural that labor should share in increased wealth. He defended labor's right to strike and said industrial accidents were more costly and a bigger problem than strikes.

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"We can insure against strikes if we can insure the laborer against the post-war depression," he said.

GALVESTON TRIBUNE - 5/11/42

Clubs and Organizations

Two-Day State Women Voters Convention Will Open at Galvez Wednesday at Noon

"We Must Fight the War, We Must Win the War and We Must Survive the War," will be the theme of the state convention of the League of Women Voters when it meets here Wednesday and Thursday at the Galvez Hotel, it has been announced.

The convention will open with a business session, Wednesday morning, followed by a luncheon at the Galvez. A business session at 2:30 o'clock that afternoon will precede the banquet at 7:30, which will be the key meeting of the conclave. Another business session will be held Thursday morning from 9 to 12:30 o'clock.

Reports of the committee, plans for next year, and election of state officers will be the order of business.

Anyone interested is invited to attend any of the meetings.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the sociology department at the University of Houston, will be the principal speaker at the banquet.

Dr. Werlin's subject will be "Can We Win the Peace?"

The educator is a graduate of European history and a staff member of the home study department of the University of Chicago. He is the originator and director of the University of Houston round-table discussion and forums.

Dr. Werlin received his education at Annapolis, where he was a midshipman; at the University of Berlin, Germany, and Rice Institute in Houston and received his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

He is the author of numerous articles and books and collaborated with Dr. Fred Schuman on a book entitled "Nazi Dictatorship." At present he is working on a book entitled "The Social Problems of Mexico."

The banquet will be at 7:30 o'clock at Hotel Galvez and is open to the public. Reservations should be made by Wednesday afternoon at Hotel Galvez, telephone number 7721.

Mrs. Claude Hill, president of the State League, will preside at the banquet. After the talk, a one-act play entitled "Know Your Neighbor" will be presented by the local league, and will be directed by Mrs. Howard G. Swann. Mayor Brantley Harris will welcome the guests.

Committees for the convention have been named as follows:

General arrangements, Mrs. Hugh Gill and Mrs. J. K. Cline, cochairmen, and Mrs. D. B. Calvin, Mrs. H. D. Bell, Mrs. E. R. Newell and Mrs. H. G. Swann; credentials,

Mrs. Charles M. Blair, chairman, and Mrs. J. K. Peek; registration, Mrs. Charles H. Taft Jr., chairman, and Mrs. F. L. Blaggue; hospitality, Mrs. E. H. Muldoon, chairman, Mrs. Peter Gengler, Mrs. F. M. Prendergast and Mrs. A. L. Delaney.

The state board of directors will have a pre-convention board meeting here tomorrow and Mrs. Claude Hill of Austin, state president, will preside at all sessions.

The opening luncheon will be open to the public and reports of the national convention will be heard at that time.

END

Speaker Outlines Four-Point Plan For World Peace

Galveston Daily News
University of Houston Sociologist Addresses Women Voters Here
May 14, 1942

A four-point peace program was outlined by Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the department of sociology at the University of Houston, last night at a banquet of the Texas League of Women Voters, which was held as the concluding event of the first day of the state convention at Hotel Galvez. The meeting opened yesterday at noon and will come to an end today.

Dr. Werlin, principal speaker of the evening, gave his four points for a peace program, urging first "no forcible breakup of Germany, but strong guarantees against recrudescence of her barbarism and pyromania." He pointed out that to break Germany up, to give her to her neighbors, would be to duplicate the old Polish situation, only infinitely worse.

"Attempt to do the same to Germany, and you have an infinitely worse situation," he said. "In the case of a people with a proud and haughty tradition of nationalism, pride-o-worth and amour propre; a people subjected in the past ten years to the most scientific, soul-corrosive, irresistible type of nationalistic propaganda ever devised, demagogues, fanatics, romanticists, misanthropists, brutes—such men by the tens of thousands will spring from the dragon's teeth and work for the restoration of Deutschland ueber Alles."

Keeping Germany together would "confine the locus of infection," he said, pointing out how much easier it would be to watch only one area and one set of borders.

—ADMIT ONE—
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
Round Table and Discussion Forum
Subject: *What Needs To Be Done Now?*
SPEAKERS:
Hon. Neal Pickett, Mayor, City of Houston
Mrs. C. A. Chase, Board Member, League of Women Voters
Mr. J. E. Price, Attorney
Dr. Arvin A. Donner, Faculty, University of Houston
Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Faculty, University of Houston
TUESDAY, APRIL 7 8:00 P. M.
ROY CULLEN BUILDING UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

Secondly, Dr. Werlin suggested the division of Europe into two areas: An essentially capitalistic, non-Russian part, and a Marxian, Russian-controlled part. He stated that there can be no stability in Europe or in the world unless a harmonious co-existence is worked out between capitalism and Russian socialism. "Otherwise," he said, "we must resign ourselves to

Turn to Page 12. See **THREE**.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

endless warfare until one of the other is crushed."

Stressing that Russia has in the last ten years rapidly moved away from extreme socialism, he stated also that the capitalistic nations of Europe, led by England, must be reasonable and meet the Russians half-way.

As his third point, Dr. Werlin urged the organization of capitalistic Europe into a federation, this league to be analogous to the league of nations in structure and principles; based on national sovereignty, but with more real powers delegated to the collectivity.

"A federal union like the United States is theoretically preferable, but we must be realistic. Two or three years are not going to wipe out the sentiment of nationalism, with all the loyalties and prejudices that implies; hence must be satisfied with an intermediate state."

World League Proposed.

Lately, Dr. Werlin suggested establishment of a world league, this time to include the United States. He pointed out that a league of nations is an inseparable necessity, "not something that can be dismissed as the impractical dreaming of some starry-eyed professor. There never was anything wrong with the league idea of Woodrow Wilson; what was wrong and what foredoomed its failure was the absence of the only nation who could make it work, who could give it the cement and iron necessary to its survival—the United States."

Preceding Dr. Werlin's talk, a humorous skit was presented by the Galveston league, entitled "Know Our Neighbors." Taking part in the play were Miss Martha Broderson, Mrs. J. K. Cline, Mrs. J. S. Shaw, Dr. Howard G. Swann, Gerald Young and Wesley Childs.

Mrs. Claude Hill, state president from Austin, presided at the banquet and introduced the speaker. Before the address of the evening, George W. Collier, representing Mayor Brantley Harris, welcomed

the league delegates to the city and presented Mrs. Hill with a distinguished visitor's card.

Afternoon Session.

During the afternoon session, reports were heard from the state officers and from the presidents of the local leagues. Local presidents who reported were: Mrs. Marion Fowler of Austin; Mrs. J. B. Perry of Dallas; Mrs. J. K. Cline of Galveston; Mrs. Marshall Ferguson of Houston; Mrs. G. H. Gill of La Marque; Mrs. R. D. Holloway of Port Arthur; and Mrs. J. W. Fuller of San Antonio.

An amendment to the state league constitution was voted to provide for the election of three directors to meet with the elected officers as a board of directors. The amendment, which excludes local presidents from the board, provides a smaller board of directors for the state league, which, it was stated, will make work of the board simplified.

The report of the nominating committee was heard also, and election of officers will take place at the business meeting this morning at 9 o'clock.

The convention opened yesterday with a luncheon at the hotel, attended by approximately 65 members from various leagues of the state. Mrs. Hill presided. The luncheon tables were arranged with centerpiece of oleanders, and a Pan-American theme was carried out. Small Mexican souvenirs were placed at each place.

Mrs. E. R. Newell gave a report of the national convention in Chicago recently, and a sketch of the work being planned for the group today and tomorrow was mapped out by Mrs. Harmon Ulrich, Mrs. H. G. Gill, Mrs. D. B. Calvin, Mrs. J. K. Cline, and Mrs. Harold Gershinowitz.

Following the luncheon meeting proper was scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock with a transcribed radio talk over station KLUF by Edgar Mowrer, former war correspondent. The talk is a rebroadcast of the speech he made to the National League of Women Voters convention, and is entitled, "United or Else."

The convention will close today with luncheon at 1 o'clock at Stewart Beach.

1942 Mexico Is With Us--Dr. Joseph S. Werlin

(Editor's Note: This article was written after Dr. Werlin's trip to Mexico under the auspices of the M. M. Feld Fund for Research on Mexico, a University of Houston Foundation. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin is professor of sociology in the University of Houston.)

ONE monumental fact stands out as a peak above all others in the present war crisis of Mexico: the intimacy of the relations with the United States.

Mexico has made her decision to go to war with the Axis; she has crossed the Rubicon; she knows that there is now no turning back and that now, more than ever, her destiny is linked with the success of the Allied cause, which, to Mexico as to the world as a whole, means the success of the United States.

She understands fully well what a ghastly fate awaits her if the Axis wins. She also realizes how difficult would be her task if made dependent upon herself alone, if she had to do without the planes, tanks, guns, ships, possibly the very uniforms for equipping her mass army, that are now coming from the United States.

The report of President Avila Camacho to the Mexican Congress on Sept. 1 is one long citation of political, financial, military, commercial and ideological interchanges and acts of growing friendship.

The military, industrial and commercial sections are replete with instances of the vital part the United States is playing in the war economy of Mexico.

They include the sending of army officers to the United States as observers and military attaches, the purchase in our country of hundreds of locomotives, freight cars, gondolas, tank cars, express-postal cars, shop machinery and equipment-repairing tools; the granting of a \$6,000,000 loan for the erection of the Altos Hornos, the largest steel mill in Mexico, at Monclova, Coahuila; the sale to the United States of millions of dollars worth of silver, lead, zinc, copper and other strategic metals and fibres.

To these might be added the jeeps, scout cars, trucks, 75- and 105-millimeter guns, anti-tank batteries, planes and other military items of latest American design coming in great streams from our country.

Political Relations

In the sphere of political relations President Camacho mentioned the "satisfactory handling" of the claims growing out of the oil and land expropriations and highlighted the details of the agreements.

In the domain of finances he referred to the "three agreements": the one stabilizing the exchange value of the peso, the one involving the purchase of a maximum of 6,000,000 ounces of Mexican silver monthly, and the third relating to the extension of a \$30,000,000 credit by the Export-Import bank for development of highways and roads.

In the field of commercial relations he dwelt on the arrangements to assist Mexican production and business through loans, purchase of strategic materials and granting of export priorities on necessities, and also referred to the favorable conditions set up for using Mexican labor in the United States.

The details of the report are thus a verification of the words Mr. Camacho himself used to describe the intimate character of the relations between the two countries: "I am pleased to emphasize that the confidence, cordiality and mutual respect which serve as a basis for these relations have not only remained sound, but that they have come to strengthen themselves still more by being crystallized in a series of agreements which have, in a just and equitable form, put an end to diverse questions which, for some years, were waiting solution between Mexico and the neighbor republic of the North."

U. S. News Features

The closeness and cordiality of the friendship can also be seen in the way news about the United States is featured in the newspapers. Every important American development, not only of a military, but of an economic and social character which is linked in some way to the war, is given generous space in the Mexican papers and is com-

mented upon sympathetically in editorials and leading articles. As a result Mexicans of every degree reveal an astonishing amount of information about what we are doing, and there is almost as much satisfaction among them about a particular American military or industrial triumph as among us.

While Mexico still has her cynics and people with a "show me" attitude, there can be no mistaking the confidence that exists in the sincerity of American friendship for Mexico, as well as for Latin America as a whole.

There are also some who express concern about the mounting influence of the "Gringo" in Mexican life, who see Mexico tied to the chariot of the American "colossus" more securely than ever as a result of the war, and who deplore this as a setback to Mexican nationalism, self-determination and "Hispanism"—men, for example, of the Jose Vasconcelos school—but, on the whole, these voices are few and noiseless.

The mass of intelligent Mexicans are unwilling to trade theoretical dangers of the future for dread realities of the moment—and this means that they are willing to accept the leadership of the United States and trust in the sincerity of her promises, and to give open and warm endorsement to the policy of active collaboration of the Camacho government with the American government of Roosevelt and Hull.

Spoke for the Nation

Secretary of State Ezequiel Padilla undoubtedly spoke for the entire nation when in Washington, on April 6 last, before the administrative council of the Pan-American Union, he uttered the following words:

"I can confirm, with profound satisfaction, the declaration of the illustrious secretary of state, Sumner Welles, that on no occasion of history have the relations of the United States and Mexico been more cordial. During my visit in this country I have had eloquent and unforgettable proofs, which at times have stirred my emotions to overflowing, of this new era which commences, and which I am sure will last, of our firm and honorable friendship."

U3 HOUSTON COUGAR

Unsanitary Conditions Keep Public Health of Mexico Poor, Werlin Says

Dec 18-1942

By Johnnie Johnson

"The Public Health service in Mexico is based on the matching principle adopted by the Federal government. The federal government will match any sum set up by the states," said Dr. Joseph S. Werlin in the second interview of a series designed to explain the situation of our little known ally to the south, Mexico. Dr. Werlin made a trip to Mexico this past summer on the M. M. Feld grant for research.

"Therefore the degree of service depends largely upon the individual state. In general, the most prosperous states, which usually means the states of the largest population, are doing the most. However, there are exceptions. In Vera Cruz, where liberal appropriations are made by the state, the results are not so impressive because of the unhealthy coastal region. The Indian states are in a terrible condition which is due to undevelopment of existing facilities, poverty and to ignorance."

"The public health activities of each state are under the control of the *Servicios Sanitarios Coordinados*. There are branch offices in different cities of each state. These branch offices are staffed with a doctor, two nurses and an inspector or agent, who inspect water and food. The doctors are aided by med-

ical students who, under the new regulations of the medical schools, must serve six months in villages without doctors as part of their course before receiving a diploma," said Dr. Werlin.

"According to Dr. Isla of Monterrey, the two chief problems of today are lack of potable water and infant mortality. Progress has been
Continued on Page 4

HEALTH IN MEXICO—

Continued from page 1

promising with respect to the water problem, but now has come largely to a stop, owing to lack of materials (water mains, pipe, etc.) because of military priorities and difficulties of importation. The chief causes of infant mortality are contaminated water, improper diet, and general ignorance," he continued.

"The people of Monterrey can well be proud of their civil hospital which is nearing completion. When completed it will probably have the most modern facilities in Mexico, including an air-conditioned surgery department, maternity wards and nurseries. At the moment the first two stories are in use. The hospital is open to all. Each pays according to his means. Medicines are free to charity patients. This hospital is a good example of what can be done when supported by the municipality," concluded Dr. Werlin.

Post-War Planning Problems Discussed at U. of H. Meeting

Six speakers discussed post-war planning problems at a meeting at the University of Houston Wednesday morning.

A. D. Simpson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that after the war "there will be a hungry world, and this hunger for many products will keep our factories and businesses humming for many years."

Government Must Aid

He said private capital will have great opportunities after the war and expressed the hope that businessmen might take business back over quickly but said, "the government must be our partner for a long time."

He predicted that the post-war period will be an age of plastics, and that synthetics will revolutionize the "things we wear, live in and work with." He urged that America make full use of trade routes and airports established in the war, and its vast air transports which he said could carry 100 tons at 200 miles an hour.

City Manager John N. Edy out-

lined five essentials in post-war planning for municipal government: Coordination of effort; responsiveness to post-war needs; practicable and understandable plans "free from frills, and without boondoggling;" adequate financing; and making use of all agencies in setting up final plans.

Educational

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools and president of the university, said that in avoiding great future catastrophes education through school, church, and the home is the only hope that can be offered to the world. He said that an educated leadership is essential to making democracy succeed.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, associate professor of sociology, advocated imposition of democracy on Europe if that is necessary.

"This will prevent leadership by

a handful of scoundrels as in the Axis countries today," he said.

He cautioned against exaggeration of the Communist threat, predicting that Russia will need all her energy to redevelop her spent resources. He said Russia has embarked on a program of "gradualism in contrast to its former international communism."

"This is our century," Doctor Werlin said, "and I, myself, am sanguine about our ability to use our power with wisdom."

Rev. Robert E. Goodrich Jr., pastor of Riverside Memorial Methodist church, said religion is the only power that can reenergize man at the close of the war. He said the business of the church is not to prescribe economic and social forms but to lay down principles for men who will write the plans.

Judge Hofheinz Speaks

County Judge Roy Hofheinz point-

ed to the great possibilities of the area because of its cheap fuel and power, the advantages of its inland port, the availability of raw materials, the synthetic rubber industry, paper mills, and its "metal made from water."

Dr. Arvin N. Donner, director of

MAN OF THE WEEK

By ROSELYN P. KRINSKY

1954

Forty years ago, J. B. Werlin and his family were living in Philadelphia where the former operated a chain of tailoring shops. The chain included a branch in Houston. Mr. Werlin's interest in this area was accentuated at that time by a movement which was being promoted nationally to bring farmers down from the middle west to develop this new section of our vast country. Having come from a farm in the Ukraine, Mr. Werlin had never lost his hankering for farming. He decided to join in the land venture and without too much delay, the Werlins were soon en route to the Lone Star State.

In 1910, Mr. Werlin bought a farm in Pearland, Texas. However, the intense physical energy required in that occupation, plus the high cost of help, the low price for cotton, the damages of the cotton boll weevil and the large amount of fertilizer needed for the land, made the venture's results unsatisfactory. During the two years that the Werlin family remained in Pearland, Mr. Werlin ably wrote, "The Farmer's General Diary and Record," in which the author worked out an accounting system for farmers and put farming on a scientific plane. The volume won much respect and acclaim, but little financial return.

The teacher who instructed the Werlin children in Pearland's one-room schoolhouse, took her graduate degree thirty years later from her former pupil, later professor at the new University of Houston, Professor Joseph Werlin, our Man of the Week.

In 1912, the Werlins moved to Houston to become one of the area's pioneer families. Joseph was the oldest of four brothers and one sister. After one year in high school, he left to go to work. World War I came. Joseph was seized with patriotic fever. Since he was too young to be accepted for military service, he did the next best thing. In 1919 he accepted appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. At the end of one year's service as a midshipman, Joseph's professional military aspirations dwindled with the end of the war. He left Annapolis and took admittance examinations to Rice Institute. He completed his undergraduate college course there and in 1926 received a Master of Arts degree in European Civilization at the University of Chicago. In 1928, Werlin took a year's study at the University of Berlin. During that period, he spent one month in the Soviet Union studying in its national archives. In 1931 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in European Civilization from the University of Chicago.

Following his appointment as registrar, Dr. Joseph Werlin helped organize the People's Junior College, an affiliate of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago. Subsequently, he joined forces with

the new university being established in this city, later to be known as the University of Houston. Dr. Werlin organized the curriculum establishing a plan of study similar to that of the University of Chicago. In a short time he became head of the Sociology Department and a full professor.

It is now seven years since Prof. Werlin decided that college students as a rule had limited sociological knowledge or appreciation of other countries. He also realized that actual experience was worth far more than book research. He conceived the idea of summer school courses in the universities of foreign countries. Because of the social and political unrest in Europe at that time, travel to the continent was out of the question. Latin America was the only alternative because of its proximity, and because of the desirability to establish good neighbor relationships with them that would result, as well as the chance to reduce the general ignorance of its cultural patterns. Mexico itself, for example, was virgin territory insofar as enhancing sociology was concerned.

Dr. Werlin's brainchild received support from the great Houston philanthropist, M. M. Feld, who established the M. M. Feld Foundation for Research on Mexico at the University of Houston, with Dr. Werlin as director. The grant financed the preliminary exploratory work, the first travels, publications and data for a sociological work on Mexico. The first college summer center of Mexico was held in 1944. 74 students from all parts of the country, with several from Houston, attended. In 1946, summer centers were held with the cooperation of the Universities of Mexico and Guatemala, both consisting of academic study, sociological orientation and integration of lectures with field trips.

As a result of Dr. Werlin's spadework, the University of Guatemala now conducts a summer school for foreign students, into which the University of Houston now fits its schedule. Dr. Werlin was designated one of the foreign advisors at the Guatemala University, from which summer students receive a certificate of attendance.

In 1948 the University of Houston through Dr. Werlin again pioneered with the establishment of a center at the University of Havana. The other two centers have been combined to offer intensive academic work in Guatemala, with 14 days of field trips in Mexico.

M. M. Feld has remained the backbone of this great project, financing exploratory trips for expansion. Dr. Werlin is now completing a volume entitled, "Mexico Today—A Sociological Study." We trust he will continue to add to the prestige of his department and

the University of Houston. Perhaps his dream of summer school centers in Europe will soon become a reality.

Prof. Werlin is married to the former Roselle Horowitz, daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. H. J. Horowitz of Houston. They have three children, Herbert, 16, Joella, 10, and Ernest 4. Dr. Werlin's mother resides at 1809 Winbern. His brothers, all well-known, are Reuben, a patent attorney; Eugene, an architect; and Samuel, an optometrist, all of Houston. His only sister is a nurse in Havana, Cuba.

Houston Post *MAY 27, 1959*
300 Years of Service to the U. H.!



McELHINNEY



BROWNE



OSBORNE



WARREN



REES



WERLIN



HILLER



MITCHELL



EBAUGH



WIKOFF



KESTENBERG



KERBOW

Twelve members of the University of Houston faculty who have been in University service 25 or more years will be paid special tribute during the University Silver Anniversary Commencement today.

The 12 veteran educators are: DR. ALVA KERBOW, chairman of the department and professor of foundations in education. Dr. Kerbow was the first faculty member of Houston Junior College 32 years ago. He will retire in August.

WARREN A. REES, assistant professor of mathematics, first joined the University faculty in 1929.

MRS. BESSIE M. EBAUGH, professor of English, has been in University service for 29 years. She is new Dean of Women.

MISS ZELDA L. OSBORNE, professor of library science, will begin her 26th year at the University this fall. She is head of the technical services division of the general library.

DR. LOUIS L. KESTENBERG, professor of history, joined the faculty in 1933 and will begin his 26th year of teaching in the fall.

L. STANDLEE MITCHELL, associate professor of English, joined the faculty in 1933. He is assistant dean of men at the University.

MRS. RUTH S. WIKOFF, professor of library science, also joined the University staff in 1933. She serves as librarian in the University general library.

DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN,

professor of sociology, will celebrate his 25th year at the University at the Silver Anniversary Commencement.

DR. CHARLES F. HILLER, professor of English, will also complete his 25th year at the University at the graduation ceremonies. Dr. Hiller is also dean of the Junior College.

C. F. McELHINNEY, vice president and business man-

ager, is another 25th anniversary staff member. He joined the University staff in 1934.

FREDERIC W. BROWNE, assistant professor of art, will celebrate his 25th anniversary as a faculty member.

MRS. LILLIAN WARREN, professor of business administration, will also complete her 25th year at the University at commencement.

CHRONICLE MAY 27, 1954



A DOZEN TO BE HONORED

Twelve members of the University of Houston faculty who have been on the university staff 25 or more years will be honored Saturday at the silver anniversary commencement. Left to right, upper row: Frederic Browne, assistant professor of art; Mrs. Bessie M. Ebaugh, professor of English; Dr. Charles F. Hiller, dean of the junior college; Dr. Alva Kerbow, professor of education; Dr. Louis Kestenberg, professor of

history; C. F. McElhinney, vice-president and business manager. Lower row, left to right: L. Standlee Mitchell, associate professor of English; Miss Zelda L. Osborne, professor of library science; Warren Rees, assistant professor of mathematics; Mrs. Lillian Warren, professor of business administration; Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology; and Mrs. Ruth Wikoff, professor of library science.



GLOBE DEPICTS TWO FRIENDS' CAREERS
Adm Smellow, Left, and Dr Werlin Admire Centerpiece

Post - Oct. 8, 1962
-Post Photo
AS ADMIRAL VISITS HERE

Annapolis Classmates Renew Old Friendship

A friendship that has lasted over 40 years between two former classmates at the Naval Military Academy at Annapolis was marked here this week by the visit in Houston of Rear Adm (Ret) and Mrs Morris Smellow.

Adm and Mrs Smellow were visiting Dr and Mrs W. H. Werlin of 2340 Underwood Drive. Dr Werlin, Professor of Sociology at the University of Houston, and Adm Smellow, were classmates at Annapolis in 1919 and 1920.

Adm Smellow went on to complete his studies in the academy and pursued a naval career, while Dr Werlin returned to Houston.

DR WERLIN has been with the University of Houston "since the first day" as he puts it—when the school opened its doors in 1934.

From 1920, when Dr Werlin left the academy, until 1933 the two friends did not meet. After a visit that year, another long gap interrupted the friendship until they met again in 1948. Since that time they have had several visits when Dr Werlin stopped off at Adm Werlin's home in Philadelphia on several trips to Europe as head of the study program at the University of Houston.

Dr and Mrs Werlin feted Adm and Mrs Smellow with a reception Saturday night at their home.

Adm Smellow, who is making his first visit to Houston and to Texas, was much impressed with the Lone Star State.

"I AM MUCH impressed with your road system and your wide city streets and freeway systems," he said. "They are a great deal better than road systems in other states. It is also simple for a stranger to find his way around here," he said.

Adm Smellow was supply officer aboard the USS Marblehead with the U. S. Seventh Fleet at the outbreak of World War II. He said he was aboard when the Marblehead was severely damaged while shelling the city of Makassar in the Celebes Islands and made her heralded journey half way around the world for repairs in a shipyard in order to return to the Southwest Pacific station.

He retired from active duty in 1954 and now makes his home in Atlantic City, NJ. The Smellows will leave Houston Tuesday.

The Officers and the Faculty
of
The University of Houston
Cordially Invite You
To Attend the Exercises Formally Inaugurating
The University of Houston
Summer Center of Mexico
In the Buildings of the National University of Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico
Friday, June 30, 1944, 10 A. M. to 12 Noon

P R O G R A M

1944

Formal Inauguration

University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico

(In Cooperation with the National University of Mexico)

Chapel, Escuela de Ingenieros, Mexico City

Friday, June 30, 1944, 10:00-12:00 A.M.

- I. Singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the Glee Club of the American School of Mexico and the Audience, directed by Lester Beattie Garza, Director of Music of the American School of Mexico.
- II. Introduction of Guests and Presentation of the Members of the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico,
- III. Words of Greeting by a Representative of the American Society of Mexico, Mr. James M. Zilboorg.
- IV. Words of Greeting by the United States Ambassador to Mexico, the Honorable George S. Messersmith.
- V. Address by the Rector of the National University of Mexico, Dr. Rudolfo Brito Foucher.
- VI. Words of Appreciation by Joseph S. Werlin, Director of the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico and Personal Representative of Dr. Edwin E. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston.
- VII. Singing of the HIMNO NACIONAL MEXICANO by the Glee Club of the American School of Mexico and the Audience, led by Lester Beattie Garza.

CLIPPINGS OF ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS ESTABLISHED BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN,
DIRECTOR AND FOUNDER--MEXICO-1944

Cougar, Dec. 4, 1942

Werlin Finds Educational System In Mexico Is Still Inadequate

By Johnnie Johnson

(Editor's Note: This article is the first of a series designed to explain the situation of our ally to the south, Mexico. It is in line with the policy of the Cougar to promote "good-neighborliness" with our southern neighbor. Dr. Werlin made a trip to Mexico this past summer on the M. M. Feld grant for research.)

"Education is one of the greatest problems that faces the government of Mexico," said Dr. Joseph S. Werlin in an interview Monday. "The present educational system is still inadequate despite gains made in the last 20 years."

Education was one of many topics studied by Dr. Werlin in a trip to

Mexico this past summer under the auspices of the M. M. Feld grant for research, a University of Houston foundation. Dr. Werlin visited five states in Central Mexico, inspecting schools, colleges, penitentiaries, collective farms, smelters, hospitals and governmental departments and offices.

"The educational scheme in Mexico is based on six years of elementary school, three years of high school and three years of preparatoria which corresponds to our American junior colleges. A law degree requires an additional five years at a college or university; a degree in medicine requires six years of study."

"Mexico is hampered by limited
Continued on page 4

EDUCATION IN MEXICO—

Continued from page 1

facilities for public education. It is not uncommon to find three separate programs of education carried on simultaneously in one building: elementary, high school and preparatoria." He cited the case of a school visited in Zacatecas in which such a condition existed.

"The chief defects were in lack of equipment. This was especially noticeable in the case of the high school and preparatoria laboratories. Both schools used the same equipment. There were only two microscopes for the biology students. However, what equipment they had was new and of the very latest design from the United States," he continued.

Of another school visited in Zacatecas, Dr. Werlin said, "Everything appeared to be lacking—proper desks, blackboards, books, teaching charts and materials. Everything was unpainted. The walls and equipment were in a state of neglect. The principal, a woman, said she had been teaching 36 years and that conditions had been this way ever since the Revolution."

How CHRONICLE = 7/9/42

TWO TEACHERS TO LEAVE SUNDAY FOR STUDY IN MEXICO

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, sociology professor and chairman of the social science division, and Dr. James M. Manfredini, professor of Latin American studies in the University of Houston, will leave Sunday on a research tour of Mexico, made possible by the M. M. Feld fund for research in Mexico.

Mr. Feld, president of the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company, recently established this fund.

Doctor Werlin has set up as the objectives of his research the study of "Social Reformism" in present-day Mexico to study Mexican life.

The particular interest of Doctor Manfredini is historical research in Spanish colonial government in Mexico.

Werlin Gets Grant To Study in Mexico

Cougar Aug 25, 1942

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin will leave today for two weeks of study and research in Mexico on a continuation of the M. M. Feld Grant.

This grant was announced by Dr. W. W. Kemmerer at graduation exercises Monday night. It will permit the purchase of books for the library as well as paying part of the expenses of travel in Mexico.

Dr. Werlin will observe conditions in Mexico in wartime and will study important agricultural developments and government financing agencies for agriculture. He will visit the following towns: Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi.

Lamar Fleming, Jr., who with Mr. Feld is heading a committee to provide Latin-American scholarships in the University, has arranged for Dr. Werlin to be conducted through the Torreon agricultural area.

He plans to prepare some newspaper articles on his return from Mexico. Dr. Werlin, who is head of the sociology department, visited in Mexico on a similar grant in 1940.

Werlin Honored By Mexico For Friendship Work

Mexico City, June 19.—Mexico bestowed the "Distinguished Visitors Diploma and Medal" upon Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston International Study Centers of Mexico, at official ceremonies Tuesday.

This distinction was being made for his "tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by larger numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexican-American friendship, it was explained."

At present Doctor Werlin is in Mexico where he brought a group of 32 students and teachers from all parts of the United States who are engaged, under his supervision, in five weeks of study and field trips, in affiliation with the University of Mexico as part of a unique summer project he originated eight years ago, familiarly known as "College on Wheels, Wings and Sails."

Also slated for similar awards, with actual presentation to be announced by the government, are four other Houstonians, Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, M. M. Feld, R. E. (Bob) Smith and H. R. Sullen.



OF

June 1952

By

For the eighth successive year the International Study Center of students from all over the United States has completed its fifth week of extensive study.

Headed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of Sociology at the University of Houston, founder and director of the project, the group will spend the time in a comprehensive study travel program completing their course of college credit activities on July 8th.

In addition to courses in Spanish, under the direction of Mrs. Armada Moran de Constantine, courses in Mexican folkways and folklore given by Miss Frances Toor, international known authority, and special studies of Mexican social problems given by Dr. Werlin will be offered to the students. The program will also entail more than fifteen different field trips in and around Mexico, as well as out of town excursions.

After only a little more than a week in Mexico, Miss Demaris C. Miller of Powell, Wyoming enthusiastically exclaimed, "I never dreamed Mexico was so beautiful!"

The International Study Center differs from many other similar groups in that the courses of study are available for credit on a graduate or undergraduate level, and are open to all students, teachers, professional and business people. As all work is in English no knowledge of a foreign language is needed. Veterans may enroll under the G. I. Bill and receive regular tuition and subsistence allowances.

Recognized as the largest summer travel study program of Latin America, with centers also in Guatemala, and Cuba, the University of Houston is now launching its first European study center program in the latter part of the summer, to begin immediately upon the completion of the Mexican program of study. The European program lasting from July 12th to September 4th will feature classes at the University of Paris' famed Sorbonne, plus an extensive tour of nine Western European countries, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, and England.

Dr. Werlin will continue with the Mexican Center "because" he said, "I feel that it is the heart and soul of the Latin American Culture."

Students from Houston participating in the program include Sarah Alderman, Mrs. Carey Poe, Mrs. Edna A. Legler, Miss Gloria Bass, Alfred Preston, Ben Le Baron, Robert Brown, Johnnie L. Morgan, Angelo Lamonica, Ralph Armitage and Paul Halleck.

Mexico Not Communistic, Werlin Says After Survey

But Future of Country Depends on Leadership; Grant Aids Social Study

20/40

Communism today does not exist in Mexico.

But tomorrow Mexico may be ripe for Communism.

This is the summary of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology and chairman of the division of social sciences at the University of Houston, who was back at his desk Tuesday after a five weeks' survey of revolutionary thought in Mexico.

Dr. Werlin's studies, the first endowed activities of that nature on Mexico, were financed for a specific study of revolutionary trends in that country by the M. M. Feld grant for research.

Democratic Revolution

The grant was made this year to Dr. Werlin and Prof. J. M. Manfredini of the University of Houston, and comprises the only such allotment existing today in the United States for analyzing Mexican trends, Dr. Werlin said.

The current Mexican "revolution" is a purely democratic revolution to establish social democracy, he said, the latter term differing from the conception in this country of democracy only in the existence of a greater willingness to collectivize farms and utilities.

But the collectives, he said, are operating in the red—financially, if also politically—and the latter has not been proven.

Social Awareness

"Mexico is not Communistic," he said. "Probably not 10 per cent of the people know what Communism is or ever heard of it. But there is a social awareness of the common man's needs.

"I found few Communists and I don't think they exist in any great numbers.

"But there is a great instability in the country and tomorrow it may be ripe for Communism.

"It all depends upon the leadership.

The Camacho-Almazan political feud developed to fever heat while Dr. Werlin was in Mexico. But he

found Camacho with a majority of support.

"If fair tabulations were possible, the vote would still be in Camacho's favor," he declared.

"But most of the businessmen and the middle class would like to see a change in the government."

"The leadership in Mexico is genuinely interested in elevating the position of the common man. The criticism lies in the methods used.

"But the question for me was 'how truly collectivist or Marxist is Mexico?'"

"Everywhere you go you find Workers Parks, and Workers Universities and proletarian and socialistic phraseology.

Land of Farmers

"But little of it is genuinely Marxian. Mexico is still a land of private farmers.

"In the cities and industries, the CTM—the big confederation of Mexican workers—is assailed much as labor parties in this country are. The radicals cry distrust of it as being too reactionary, and the employers look upon it as being too red."

Land Yield Drops

"Big landowners whose holdings were confiscated told me that the yields on lands taken over had dropped 50 per cent," he said. "This forces rising prices, and eventually, perhaps, chaos."

The research fund which supported Dr. Werlin's investigations was set up by M. M. Feld, president of the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company.

Professor Manfredini is still in Mexico where he is making a survey into the history of Mexican educational trends.

Other Texas are Mary Cico, Boling; Elizabeth Wahley Newgulf; Bernice M. Brewer Wharton; Mrs. Ruth White, Woodville; Ruth Button, Beaumont; Corinne Koehler, Port Arthur; Mrs. Florence Dies, Kerrville; Elizabeth Garrett, Galveston; Dorothy Montgomery, Eagle Pass; Murl Carlton, Hull; George E. Geuner, Baytown; Gene G. Walden, Bayton; Miss Fay Faulkner, Breckenridge; and Miss Leslie Mullins.

From Powell, Wyoming, are Miss Margaret Rochalter, Miss Eileen Wyngarden, and Miss Demaris G. Miller; from Laramie, Thomas Miller.

U. of H. Round Table Forum Set Tonight

4/16/1940

The University of Houston round table and discussion forum will hold its final meeting today at 8 p.m. in the Cullen Building, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, general chairman, said.

The subject is "Should Roosevelt Be Urged To Run for a Third Term?" A general discussion will follow, Werlin said.

Mexican Culture to Be 'Open House' Topic at U. of H.

"The Regional Culture of Mexico" will be the theme of an "open house" discussion by officials of the University of Houston summer center of Mexico from 9 a.m. to 12 m. Saturday in the Cullen Building at the University of Houston.

Plans for the 1945 summer center will be outlined by Dr. Joseph F. Werlin, director. Moving pictures of the regions to be visited during the second six weeks will be shown and members of last year's student body will tell of their experiences during the first summer center of 1944.

A second six weeks has been added this summer and will include trips to five states, including the Nuevo Laredo-Monterrey

region, Queretaro and Guanajuato region, the Guadalajara-Morelia, Cuernavaca-Taxco - Acapulco and the Puebla-Oaxaca areas. Lectures will be held in the main cities in these states and will cover the subject of the regional history, culture and sociological problems.

The first six weeks will be spent in Mexico City with numerous field trips within a radius of 100 miles of the city. Courses in sociology, Spanish and education will be offered to 75 students. The second six weeks term has a limited quota of 40 students. An all-expense rate has been worked out, covering train and bus transportation, hotels and meals, to Mexico City and return; hotel bills while in Mexico City or while in the other centers, and field trips.

Business and professional people are especially invited to spend three or four weeks in the center this summer as non-credit members, Doctor Werlin said. Those desiring to do so may secure college credit for their study in either session.

The first term begins June 4 and ends July 15. The second opens July 17 and closes September 2.

U. H. to Arrange Course in Mexico

A registration and information meeting for University of Houston Mexico summer center students will be held on the university campus in room 118, Cullen building at 10:30 a. m. July 10, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director, said Thursday.

Students may enroll for the six-weeks course in Mexico City until July 12, Doctor Werlin said. The center begins July 16 in Mexico City and is open to students enrolled under the G. I. bill.

Tuition of veterans will be paid by the government, but extra expenses will not be paid by the government, Doctor Werlin said.

Veterans from California, North Carolina, Florida, New Hampshire and Nebraska have enrolled in the summer center.

Fifteen professors from Mexico will instruct during the summer session in addition to University of Houston faculty members.

Students will live in two rooming houses in Mexico City during their six weeks' stay.

Houston Post

OBERHOLTZER IS GIVEN SCROLL BY MEXICO STUDENTS

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, July 28.—Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, Saturday was presented a scroll by University of Mexico students in recognition of the Texas school's "spirit of strengthening of cultural ties" among youth of the two nations.

Dr. Alberto Barocio, making the presentation at the United States embassy in the name of "the Students Society and the football team of the National University of Mexico School of Engineering," said: "The oldest university on the hemisphere feels happy to congratulate one of the youngest in carrying on an educational cooperative venture for the purpose of bettering the understanding of the two peoples."

Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the University of Houston's traveling seminar here, United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith, and Doctor Oberholtzer also spoke, emphasizing betterment of understanding.

The seminar's second semester leaves Tuesday on a tour of Mexico. Twenty are enrolled.

Dr. Oberholtzer Presented Scroll

MEXICO CITY, July 28. (AP)—Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, Saturday was presented a scroll by University of Mexico students in recognition of the Texas school's "spirit of strengthening of cultural ties" among youth of the two nations.

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Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer Joins Mexico Seminar

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, July 27.—Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, arrived Friday. He will accompany the seminar to Paricutin volcano and plans to return to Houston in two weeks, to join the university's traveling seminar here.

Houston U Students Honored in Mexico

Members of the University of Houston summer center in Mexico were honored by the Mexican state department with a reception and a movie series on Mexico Friday, at the Hotel Geneva.

Personal greetings were issued by Villa Michel, secretary of the interior, and Alex Buena, head of the tourist department. Dr. Joseph Werlin, director of the Houston school, expressed appreciation on behalf of the group. He announced completion of the first semester on July 11. The first group will return to Houston July 15, and the second semester group, which plans a 3000-mile coverage of Mexican territory, will leave Houston July 17.

Summer Center in Mexico Planned

Galveston News

1944

Plans for the first University of Houston summer center in Mexico City to be directed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin have been completed, it has been announced by Dr. Werlin. The summer center will afford an opportunity for Americans to come in direct contact with the people, land and conditions of Mexico and will permit students who have an academic or cultural interest in Mexico to continue their studies.

The summer center will be conducted for a six-weeks' term starting June 6 and continuing through July 16, Dr. Werlin said.

Three courses will be offered, each carrying three semester hours of college credit. Students are limited to two courses and classes are open to students of all levels, both undergraduate and graduate.

The courses are sociology, history, given by Dr. Werlin, and Spanish, to be taught by Mrs. Floy P. Soule.

By permission of the National University of Mexico the summer center classes will be held in the downtown buildings of the university. Membership in the summer center is open to persons wishing university credit and to others having a practical or vocational interest in Mexico.

Dr. Werlin is the husband of Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, former director of publicity of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the staff of the University of Houston. Mrs. Werlin is serving as promotional co-ordinator of the summer center.

Further information concerning the summer classes can be obtained from Dr. Werlin, Mrs. Soule or Miss Pearl McMullin, registrar, care of the University of Houston.

HOUSTON AND TAXCO

Some notes taken on the trip to Taxco with the 41 Houston University Summer Session students last Thursday and Friday.

First stop the Obregon monument where the deeds of certain Mexican popular heroes are related by Guide Pedro Marty, ex-cavalry captain of the Spanish Republican Army and

Universal

7/24/45

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston, arrived yesterday noon from Los Angeles. He visited the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University during the afternoon with the purpose of thanking the directors for the helpful cooperation they have extended the Houston Summer Center in Mexico. Today Dr. Oberholtzer will be presented a scroll of honor by the School of Engineering and on Monday evening there will be a banquet in his honor at Hotel Majestic.

Miguel Espinosa Keefer, pfc. in the United States Army, is in town on a 30 day furlough, after a period of almost two years in Europe. He is staying with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Espinosa at their home on, Calle Rosas Moreno.

Spanish and Sociology Busy 75 U. of H. Students At Summer Center in Mexico

National University at Nation's Capital Is Oldest in North America; Appreciation Ceremony Is Slated June 30.

BY ED RIDER,
Staff Correspondent.

Mexico City, June 23.—The oldest university in North America, the National University of Mexico, is the host to one of the very youngest universities on the continent—the University of Houston.

In 1555 the Spanish throne and the church established the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, and it was an old, venerable institution of learning by the time Harvard was established in 1636. The 200-year-old engineering school is the scene of the "summer center" of the University of Houston.

About 75 students, almost all from Houston, arrived here June 10 and on the following Monday classroom work began. The students are all women and they range in age up to 71. The oldest student is Mrs. Clara Carlton, who for 30 years was dean of women at Jefferson Davis High School in Houston.

Ambassador to Speak.

The American ambassador to Mexico, George Messersmith, along with other high officials of the two governments and the two universities, will address the "summer center" in an impressive appreciation ceremony June 30. Among the other speakers will be:

Jaime Torres Bodet, secretary of education of Mexico; Ezequiel Padilla, secretary of foreign affairs of Mexico; Rudolfo Brito Foucher, president of the University of Mexico, and Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston.

At the field school of the University of Texas at the National University of Mexico the students are strictly "on their own," as they are at almost all colleges and universities in the States. They come by train, plane, or any other way, and when they get here they live in private homes, hotels or apartments. But the summer center is conducted on a different and much less expensive plan. The student in the University of Houston who wanted to come here paid \$125, and this covered his bus fare to and from Mexico City, the meals en route, his room in Mexico City and while traveling and 12 or 15 field trips, some of them as far away as 100 miles. The only extra expense the student has while here is his meals.

Two courses are offered students—Spanish and sociology. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center, teaches sociology and conducts these field trips for first-hand study of conditions in Mexico today. Mrs. Floy P. Soule is the professor of Spanish and Mrs. Beatrice Beutel is the instructor in Spanish.

Practical Side of Spanish.

"We have courses for beginners and courses for advanced students in Spanish," Mrs. Soule said. "There is a minimum of 4½ hours of classroom work and then we go out for the practical side of Spanish. The students seem to be thoroughly enjoying studying Spanish where it is talked."

The students are housed in a large, but as yet unfinished, hotel which a former mayor of Mexico City and others are building. The former mayor, who is the architect and general supervisor of construction, is Senor Soldana Galvan.

The name of the hotel which has been under construction for five years, is Posada del Sol.

"Senor Galvan is devoting most of his time to the murals and other artistic and cultural phases of the construction," explained N. S. Patterson, public relations director of the University of Houston, who came down to help get the summer center started. "As a result, he didn't even have hot water in when the students arrived, but they have taken it very cheerfully. Now hot water is available for short periods."

Doctor Werlin and the heads of the National University believe that this summer center will make a substantial contribution to

Houstonians Visit Volcano Now Menacing 4 More Mexican Towns

Party From Houston U Spends Two Hours at Scene.

BY NOLAN SANFORD.

A visit to the Paracutin volcano in Mexico, which has wiped out two towns and threatens several more, was one of the high lights of the University of Houston summer center. The students, led by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center, visited the town of Parangaricutiro only a few days before the molten lava poured through the last of its streets.

Paracutin is the first new active volcano to be seen by scientists and students in more than 500 years. Only seven new volcanoes were reported in that time previous to the one at Paracutin. Those seven lasted from three to 11 days each and, being in remote spots, were inactive before they could be visited by anyone of scientific background.

Still Explodes at Intervals.

The Paracutin volcano blew out February 20, 1943, and is still in a state of eruption. While it is not as violent as it was in the beginning, it still explodes at intervals, throwing rocks, lava and ashes high in the air. The ashes, when the wind is right, blow as far as Acapulco, far to the south.

Uruapan, the nearest city to the volcano, was covered with ashes for months after the initial eruption. Eighty tons were taken from the roof of Hotel Progreso in the first three months of the volcano's activity.

Hardly a Building Undamaged.

However, the citizens of Uruapan keep the ashes cleaned up and they have one of the cleanest, prettiest cities in the republic. It is a city of gardens, orchards and plazas. Many of the big trees in the plazas have Bougainvillea vines climbing into their tops.

At Parangaricutiro, the Houstonians found hardly a building that had not been damaged badly by the rain of rocks during the first violent activity of the volcano. Roofs and walls of houses showed gaping holes and prac-

tically every house was so wrenched that doors would not close.

The church, Lord of the Miracles, had one of its twin towers demolished and the roofs of both chapels destroyed. The main roof was full of holes, but the church remained a place of refuge for the few remaining citizens of the town.

It was dusk and raining when the Houstonians arrived in Parangaricutiro, normally a town of 6000 inhabitants, eight miles from the volcano. Probably 50 persons remained in the town. A few families were in their wrecked homes, huddled around a charcoal fire, dodging the rain that leaked through damaged roofs. The others were gathered in the church, where the priest stayed as long as any of his flock remained.

Rain leaked through the holes in the church roof, and there were large puddles of water on the floor. The natives for the most part stood or sat near the priest, some silent, some praying. In one corner of the large room two men played checkers. One player used bottle-tops for men, the other kernels of corn.

No more than 75 or 100 feet behind the rear wall of the church was the wall of lava, moving inexorably across the town. The wall was 10 or 12 feet high, covered with a rusty-brown crust. Now and then a large slab of crust would break loose and fall forward, exposing the molten lava behind it. As long as moving lava was connected with the crater, it will remain molten, we were told.

Similar to Biblical Story.

The government had tried for months to get the Tarascan Indians to move out of Parangaricutiro, but a few remained, guarded by a squad of soldiers and fed government rations. The stubborn inhabitants, urged to leave, would only answer that it was their home and they would stay as long as their houses stood.

It is likely that many of the Indians compared this catastrophe with the great deluge described in one of the oldest traditions. The tradition is very much like the Biblical story of the flood. According to the legend, Tezpi (their Noah) and his wife escaped the deluge in a boat that also carried all kinds of animals and birds. After many days, a vulture was sent out of the boat, but it stayed, feeding on the bodies of giants left by the receding waters. So a hummingbird was sent out. It came back with a twig in its mouth and Tezpi landed his boat on a mountainside.

Fled in Haste.

All of the town's people fled before the first great eruption and most of them stayed away. Odds and ends of personal belongings

It's First One Seen by Scientists in 500 Years.

could be seen in the muddy streets, evidence of the haste with which the town was evacuated.

The Houstonians stood within 10 or 15 feet of the lava wall, watching it with fascination. A small native boy dashed in still closer to pick up souvenir pieces of lava for the visitors.

Eight miles away the volcano continued to erupt at frequent intervals. There would be a loud explosion, a whoosh and tons of rock and ashes would shoot into the sky, outlined in the night by the volcano's own glow. Then there would be one or two lesser whooshes, followed by an interval of inaction filled with rumbling noises.

Party There Two Hours.

About two hours was enough for the Houston party. They got back into their cars and started for Uruapan. It took three hours to make the first mile of the trip, the cars getting stuck five times on the unimproved road. Ashes several inches deep, wet thoroughly by the heavy rain, covered the muddy road. Each time a car bogged down, Indians gathered around and lifted it out—a peso each. After the first mile or so, the going became easier, and another two hours found the party back at the hotel in Uruapan.

Five days later an Associated Press story from Mexico City told of the lava wall having passed over Parangaricutiro only a few hours after the last inhabitants and soldiers had left. The last ones to leave had to do so through the fields, the road we had used having been blocked by the lava, according to the dispatch.

Four Other Towns in Path.

Later stories have given more details. The church was filled with the lava flow. Skeletons from shattered tombs and religious images floated on the molten mass. Some of the smaller houses had disappeared under the lava.

Paracutin, first town to fall a victim of the volcano, has practically vanished from sight, dispatches said. Only the towers and roof of the church may be seen and they are red-hot.

The lava continues to move a about 200 yards a day toward four other towns, which have been partially evacuated.

U. OF H. FRIENDS OF MEXICO DINNER IS SET FOR FRIDAY

An organization dinner for the newly formed groups, University of Houston Friends of Mexico, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. at 6:30 p.m. Friday.

Students who attended the first University of Houston center in Mexico this past summer will form the nucleus of the new organization, Dr. J. S. Werlin, director of the organization, said Tuesday.

The main address will be given by Adolfo G. Dominguez, consul of Mexico in Houston, and Doctor Werlin will outline plans for the permanent organization. Mr. Dominguez, wife of the consul, will sing and Miss Patricia Souther will present Latin-American dances.

Special guests besides Mr. and Mrs. Dominguez, will be President and Mrs. E. E. Oberholtzer, Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Fleming, an Doctor and Mrs. W. W. Keimerer.

Date July 26, 1944
Paper Excelsior
City Mexico

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico, arrived from Houston with his second group of students to begin the studies here.

This group, known as a traveling seminar, will devote their studies and activities to embrace 3,000 miles of traveling, including the regions of Mexico City, San Miguel Allende, Queretaro and Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Morelia, Cuernavaca, Taxco, Acapulco Region and Puebla and Oaxaca. They will also make a tour to the Volcano.

While in Mexico, where they are staying at the Geneva Hotel, they will continue to meet for class at the University of Mexico.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, and former superintendent of the Houston Schools, is expected to arrive within a few days to join the group in their traveling program.

Upon the conclusion of this semester's work, Dr. Werlin will spend several weeks traveling throughout Central America, under the M. M. Feld Fund for Research and Study, in order to make plans for the extension of this "College on Wheels," now in its second year, to include this region in the 1945 Summer Center program.

Dr. Werlin termed this season's work as "most highly successful."

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Doctor Werlin and the heads of the National University believe that this summer center will make a substantial contribution to

achieving a better understanding between the two republics and all express the desire that the University of Houston will continue to hold an annual summer school here.

Country Mexico
Date July 27 1944
Paper El Universal
TRAVELLERS

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston is expected to arrive on this morning's plane

from Los Angeles. He came to Mexico to thank the members of the faculty of the National University for their cooperation in making possible the Houston Summer Session in Mexico. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the summer school group will meet Dr. Oberholtzer at the airport.

Dr. Oberholtzer will be a guest of honor at a banquet Monday evening to which friends of Houston University are welcome. Later next week he will accompany the present group of Houston students on their trip to Paricutin.

Friends of Mexico Meet Tonight

"The University of Houston Friends of Mexico," will be organized at a dinner meeting at 6:30 p. today at Y. M. C. A. by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston summer center of Mexico.

Students who attended the first University of Houston center in Mexico this past summer will form the nucleus of the new organization.

Adolfo G. Dominguez, Mexican Consul, in Houston, will be guest speaker, and Doctor Werlin will outline plans for the permanent organization. Mrs. Dominguez will sing Spanish numbers, and Miss Patricia Soule will present Latin American dances.

Following the dinner the group will attend a film at the Kirby theater which was made this summer at Laredo and shows the members of the Mexico Center as they came from Laredo, to Mexican soil.

Special guests will include President Oberholtzer, Mrs. Oberholtzer and Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Fleming.

COUGAR - MAY 24 (WED) 1944

Exercises Slated At Mexico Center

By Mae Wier

"The high regard which our American citizens hold for Mexico and the Latin-American world, and the determination of Houstonians and other Texans to promote the utmost friendliness and good-will between our two peoples" will be expressed to the Mexican public at the appreciation exercises at the University of Houston Summer Center in Mexico City, Friday, June 30, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the summer center, said in announcing the program this week.

The occasion will likewise be used to express thanks to the University of Mexico and its rector, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, for their courtesy in making possible the holding of the summer center classes in the buildings of the University of Mexico, he continued.

President Brito Foucher will be one of the principal speakers. George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico, will also be on the program. Other distinguished speakers will include Licenciado Ezequiel Padilla, secretary for foreign affairs of Mexico, and Licenciado Jaime Torres Bodet, secretary of education.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, and Dr. Werlin will be among the speakers representing the University.

M. M. Feld, founder of the M. M. Feld Fund for research in Mexico at the University of Houston, has been invited to attend. Invitations to the ceremonies are also being extended to outstanding leaders of Houston and Texas as a whole.

The entire summer center personnel will be lodged in one hotel, the new Posada del Sol, one of the largest hotels in all Mexico.

Students of the Mexico center are leaving Houston June 6 by train for Laredo and from Laredo to Mexico City they will travel in special buses.



FRIEND-MAKER FELD . . . wants us to know more about Mexico and its people.

Latin American Society Formed

10/13/44
In an occasion which recaptured the spirit of the first University of Houston Mexico Center, held last summer in Mexico City, some 100 members of the center, their friends, and special guests met last Friday night at a dinner in the Y. M. C. A.

The group unanimously voted to form a permanent organization, to be known temporarily as the "University of Houston Friends of Latin-America." A committee was set up to nominate officers and recommend plans for the new organization, which will meet twice a year.

Miguel Gonzales, chancellor of the Mexican consulate, spoke briefly on the program, declaring that the consulate is "very grateful for the work of Dr. Werlin and his group and urging a continuation and extension of the University of Houston center."

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin announced to the group that the 1945 summer center in Mexico will continue for 12 weeks instead of six. The second six weeks will be devoted to trips and study in five historic and colorful centers outside Mexico City. The first period will again be spent in Mexico City, he said.

College credit will be given for both sessions. The second term will limit enrollment to 40 students, he said, and those enrolled last summer will be given priority rights for enrollment. A number of students immediately asked Dr. Werlin to place their names on the application list.

Miss Jack Gentry, a member of the 1944 Mexico Center, and now in charge of the Houston visual education department, showed a one hour film on parts of Mexico visited by the Center this summer, and the group was entertained by Latin-American singers, dancers, and musicians. After the program, the group went to the Kirby Theatre, where they saw the first showing of the arrival of students of the Mexico Center in Laredo last summer.

Mrs. Louise Douglas was chairman of a committee on arrangements for this meeting.

Applications Taken For Mexico Center

Enthusiastic interest has been exhibited by University students and by many Houstonians off the campus in the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico since the board officially announced its establishment last week, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director, said Tuesday. At least 75 letters and personal requests have come in from a wide variety of persons and institutions.

Applications from students and non-credit members of the center are now being taken by Registrar Pearl McMullin and Doctor Werlin, who emphasized the fact that a limited number can be accepted for the center this summer. A bulletin on the Mexico Center is now available in the General Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1948
THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

**Dr. Joseph Werlin of
University of Houston
Ill in Hospital**

Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology and director of the foreign summer study sessions at the University of Houston, is confined to Memorial Hospital with a heart ailment, it was revealed Friday.

Hospital attendants reported that he is doing nicely. He was admitted to the hospital Monday.

Doctor Werlin has gained national prominence for his work with the summer study sessions, which have been conducted in Mexico, Guatemala, and more recently in Havana, Cuba.

79 to Leave Tuesday To Attend Mexico U.

Seventy-one students and eight teachers will leave at 9 p. m. Tuesday for Mexico City for the University of Houston's summer center at the National University of Mexico. Classes will be conducted at the center for six weeks. Fifty field trips from Mexico City have been arranged for the students of the center. Courses in Spanish, sociology and education will be given at the center, which will be directed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

There will be a brief ceremony at the Union station Tuesday night just before the departure. Those who will participate are Adolfo Dominguez, Mexican consul in Houston; Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston; Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, M. M. Feld, founder of the Feld grant; Dr. Ray K. Daily; Holger Jeppesen, president of the university board of trustees; H. R. Cullen, president of the university advisory committee, and Doctor Werlin.

Those who will make the trip are Josephine Arnold, M. Robbie Barrette, Mrs. Beatrice Tutell, Katherine Box, Doris E. Lindt, Willie V. Briant, Mrs. W. R. Burns Jr., Marcella Ann Cole, June Jones Cameron, Mrs. Sara Stacy Carlton, Betteman Carr, Carolyn Carr, Mrs. H. J. Carr, Dorothy B. Chandler, Mrs. W. E. Clark of Freeport, Juliette Dannenbaum, Demaris De Lange, Mrs. Gertrude Doolittle, Mrs. Louise Douglass.

Betty G. Garrett of Shreveport, Marion J. Gaston, Lurline J. Gentry, Mrs. Agnes B. Grimland, Margaret B. Gwyn, Grace Haggard, Virginia Haglund, Marion Hall, Marguerite Helms, Mrs. Annie Higby, Louise Hoskins, Mary McAlexander, Frances E. MacLaughlin, Mary McLendon, Edythe Mazow, Antoinette Medellin, Ophelia Medrano, Ann Mills, Nell Morris, Mrs. Pauline Parker of Goose Creek, Rachel Parks of Valdosta, Ga.; Virginia Nell Morris of Palestine, Betty Parr, Anita Claire Perkins, Eudora Potter, Clara Elizabeth Quick, Sarah Lou Ragland of Texarkana, Mrs. Tommie Lee Richey, Beverly Rogers, Betty R. Rupley, Lucile Shaw, Mary Sims of Bastrop, La.; Alice V. Slataper, Mrs. Anstelle Smith,

Basil Smith, Genevieve Sterns of Randolph field, Ruth Stewart, Dolores Van De Stay, Mrs. Rose Warrmund of Beaumont, Nancy Walney, Juanita Mae Walney, Mrs. Lena Walney, Janell Warner, Florence Waters, Mrs. Nora Lee Watson, Blanche White, Mabel Witzel, Lucy Yates, Faytene Zumwalt of Baytown, Doctor Werlin and Herbert Werlin.

July 29, 45 *Noticias*
**Relaciones
con EE. UU.**

El intercambio cultural, la base

"El mejoramiento de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, tan satisfactorio en la actualidad, se debe, en gran parte, al intercambio cultural entre ambos países y al gran número de estudiantes pertenecientes a estas dos naciones amigas, que al venir a estudiar a México, y al ir, con el mismo objeto, a las Universidades de los Estados Unidos, contribuyen grandemente al logro de tan noble propósito.

Las palabras anteriores fueron pronunciadas por el excelentísimo señor George S. Messersmith, embajador de los Estados Unidos en México, durante la ceremonia que tuvo lugar el sábado pasado, en el propio edificio de dicha embajada, y durante la cual, el señor Alberto Barroso, profesor de la Escuela de Ingeniería de México, hizo entrega de un simbólico pergamino donado por ese plantel a la Universidad de Houston, en señal de agradecimiento por la destacada labor de acercamiento realizada por ese plantel educativo interamericano.

La Escuela de Ingeniería de México, dependiente de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma, y la más antigua del Continente, estrechó en esta ocasión la mano de la Universidad de Houston, una de las instituciones docentes más jóvenes de la Unión Americana.

El pergamino fue recibido por el doctor E. E. Oberholtzer, presidente de dicha Universidad, y uno de los educadores de más renombre y mayor valía de los Estados Unidos, que por espacio de 21 años ocupó el puesto de superintendente de las escuelas de Houston, habiendo contribuido a la graduación de 25,000 maestros y de más de 7,000 estudiantes.

Asistieron también la señora profesora norteamericana Werlin y el profesor José T. Bar...

"Abriguemos la esperanza de que esas relaciones, no solamente sigan en términos cordiales como los actuales, sino que mejoren grandemente en el futuro."

Sunday, May 6, 1945

To Attend Mexico School



Miss Elsie Roberts, 19-year-old national collegiate bond queen from the University of Houston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Roberts, 301 Hyde Park, is pictured above trying on a colorful Mexican creation, in preparation for her classes at the university's Mexico summer center in Mexico City. The first semester begins June 4 and will continue for six weeks.

Dr. Joseph Werlin, director, announced Saturday formal opening of registration for the second ses-

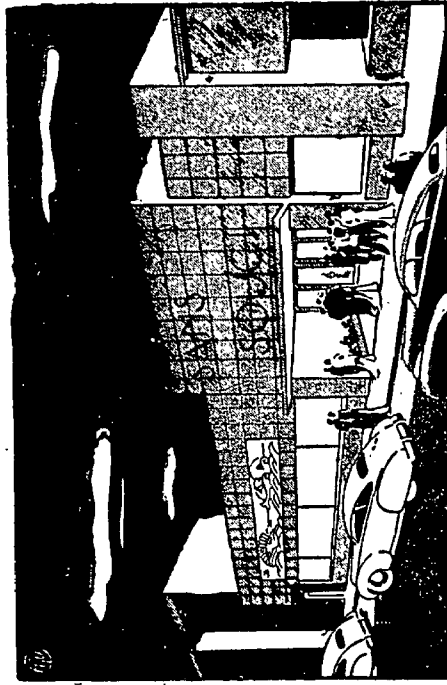
sion which begins July 15. Both sessions are open to anyone interested in gaining a better understanding of Mexico, Doctor Werlin said. Courses for college credit and on a non-credit basis are offered. The second session will include tours over nearly 4000 miles of territory, Doctor Werlin added.

Summer

The Summer School Full



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" Summer "

The Summer School Bull

Office: Naranjo 12-A.
 Phone: 16-30-41.

July 30 1945

Editor and director
 Agustín Barrios Gómez

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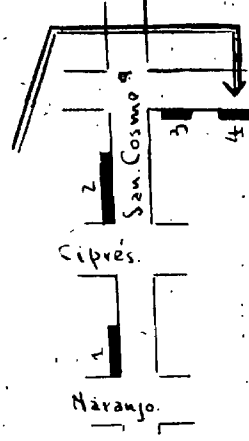
(tip included)

1.—Summer School.

2.—San Cosme Market.

3.—Serapio Rendon Church.

4.—"CLUB REX", Serapio Rendon



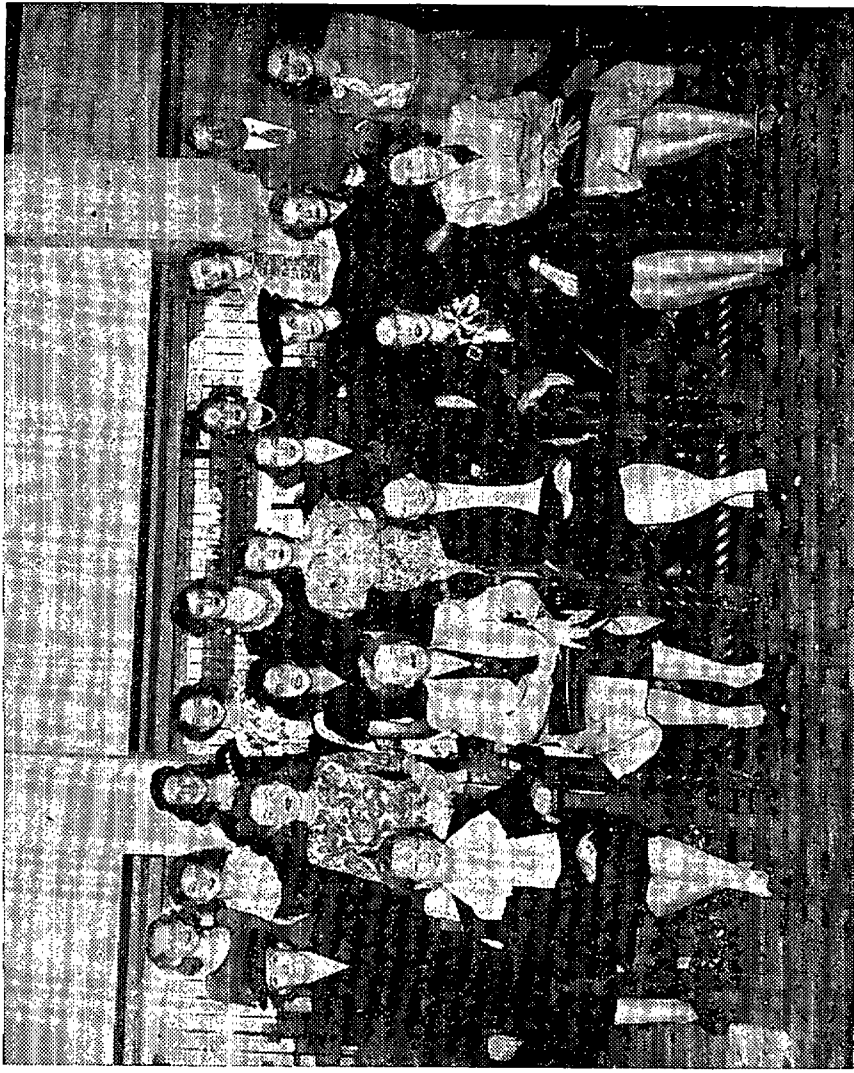
University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico

Joseph S. Werlin, Phd., Director

THE germinal idea giving rise to the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico is expressed by the maxim of Confucius: "One seeing is worth a hundred tellings." Class room lectures on Mexico given in the United States are better than nothing at all; class room lectures on Mexico given on the soil of Mexico are better still; but of all are lectures on Mexico given combined with constant exposure to the sights and sounds of Mexico and the Mexicans. Direct visual and auditory experience is the only sure way of understanding a people. If this principle is valid, then mere classroom work, even in the country of study, is not sufficient. One can isolate himself from the real, living Mexico even while in Mexico. Accordingly, if one is to know this wonderful country, he must participate widely and generously in every aspect of Mexican life he must travel widely; he must see villages no less than cities, North no less than South, farms no less than worker, hot lands no less than cold lands, Indians no less than than Mexicans or Europeans; colonial cities like Puebla and Guadalajara no less than modern cities like Mexico and Monterrey. Night clubs are entertaining and should be visited, but no less important are markets, homes, churches, schools, hospitals, asylums, penitentiaries, art galleries, public buildings, governmental offices. Mexican paintings, sculpture, architecture, music—these must be heard and seen directly and personally, and not merely through the medium of books, movies or the spoken word. Out of a strong conviction in the correctness of this principle of learning, grew the Summer Center of the University of Houston, now in its second year. Beginning from the time the group crosses the frontier at Laredo, every attempt is made to display the cuerpo y corazón, y alma of Mexico. Three days are spent on the Pan American Highway, with stops at numerous cities and villages along the way, including a half-day and night in Monterrey. Once established in Mexico City, a systematic program of "field trips," cultural, and recreational activities is undertaken. Three days a week—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—are engaged in visits and sightseeing inside and outside of Mexico City, all closely related to classroom lectures. The out-of-town trips include Taxco and Cuernavaca, Toluca, Cholula-Puebla, Amecameca, Tepoztlán, Morelia-Patzcuaro-Jantio-Uruapan-Volcano-Teotihuacan, Xochimilco, visiting whenever possible places of economic, cultural and social interest. The inside-the-city visits include hospitals, schools and colleges, markets, public buildings, social welfare institutions, churches, art galleries, the residential and business areas. The evenings and week-ends are also used advantageously. In smaller or larger groups the members attend the opera, theatre, ballet, symphony concerts, movies, folk dances, bull fights, etc. Through banquets, receptions, dances and other gatherings, the students get to meet representative Mexicans of every class. They have numerous opportunities for becoming acquainted with the students from the University of Mexico, and through these contacts have learned to like and respect the university of Mexico.

The kindness of everyone to us is beyond adequate description. The Summer Center holds its class meetings at the Capilla of the School of Engineering, and for this fine courtesy it is beholden to Rector Genaro Fernandez McGregor and to the Ing. Pedro Martinez Tornel, the honorable Secretary of Communications and Director of the School of Engineering. Dr. Francisco Villagran has also been very helpful, as well as other personalities of the University. But we are no less grateful to the students of the School of Engineering, particularly the Football team, because of the many acts of hospitality and friendship they have shown us. And the same can be said about the students of the School of Philosophy.

All-in-all, therefore, the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico is most happy with its decision to make Mexico a place of study during the summer season, and its members make their departure with affection, respect, and the greatest good will for the people who have been their neighbors all along but whom they have just come to know.



SUMMER GROUP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

WOMEN ROW—Mrs. A. F. Mc. Farland, Esther Hicks, Mrs. Nellie Honea, Mrs. Cecil De Laney Jr., Mrs. Lela Layburn.

SECON ROW—Mrs. Lena Thalney, Alice Dargan, Mary S. Medrano, Olma Smith, Edna Gummeli, Mrs. Madalene Smith, Mrs. Ino C. Dunnagan, Elsie Roberts.

TOP ROW—Virginia Dunnagan, Billi Janne Mc. Farland, Joy Cushman, Elizabeth MacDonned, Nancy Wainey, Glodys Downey, Nita Malney, Joseph H. Werlin.

This group came under the direction of Joseph H. Werlin and the trip was organized by Mr. Pascual Servin of the American Travel Association, who is very well known between the summer students because he arranged the trip of 125 of them in combination with S. I. T. A.

COCK-TAIL HOUR

at the

RITZ BAR

annex to

Ritz Hotel

the

MADERO 30

My Diary

MONDAY; —Dear Diary— Went in town to eat dinner at Sanborn's with Mary Ann. It's so crowded but you see such interesting people wandering through and the steaks are so good!! While we were waiting for the order to come a fellow came over to the table and very politely asked if we could help him out. It seems he's just arrived from Hong Kong and is all alone here in Mexico and since we looked like nice friendly people he thought maybe we could keep him from being lonely! He seemed quite sincere and we really felt sorry for him until he started telling us about all the wonderful places we could go. He just knew his way around too well to be the lonely type. It was amusing anyway and he did seem real—simpatico (that's such a cute expression). His name is Federico Francisco Fernandez Ferrera. Went to a Jorge Negrete movie after—not that we thought we were going to understand it but because we felt we had to see a Mexican movie. In the middle of it all a little man came running down the aisle yelling something or other—and we, thinking that only a fire could cause such a disturbance ran, not walked, to the nearest exit. Of course it didn't take us too long to notice that no one else was upset. The man, it seems, had yelled something like "paletas" which are popicles no less, but we were so annoyed by then that we gave up and disgustedly returned to the house. Ate, fooled around with the kids and so to bed. After today I kind of feel badly that I don't understand more Spanish.

Tuesday; —Dear Diary— To Dancing Class this morning. That Señora La Zonga sure knows

her stuff!! Bumped into that Hong Kong Federico there. He was real sweet and apologized for half an hour about yesterday but said he just wanted to meet me so badly that he had to do something immediately or pop a blood-vessel. Of course he didn't say that exactly but it's more or less what he was trying to get out. And just to make up for it all he invited me to go to scotch—Xochimilco this afternoon. He seems very nice so I guess it's O. K. He has a smooth looking convertible too! He came by at 1:00 with a friend named Pablo Pedro Peña Perez de Pellicer O'Leary. I'm getting used to these names now!! I got Mary Ann to go with him. They both speak English quite well so it was very nice. Xochimilco is very quaint with all the little Indian girls running around you with flowers, and those cute little boats, and the men who serenade you along the way. We rode down the canals for about an hour and then ate in a pretty little restaurant there where there's an orchestra and everything. Federico's a divine dancer. Had a very Mexican dinner which just about scorched my throat—and then learned how to drink tequila. It's perfectly horrible at first but after the first few glasses I didn't mind it at all. And the idea of lemon and salt as a chaser is really very clever. It's such fun!! Felt real happy on the way home and we sang and sang. Guess we acted kind of silly too though I don't really remember exactly what we said. Hone Federico didn't get a bad impression 'cause he sure is nice and I'd like see him again. When we got home I went to sleep till supper and then to sleep again afterwards. Sure did need it!!



Reg. No. 16687-A. D. S. P.

My Diary - (Cont)

Wednesday; —Dear Diary— Went to my class on "The Faithful Wife and Little Homemaker" today which reminded me of poor Jack all alone up in that army camp and that it's his birthday today. So decided to send him a telegram immediately. Didn't know exactly how to go about it but soon learned it's an all-day affair. First tried to call Western Union by phone but that just isn't doesn't down here. So finally asked someone where the office is. They sent me on a wild goose chase till at last I stumbled into a building which I decided must be it as there were telegram forms on the tables. Got it written after half an hour of trying to decide how to tell him that I still love him. It took another half hour till I got up to the little window with it and then another half hour till the man finally got me to understand that he couldn't accept it there because it was going to the United States. I was so disgusted by then that I almost gave up. But bumped into Federico on Madero after (gee, he's cute) and he finally explained that there was a different place to send telegrams out of the country. Of course I told him I was sending this wire to my cousin 'cause I like Federico a lot and wouldn't want him to know that I'm practically engaged up at home. Had to wait in line another thirty minutes there but I didn't really mind because Federico went along with me. He's so sweet! Naturally I still think that Jack's just wonderful and is the only man for me. Federico invited me to a formal dance this Saturday. Golly, I can hardly wait!! Bet he'll look simply divine in a tux!

"SUMMER"

Collaborations

Sue F. Schwartz
Joan Lenderking
L. G. Torres
F. Padilla
J. F. Rocha
O. Dávila
Virginia Weatherly
"Las Américas" New York
"Arte" Magazine
"Hit" Magazine
Pictures
Victor de Palma
Of "Life" and "Saturday Evening Post"

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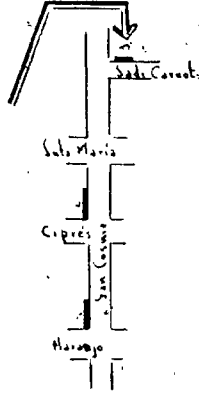
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Madero 54 First floor

They Told us That

Virginia and Ruth, two precious sisters that live in Colima, are trying to learn Spanish very quickly, just because of the trouble when one of them said "Acercate mas" when he was close enough.

—0—

Luis Riveroll and Jorge Zetina are able to see perfectly well in the darkness. Because of their long training at "Catacombes" and la "Cabaña".

—0—

Carlos Contreras was at the Cathedral with Mary Lee. What a nice view eh Carlos?

—0—

Beverly Barrow and Nolly Thompson who came by train, are going back in Flagships. Or is it just because they were at Mando's with Victor and Xavier from American Airlines?

—0—

Eleanor Robinson likes to entertain little boys between 40 and 50.

—0—

Mary Ann Elliot, Ginger St. Peter, Jo Ann Wallace and Dolores di Rubbo went to the Pyramids and brought home some souvenirs with mustaches.

—0—

Mary Louise Merrit was at the Country Club the 4th of July she was. With a very well known member of the L. C. (Lobo's Club).

—0—

That lovely white house in Nuevo Leon always has convertibles in front of it. Why? Because Betty Burgher and Martha Welder live there. Two precious creatures.

—0—

Rose Marie Connor and Lorna Fleming were terribly disappointed because they didn't see any lions at the Desert. At least they discovered some "Coyotes".

—0—

Felix played a serenade for Barbara Hallen, but the neighbors weren't appreciative and ended it with a very cold shower.

THEY TOLD US THAT...

When Tracy Davis and Charlotte Hayland asked Mario Beteta and the popular Pancho Rocha if there was no other place in Mexico but "Las Vegas" They took them to see all the others... from outside of course.

—0—

Carlos Yarza and Enrique Ojeda were with Nancy Jenkins and Jeanne Morris at the "Casa nova" trying to solve the eternal problem, Is the "Cuba Libre" better than the highball? After a dozen they decided they were even.

—0—

When Keko Garcia Jurado asked Francis Alexander if she knew Victor Mellon, she changed the subject, and started talking about Memo Porto-Carrero.

—0—

Anne Kane likes very much our "Monumento de la Revolution" because she says that it is the biggest gas station of the world.

—0—

Humberto Cadena since two weeks ago just talks about Rembrandt, Picasso, Goya, etc. Is he practicing for a long conversation with the artist Avis Redfield?

—0—

Betsy Moore thinks that it is a very good approach an interview for the Summer Magazine.

—0—

Molly Hills and Janet Mc Cabe are making a long petition against the rule that says that no other student except the ones attending the Summer School session are allowed in the building of Mascarones.

—0—

Max Zozaya from the Eastern Airlines is so impressed by Sybil Olmstead that instead of giving round trips tickets to New York he makes one way ticket to Las Lomas.

—0—

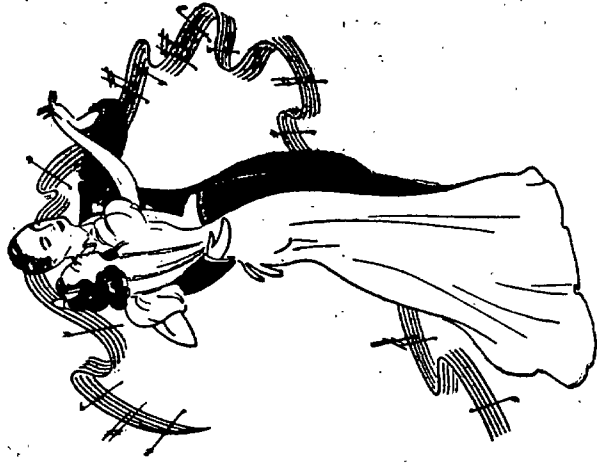
The "Rossignol" is not the same without the presence of Pepe Carral and Xavier Escalante. The first one has turned serious. Xavier has moved to "Catacombes".

—0—

When the bullfighter was performing the "banderillas" of the second bull last Sunday, Betty King left because she had already seen it done to the first bull.

Good Food

Better dancing



at

Hacienda Las Vegas

SOMMER GOES TO THE SUMMER SCHOOL INAUGURATION

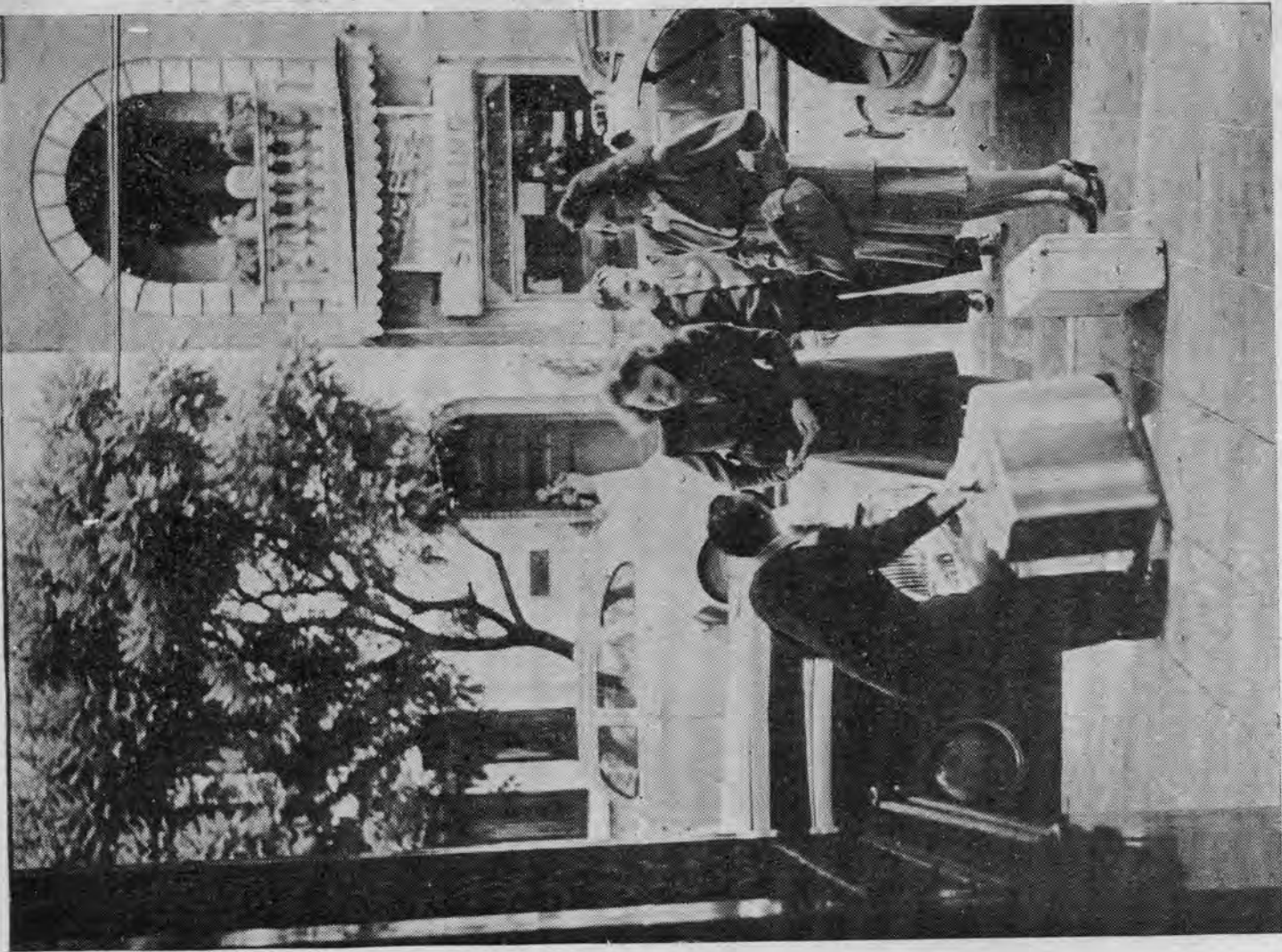


Mr. Messerschmidt, Ambassador of the United States in Mexico, Sr. Torres Bodet Minister of Education of Mexico, and Sr. Fernandez Mac-Gregor Dean of the University of Mexico.



Another pictures of the inaugurations.





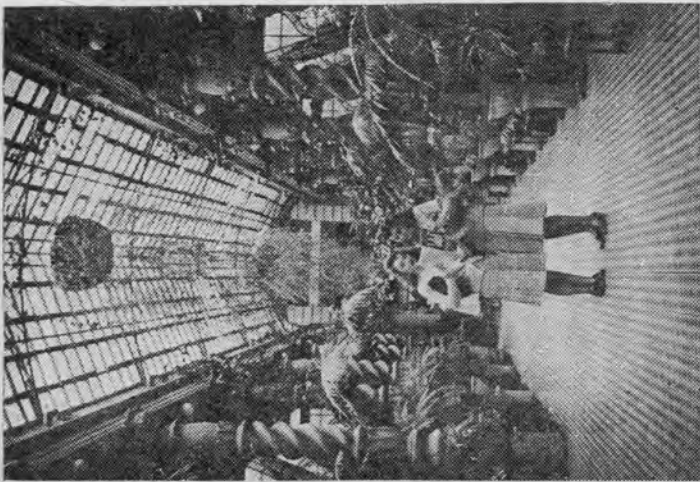
At the Hotel Geneve.



*REPORTAJE GRAFICO
Alice Dargan and Elsie Roberts arrive to Mexico in a Flagship of the American Airlines
(Picture of V. de Palma).*



At the lobby and taking a soda also in the Geneve.



Buying some mexican curios.

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—oOo—

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—oOo—

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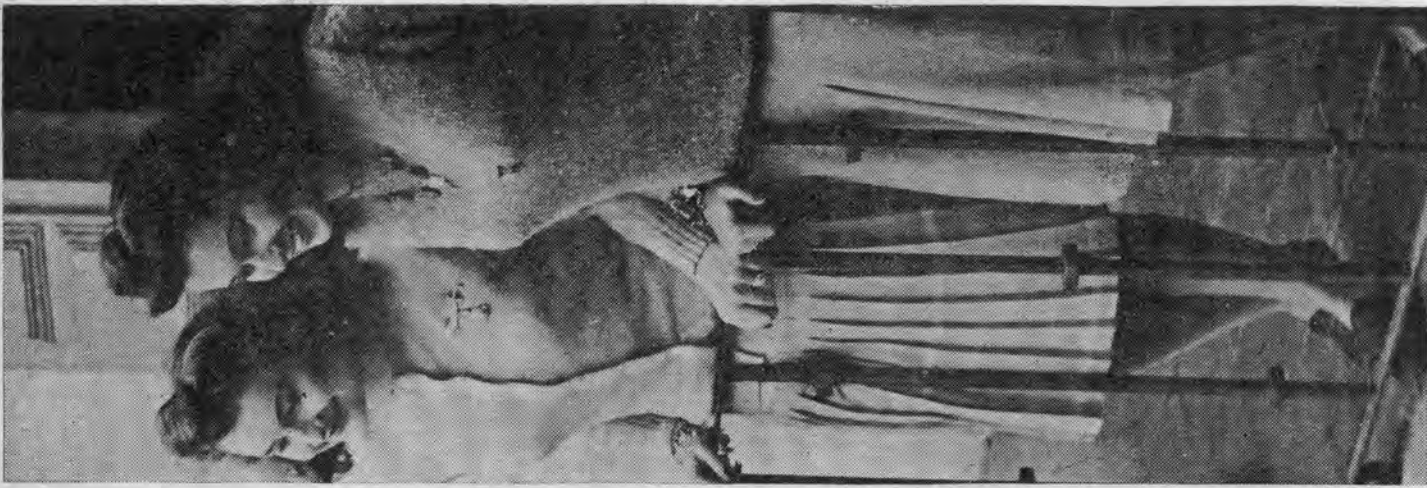
Resting after hectic day.



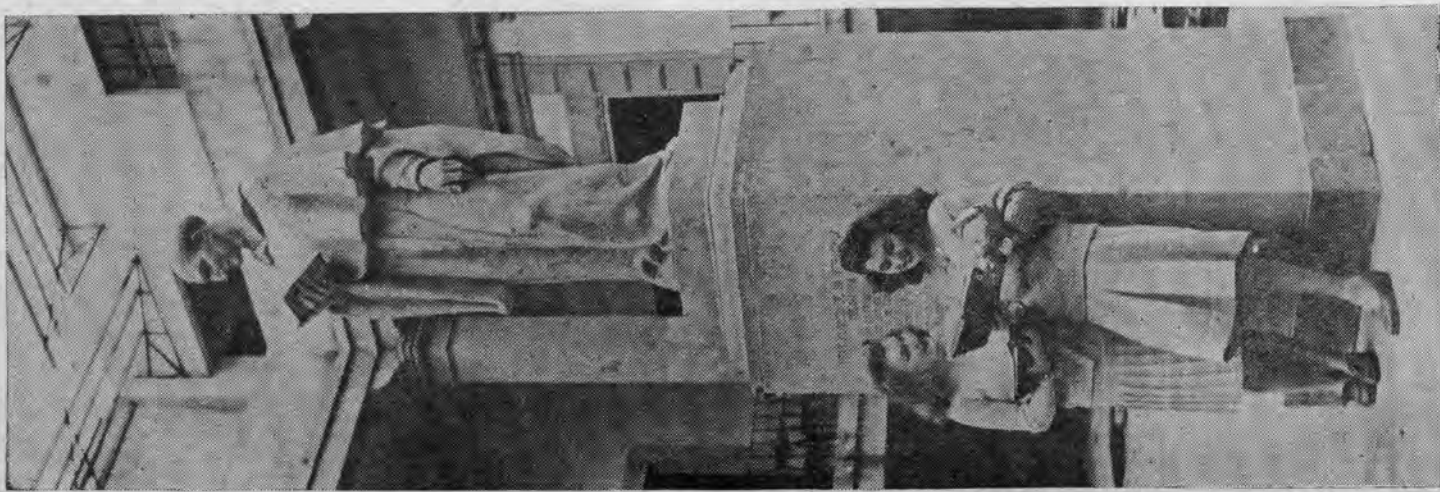
Has Alice found a good classmate?



Looking for some pictures and books at the Library.



They smile just before going in.



Studying for the classes at the summer school.



They finally go out after a typical school day with this picture we end a serial of Victor de Palma. In our next number we will present some other of his excellent works. Thanks to Victor de Palma for his collaboration.

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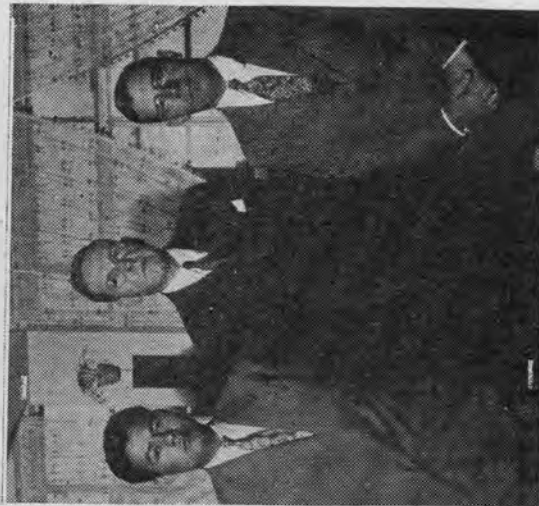
Fatas Baile Ingenieria



The moment in which Dr. Werlin Director of the Summer group of the University of Houston receives a diploma from the students of the School of Engineering.



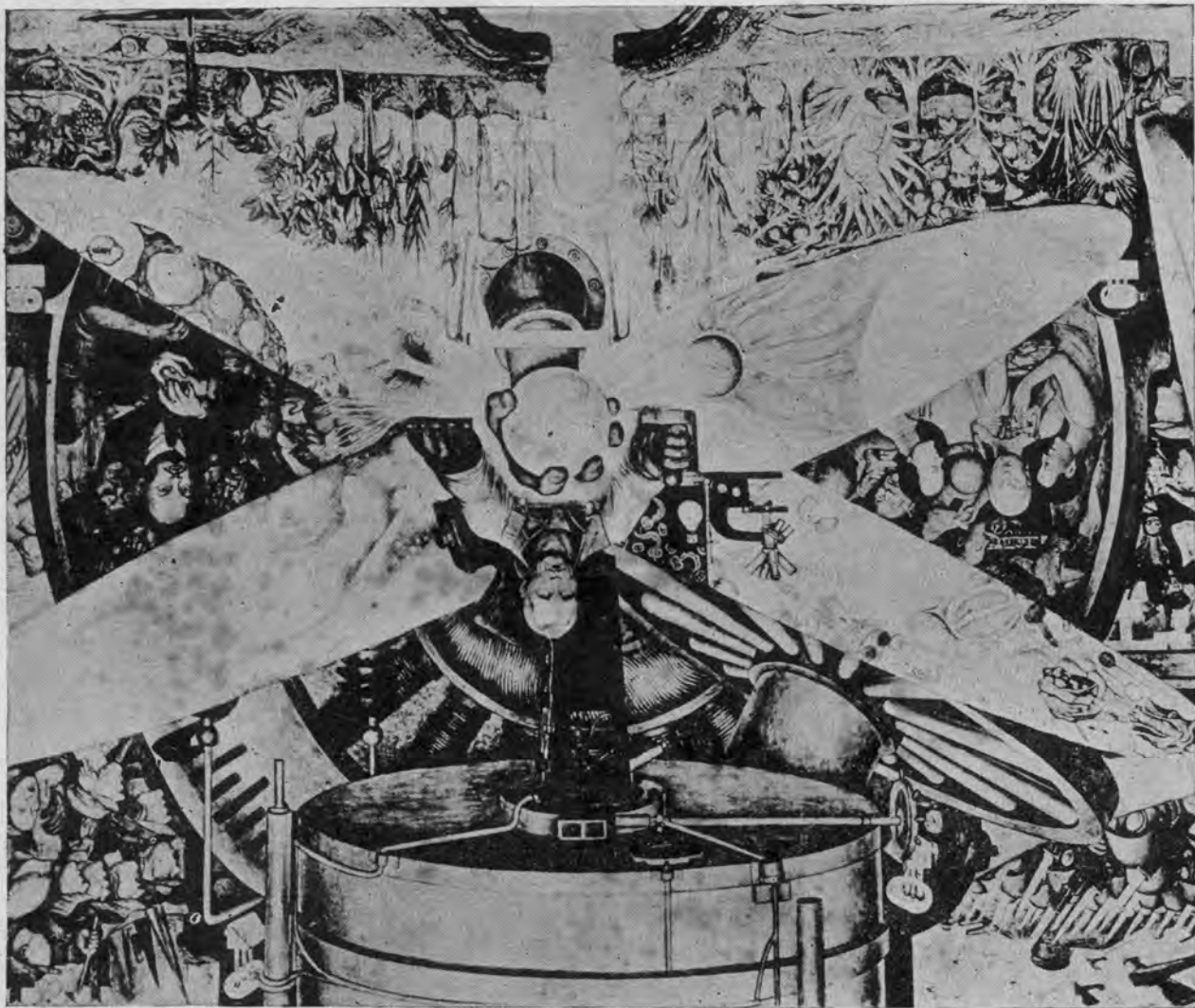
Taking a soda, waiting for the music to dance.



Dr. Werlin, Mr. Stafford of the American Embassy and Mr. Pascual Servin of the American Travel Association. (At Left).

The World of Today

(MURAL IN THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS, MEXICO)
by Diego Rivera



The World of Today

(MURAL IN THE PALACE OR FINE ARTS, MEXICO)

The drama of the world, in all its grandiose, terrible, and barbaric misery, hopelessness, and iniquitous exploitation by plutocracy over millions of helpless beings, must find its salvation in a common effort for the common good. Imperialistic ambitions of the strong over the weak; the bankrupt middle class who must guard itself with special police against a just hatred, and who hypocritically give many millions for works of charity to make the masses believe that it is generous and kind; these people who travel about in armored cars; that is, steel protecting criminals who lead herd to the slaughter without once lifting its head in protest. The social regime of injustice created by capitalistic systems that command five-sixths of the globe is a poor contrast with the life of the united peoples of the Soviet Union. There the farmer, worker, soldier, teacher, artist, man of science, and politician work in harmony, and it is their ideal to work for the betterment of the community. This contrast signifies much to the people of the world who live in countries where religion and country, and many other myths are presented daily to have people in the right frame of mind for the preconceived idea of large-scale warfare. A direct outcome is the social fracas of Germany;

country that must change or disappear. This is precisely what Rivera shouts to the world, in a terrible voice, rough and cruel, and profound; a voice that disturbs the winds and makes them disperse the foul, universal propaganda. Take note of Rivera, reader, for he is a revolutionary, an agitator so strong, so dangerous and so sublime as those revolutionaries of the past: Job, Daniel, Moses, Luther, and Voltaire.

These men were agitators with the spoken or written word; Rivera revolutionizes and agitates artistically, esthetically. When looking at his works, his portentous mural paintings overwhelm one with their Cidlopean beauty: Rivera's technique composition, color, and person demands that the muck in which humanity moves about, covered with sores, rise up form a new and clean humanity that, as one voice, should sing the International.

It is for that reason that Rivera, political painter of today who impresses all peoples with his works, caused great industrial tycoons to erase his murals painted in New York. They are ignorant souls, who attempted to escape the storm by covering themselves with a hand against the rain.



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- "HISTORIA DE LAS PLANTAS DE NUEVA ESPAÑA" Francisco Hernandez. 2 Tomos. Rústica 15.00

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Universities of Mexico And Houston Join in Courses

Varied Trips and Amusements Planned for Six-Week Event in Neighbor's Capital.

Off the beaten track of usual education, the oldest university of the western world, the University of Mexico, and one of the youngest, the University of Houston, join hands for the first time to give students and other persons an insight into the contemporary culture and history of Mexico through the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico. This clasp of friendship was made possible through the courtesy of Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, rector of the University of Mexico.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the summer center, is convinced that numerous Americans will acquire a better understanding and a greater appreciation of Mexico as a result of the establishment of this center.

Field Trips Planned.

Field trips have been planned for members of the summer center to institutions and places of social, cultural and historical significance within and near Mexico City, where the center is to be located. A two-day motor excursion to the states of Morelos and Guerrero, during which typical Indian villages will be visited, and a trip to Puebla to see the markets of the fourth largest city of Mexico, and to Cholula, where the world's greatest pyramid and the Church of Los Remedios is located, is also planned.

Many of the city and rural schools will be visited including the colleges and normals in that area. Visits to the many markets, such as the San Juan Flower Market and Toluca Friday Market, the National Museum and Library, federal departments and such centers of fine arts as the Diego Rivera's Studio, and the Church of Jesus will be included in this unusual tour.

The group will be in constant touch with outstanding persons of Mexico in governmental, professional, academic and business circles, Doctor Werlin said. For entertainment in the evenings and on week ends, many colorful events have been planned. A visit to a Mexican movie studio and to a radio station, movies at the Benjamin Franklin library, night walking tours, and swimming at Aguas Calientes are included. One or two dances at the military college, and other prominent social centers, and attendance at the native dances at Riveroll's have also been scheduled for the week ends.

Three Courses Offered.

The summer center will offer three courses during the six-weeks term in Mexico. They will be contemporary problems of Mexico, taught by Doctor Werlin, and two Spanish courses given by Mrs.

Floy P. Soule, Spanish professor at the University of Houston. These courses are open to students of all levels and persons of all classes having professional or vocational interest in Mexico. During the field trips, lectures concerning the specific place visited will also be given.

While the center will last six weeks, Doctor Werlin said interested persons may enroll for any part of this period. They may leave Houston in a group under the supervision of Doctor Werlin, and other leaders of the center, on June 6 or they may make their way to Mexico at any time most convenient to them and join the group in Mexico City. In order to reduce expenses the University of Houston has arranged an all-ex-

pense plan which includes transportation to and from Mexico, hotel accommodations and meals during the stay there. For full details, address Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico, University of Houston, Houston 4, Texas, or Mrs. Pearl McMullin, registrar, University of Houston.

U. of H. to Hold Six-Week Study Center in Guatemala

Houston Post 1946

A second step in establishing international study centers throughout the world has been made with the opening of a summer center in Guatemala by the University of Houston, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the summer center, has announced.

The center will open June 3. Students will travel to Mexico City by train and automobile and will fly to Guatemala City for the summer center, which will feature supervised study in English of social, economic and cultural conditions of the country. The six-week course will be open to college students for college credit and to others for non-credit.

"The Guatemalan summer center, presented in cooperation with the University of Guatemala, offers a splendid opportunity not only to academic students, but to those of

the business world who wish to obtain more knowledge of lands south of the border," Doctor Werlin explained. The summer term is open also to high school seniors.

The center will be limited to an enrollment of 40 students and before any publicity had been given, a number of students were already enrolled, Doctor Werlin said.

International study centers throughout the world are being planned by the university, with prospects for a summer center of Paris by 1948, and later sessions in the south of Europe, North Africa, the U. S. S. R., and the Far East, with terms in the east and west alternating annually, Doctor Werlin said.

Summer centers in Latin America were started with a study group in Mexico in 1944, and was continued in 1945.

Futuro Intercambio de Maestros

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS

DEC. 26, '43

MEXICO



Aparece en esta fotografia el señor Sam Werlin, director de los Cursos de Verano de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, conversando con don Jaime Torres Bodet, secretario de Educación Pública, sobre un futuro intercambio de maestros que sirva para coordinar los trabajos de educación en la posguerra. El entrante mes de junio vendrán los maestros norteamericanos, por su cuenta, de acuerdo con lo hablado entre estos altos funcionarios.

COOK A. MARCH 1946

Six-Week Co-operative Educational Lab Scheduled With Mexico This Summer

A co-operative educational laboratory in Mexico will be set up by the University of Houston for the second summer center term, President E. E. Oberholtzer has announced. The program, to open July 16 and to extend for a six-week period, will follow the Guatemala summer center session opening June 3.

"The school will prepare educational leaders and teachers to study together in their effort to find methods of teaching and materials such as cultural information, courses of study, and educational methods which may be made a part of education programs in the United States, Mexico, and other Latin American countries," Doctor Oberholtzer explained.

A group of about a hundred United States educators will study at the summer center in Mexico City in cooperation with the University of Mexico. A similar group of educational leaders from Mexico, selected by the secretary of education, will study at the summer center. The program is presented with the cooperation of the Mexican government.

An all-expense arrangement for United States students will be arranged, including train and bus transportation, hotels and meals en route to and from Mexico City, housing in Mexico City, and field trips. The cost will amount to \$175. Costs not included are meals during 32 days in Mexico City, carfare, and personal expenditures, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, summer center di-

rector, has announced. The Mexico summer center will be limited to 100 students.

The laboratory school should be of interest to school administrators, teachers of Spanish and art and music teachers, Doctor Werlin said.

Field trips will be taken to typical villages and cities, to rural and city colleges, to health centers and settlement houses, to museums and churches, and to centers of art and music, Doctor Werlin added.

Recreation of a social and cultural character is also planned, it was stated.

Educators in Texas and throughout America may sign up for the summer center by contacting Doctor Werlin at the University of Houston.

TEXAS
Press Clipping Bureau
DALLAS

From

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle

JUL 5 - 1946

Date.....

HOUSTON PRESS
U. of H. Summer
Center in Mexico
To Open July 16

Plans for the University of Houston summer center in Mexico City, which opens July 16, will be completed at a registration and information meeting for students attending the center at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday in the University of Houston Cullen Building, according to Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director.

The Mexico center, Doctor Werlin said, is open to veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights and tuition will be paid by the government. Six veterans from California, North Carolina, Florida, New Hampshire and Nebraska have enrolled, the director said. Courses in education, sociology and Spanish on a graduate and undergraduate level are being offered.

Provision for travel, field trips and housing are made by the summer center, Doctor Werlin added. Fifteen professors from Mexico will be instructors, in addition to faculty members from the University of Houston.

TEXAS
Press Clipping Bureau
DALLAS

From

Houston (Tex.) Post

JUN 30 1946

Date.....

HOUSTON POST 6/30/46
U. of H. Sets Plans
For Mexico Center

Sightseeing trips to historical and cultural centers in Mexico City and vicinity are to be featured in the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico which begins July 16. Dr. Arvin N. Donner, educational school director, announced Saturday.

Twenty vacancies remain for registration in the six-week session. Formal collegiate courses in Spanish, sociology and education will be offered in addition to the trip to Mexico City, Doctor Donner stated.

Mexican educators will attend the session as guests, and educators from the states will meet the Mexican educators to discuss common curriculum problems, Doctor Donner said.

Cullen 11/23/46
Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston, and former Superintendent of the Texas Public Schools arrived yesterday by plane from Los Angeles. Dr. Oberholtzer has come to express his appreciation to the Mexican Ministry of Education for making possible the University of Houston's opportunity for holding a summer session in Mexico. The University of Houston is now in the second semester of its second year, its director is Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

While here the University of Mexico Engineering School. A dinner party will be given in his honor at the roof garden of the Majestic Hotel. Teachers and other persons interested in attending may make reservations through Mrs. Joseph Werlin at the Geneve Hotel.

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

MEXICO UNIV. 6/11/45

TEXAS STUDENTS ARRIVE

Forty-one members of the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico arrived in Mexico City from Houston, Texas, over the weekend to begin their summer studies. Through the courtesy of the National University of Mexico, classes will be held in the Escuela de Ingenieros. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin is director of this Center, which was opened for the first time in the summer of 1944.

This experiment in cultural exchange and good will has caused considerable notice in the United States and has won strongest endorsement of governmental agencies and leaders, notably Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, assistant secretary of State.

Unlike any previous educational enterprise, this program integrates with field studies in places of cultural, sociological, and historical interest in and near Mexico City.

An additional feature of the 1945 Summer Center will be a second term of six weeks in which the party of Texas students will tour a 200 mile area of important regions outside the Federal District of Mexico.

Every effort is made to familiarize these students not only with places and institutions of Mexico but with the individual people of Mexico. Banquets, receptions, and other gatherings are held, and outstanding citizens of Mexico are invited to speak at these occasions, Doctor Werlin said.

"The community of Houston and the faculty and Board of Regents of the University of Houston are

grateful to the National University of Mexico for the cooperative spirit that it has exhibited in extending hospitality to this group of University of Houston students," President E. E. Oberholtzer of the University of Houston said. He expressed the strong hope that he would be able to visit the University of Mexico sometime in July to express his thanks in person to Rector Genaro Fernandez Macgregor.

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

DOCTOR WERLIN'S AMBITIOUS PLANS

Central America is the next goal of summer-school minded Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of social sciences and head of the Mexican Summer Session of the University of Houston, who will fly to Guatemala on August 15th to make arrangements for next year's augmented program of study for Texas students.

Dr. Werlin, who came to Mexico last Sunday with Mrs. Werlin, their three children and 41 Houston students, hopes that by 1947 his boys and girls will be summer schooling in Switzerland, France and Belgium.

When Dr. Werlin made up his mind in 1943 what mile and a half high Mexico City was a plasanter place to spend his summers than sweltering Houston, his plan of taking along to Mexico a group of Houston students was met with scepticism by President E. E. Oberholtzer.

"Maybe you'll get 15 students and maybe not", Oberholtzer said. Dr. Werlin got 75 students for Mexico's first Summer Session. Since then President Oberholtzer has enthusiastically approved Werlin's Central American and European projects.

Financial backing of a Houston business man, M. M. Feld, has meant much in the realization of what Werlin calls his "college on wheels". There is a M. M. Feld Fund for Research on Mexico.

A "college on wheels" it is, from the moment the girls and boys board the Greyhound bus in their home town. They go down the Pan American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City and they visit all the sights of Mexico in carefully arranged excursions.

Yesterday morning they set out on their first side trip of the summer a two day jaunt to Tasco and Cuernavaca.

Four students of last year's group have come back again this year. More "repeaters" are expected in the second semester. Among this year's group there is a mother and a daughter and a national beauty contest winner, Elsie Roberts, 19, a Spanish Major at the University, was elected National War Bond Queen last month.

The Werlins have made many trips to Mexico. Dr. Werlin received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago, after schooling at Annapolis and in Germany. Mrs. Werlin was United Press correspondent in Galveston for 19 years. She appeared in "Who's Who, for 1939" for her publicity work on behalf the Galveston Chamber of Commerce.

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

MEX. CITY - UNIVERSAL 6/11/45

DR. VILLAGRAN'S TALK

Dr. Francisco Villagran, President of the Summer School of the National University of Mexico, characterized the University as a "pioneer" in giving summer instruction to foreign students, in an address before some 50 University of Houston students and their friends Monday night at the Hotel Majestic.

Dr. Villagran, in expressing a cordial welcome to the Houston students and to their President, Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, said that the National University of Mexico initiated

ed its summer sessions 25 years ago. He spoke at length on the ideal he hope might be achieved in international summer school work in which, as he said, "the mind and heart of our neighbors across the Rio Grande will be reached through cultural means."

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the Houston Summer Center, introduced Dr. Villagran, and as well as Dr. Oberholtzer, who spoke on his plans to broaden the program of an international interchange of study groups, bringing leaders of all social welfare and educational groups into the scheme.

Present at the talks and at the dinner which proceeded them were Mr. and Mrs. James Zilboorg, Dr. Harold Bentley, Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, Mr. Luis Verdin, Mr. Salo Hale, Mrs. Floy Soule, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis Burge, Prof. Manuel Alcala and Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher. Both Mr. Zilboorg and Dr. Brito Foucher gave brief addresses during the course of the evening.

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

UNIVERSAL 6/27/45

SUMMER SCHOOL BANQUET

Dr. Antonio Castro Leal, former Rector of the National University of Mexico, reviewed the history of Mexican art before a gathering of some 40 students from the University of Houston and their guests last Monday evening.

The occasion was a banquet given by the summer session group from Houston at the Majestic Hotel. Dr. Castro Leal was introduced by the group's director, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

The speaker, now a member of both the law and philosophy faculties of the National University, traced Mexican art through its three principal phases, the Pre-Spanish, the Colonial and the Modern. He qualified the long unbroken, cultural tradition of Mexico as something unique in the history of the Americas.

Among the guests invited by Dr. Werlin were Mr. and Mrs. James Zilboorg, Rafael del Villar, Raul de Villafraanca, Augustin Barrios Gomez, Miss Paxton Haddow, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Castro Sandoval.

WORK on a business trip. Universal 7/25/45

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston, arrived yesterday noon from Los Angeles. He visited the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University during the afternoon with the purpose of thanking the directors for the helpful cooperation they have extended the Houston Summer Center in Mexico. Today Dr. Oberholtzer will be presented a scroll of honor by the School of Engineering and on Monday evening there will be a banquet in his honor at Hotel Majestic.

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

HOUSTON AND TAXCO

Some notes taken on the trip to Taxco with the 41 Houston University Summer Session students last Thursday and Friday:

First stop, the Oregon monument where the deeds of certain Mexican popular heroes are related by Guide Pedro Marty, ex-cavalry captain of the Spanish Republican Army and veteran of 17 South Pacific battles.

Into the bus again. Everybody sings "Don't Fence Me In" and "My Dreams are Getting Better." Why didn't Marty bring his guitar? Is that a pyramid? Gladys Downey, Houston Junior, says that's not her idea of a pyramid. Most of the girls, she says, are scheming to stay over until fall and get jobs here, maybe in the Embassy. That's how much they like Mexico.

Highlight of the trip so far, according to Gladys, was swimming at Valles at 2:30 A. M. last Friday; oddest thing in Mexico is the low price of sulphur drugs and the fact that you can walk right into a store and buy them with a prescription.

Dropping down to Cuernavaca (4,000 feet in 40 minutes, says Marty) everybody has a coke at Butch's Manhattan Inn. Main topic of conversation: how do y'all's ears feel? Doris Bahr uses the half hour stop to catch up on her diary. Mrs. C. W. Layburn asks us if we have ever been in Houston. She says Houston isn't as big as Mexico City, but it's growing. She and her sister, Mrs. J. A. Bonea, are taking summer courses as graduate students. Twenty-three years of teaching and raising families kept them from taking the Mexican trip they had planned as girls.

The Ohmer Smiths have come along to Mexico with their daughter Ohma, Houston student. They call it a delayed honeymoon, their first real vacation together in their 22 years of marriage.

There is no singing on the hot, tiresome road from Cuernavaca to Taxco. But at the first sight of Taxco roofs there is an uproar: "Is that our hotel up yonder? Oh, brother!"

Into the ivy decorated, sunlit dining-room of the Posada de la Misión... a five course lunch... mariachi music and Virginia Neale forgets her aversion to goat butter long enough to exclaim, "Isn't this absolutely HEAVEN? Oh, I'm going to be bored in Houston!"

Four o'clock and the students, mostly girls and under 20, saunter over cobblestones into Taxco which welcomes them with the "international whistle." The girls say it sounds just like Texas... and to think there isn't even a railroad coming to this town!

In and out of all the shops that sell Mexican dresses... the Tillets place... through the Figueroa house where the greatest obs and ans are for the outside bathroom... and through some churches with Mr. Marty.

At dinner all the lovelies blossom out in lacy blouses and flowered skirts, fruit of the afternoon's "sightseeing" tour. Dr. Werlin, the group's director, tells them to choose between a Bette Davis movie and dancing at Paco's for the evening. Everybody but Herbert Werlin, 13, decides against Bette Davis.

A semi-Brazilian orchestra plays on the upper porch of Paco's Mr. Smith and 17 year-old H. G. Whitlington, the only boy student, aided by some local talent, manage to see that most of the girls have dancing partners most of the time.

Friday: Back to Cuernavaca for sightseeing.

The Borda Gardens, and Herbert Fultz, Galveston dry dock worker, on the trip to learn Spanish, becomes involved in an intricate discussion about whether Mexican lemons are American limes or not.

The Cortes Palace and the Diego Rivera frescoes interpreted by Marty... the eyes of Rivera's portrait of Morelos follow the girls all over the palace balcony. But art student Mary Catherin Tully is not impressed. All portraits made with eyes looking straight ahead will do that, says "Tully."

Lunch at Butch's, on over the high country into the Valley of Mexico in time for hot baths and for cocktails in the Geneve "jungle" before dinner.

Universitarios de Houston recorren nuestra República

Novedades 7/14/45

Encabezados por el doctor E. E. Oberholtzer, Presidente de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, numerosos estudiantes de ese importante plantel norteamericano recorren casi todas las ciudades importantes del país en un extenso viaje que cubre una distancia aproximada de 3,000 millas.

Se trata de un verdadero curso práctico de cultura mexicana, puesto que en cada sitio de los que visitan los estudiantes texanos reciben toda clase de informaciones y datos sobre la historia, la arqueología, la geografía y las características propias de cada región.

Un numeroso grupo integrado por 41 estudiantes de Houston completó ya su recorrido de seis semanas por nuestro país, tras de lo cual regresó a su ciudad de origen.

Otro grupo integrado por 20 estudiantes llegó el sábado pasado para visitar esta metrópoli, así como de San Miguel Allende, Guadalajara, Cuernavaca, Tasco, Acapulco, Puebla, Oaxaca y otros lugares.

La Universidad de Houston, que realiza por este medio una obra grandemente efectiva de intercambio y acercamiento entre los dos países, se propone el año próximo extender sus giras estudiantiles hacia la América Central, y al efecto ha comisionado a uno de sus catedráticos, el doctor Joseph Werlin para que se traslade a Centroamérica, a fines de agosto y efectúe los preparativos necesarios para el próximo viaje que desde luego incluirá en primer término a México.

To. DE AGOSTO DE 1945 NOVEDADAS

Mex City

DISTINGUIDOS MAESTROS DE HOUSTON, VISITAN MEXICO

Presidiendo un grupo de educadores de Houston, Texas, que forman el Seminario Cultural de aquella ciudad, se encuentra en México desde hace algunos días, el eminente maestro, doctor E. E. Oberholtzer, presidente de la Universidad y quien, por más de veinte años fué director de Educación Pública del mismo Condado.

El Seminario Cultural de Houston viene haciendo un viaje de tres mil millas, recorriendo algunos otros países latinoamericanos, con propósitos de fomentar las relaciones entre los centros culturales y procurar un mejor intercambio.

bles progresos y por este motivo, se muestran muy satisfechos.

Desde su llegada a esta capital, los distinguidos maestros de Houston, han sido objeto de muy especiales atenciones por parte del profesorado mexicano. Se han organizado algunas conferencias y giras culturales por los alrededores de México, habiéndoseles ofrecido la noche del lunes una cena en el Hotel Majestic.

En esta convivialidad estuvieron presentes, el doctor Francisco Villagrán, Director de la Escuela de Verano de la Universidad y el doctor Rodolfo Brilo Foucher, ex Rector de la misma Universidad. Se pronunciaron discursos muy cordiales, en los cuales se auguró un mayor acercamiento entre los elementos intelectuales de ambos países.

El doctor Villagrán, en su discurso dijo que esta clase de intercambios provocaban mejores relaciones, porque iban de corazón a corazón, que los esfuerzos de carácter diplomático que hacían los gobiernos. También hablaron en esta cena, el doctor Harold Bentley, Director de la Biblioteca "Benjamin Franklin", y el doctor Joseph S. Werlin, Director del Centro de Estudios de Verano, de Houston.

Se dispone ya la misión seminarista a partir para Houston y por este motivo, estuvo ayer a despedirse en nuestras oficinas, el doctor Oberholtzer, para agradecer por nuestro conducto las atenciones de que han sido objeto, por sus amigos y colegas de magisterio, de México.

Nos manifestó el doctor Oberholtzer su opinión de que "el soldado del futuro, será el maestro, quien tendrá que librar la batalla contra los prejuicios raciales y unir estrechamente en lazos fraternales, los pueblos de todo el mundo". Este pensamiento encierra en sí el objeto esencial de los viajes del Seminario Cultural que vienen periódicamente organizándose bajo el patrocinio de la Universidad de Houston.



Profesor E. E. OBERHOLTZER

Nos decía ayer el doctor Oberholtzer que desde la inauguración, el año próximo pasado, de los Cursos de Verano en Houston, que fueron patrocinados por la Universidad de México, se han hecho muy aprecia-

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES 6/29/45

PYRAMID TRIP FOR HOUSTON STUDENTS

About 35 members of the Houston University Summer Session heartily enjoyed a rainy day visiting the Shrine of Guadalupe, the Pyramids of Teotihuacán and the Great Vent of Topozotlán on a trip arranged for them by the American Travel Association.

Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the Houston group, was not with the students yesterday. Having received news of the sudden death of his father, Mr. J. A. Werlin, Dr. Werlin flew to Houston on Wednesday to attend the funeral which took place yesterday. He will return to Mexico Sunday.

Guests who went along on yesterday's excursion were Dr. and Mrs. Carl Ekman, of Houston, Sanford Lack and David Ross.

EXCELSIOR 6/14/45

A group of nearly fifty students from the University of Houston, under the supervision of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, arrived in the city a few days ago. This is the University of Houston's official summer school, which will hold its sessions in the Engineering Building of the University of Mexico. A similar group came down last year, and the University cooperated with Dr. Werlin in coordinating their studies with those of the summer classes here. It proved so successful, and so popular with the students that it now looks to be a permanent arrangement. Dr. and Mrs. Werlin are stopping at the Hotel Geneve.

Mail Floods Office Of Summer Center

By ROBERT GRAY
Cougar Feature Writer

If his mail is any criterion, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin can well be termed one of the most sought-after men on the University campus these days . . . and he isn't a beard-growing contestant either!

As Director of the University's Latin American study centers, Doctor Werlin has found himself on the receiving end of a virtual deluge of information requests for the past several weeks.

It all began in February when he announced the opening of registration for the Mexican and Guatemalan summer centers. Many colleges throughout the nation had heard something of the University's innovation in international education, but this year the busy sociologist devised a new wrinkle for spreading the word quickly: information bulletins.

Dispatched to Other Universities
The bulletins were prepared and dispatched to many universities across the U.S. Almost overnight the summer center director found his campus mailbox bulging and his secretarial chores mounting rapidly.

It seems that the pedagogical world has suddenly become aware of Cougardom's summer excursions south of the border. Students desirous of combining their vacations with study and travel beyond the Rio Grande have begun writing Doctor Werlin for details. They write from Massachusetts, California, North Carolina, Kansas . . . the letters have poured in from all directions. Veterans ask about attending under the G.I. Bill, northern students want to know about bringing relatives, some wish to inquire about passport arrangements—each day brings new questions.

So, every evening when the Cullen building halls have grown quiet, Doctor Werlin or his secretary, Miss Iris Brooks, may be found bending over a hot typewriter in room 202 Cullen. Surrounded by piles of envelopes bearing many different postmarks, they explain to a large, unseen audience what Latin-America has to offer the North American.

Public Works in Guatemala

They tell an engineering student at Princeton about the limitless opportunity for public works projects and construction in Guatemala; to an undergrad at Leland Stanford goes descriptions of the new architectural horizons opening in Mexico; a University of Idaho student is told that industrial development has only begun in Latin-America; they explain to a North Carolina art major that we have barely scraped the surface of cultural study in the great, sprawling land south of us.

Although these fields are not an actual part of the summer center curriculum, Doctor Werlin emphasizes that a new era is opening in Latin and North American relations; an era in which every type of businessman will benefit materially by being acquainted with the lands, language and customs of our southern neighbors.

In addition to their practical value, Doctor Werlin says his mail shows the summer centers are helping put the University on America's educational map. They are also helping put education on an international basis.

*July 27, 1945
Novedades
Mexico City*

Dr. E. E. Oberholzer, President of the University of Houston, is scheduled to arrive on this morning's plane from California to join the group of students from the University of Houston which is in Mexico under the direction of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin to take a summer study course. This group, which is the second similar one that Dr. Werlin, who is the Director of the University of Houston's Summer Center of Mexico, has conducted here, is enrolled for what is known as a "traveling Seminar" and is now more widely known as the "College on Wheels" because of the fact that the students will cover at least three thousand miles of travel in their summer's studies as they will visit such widely scattered and interesting places as San Miguel Allende, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Morelia, Acapulco, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Puebla, Oaxaca and the Parícutin volcano in order to make as exhaustive a study as possible of Mexico, its peoples and customs.

July 29, 1945 - Mexico City - El Popular

El Intercambio Cultural de México y los EE. UU.

Contribuye poderosamente al acercamiento
entre los pueblos de ambos países

"El mejoramiento de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, tan satisfactorios en la actualidad, se debe, en gran parte, al intercambio cultural entre ambos países y al gran número de estudiantes, pertenecientes a estas dos naciones amigas, que al venir a estudiar a México, y al ir, con el mismo objeto, a las Universidades de los Estados Unidos, contribuyen grandemente al logro de tan noble propósito.

"Abriguemos la esperanza de que esas relaciones, no solamente sigan en términos tan cordiales como los actuales, sino que mejoren grandemente en el futuro".

Las palabras anteriores fueron pronunciadas por el Excelentísimo señor George S. Messersmith, Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México, durante la ceremonia que tuvo lugar el sábado pasado, en el propio edificio de dicha Embajada, y durante la cual, el señor Alberto Barrosio, profesor de la Escuela de

Ingeniería de México, hizo entrega de un simbólico pergamino donado por ese plantel a la Universidad de Houston, en señal de agradecimiento por la destacada labor de acercamiento realizada por ese plantel educativo norteamericano.

La Escuela de Ingeniería de México, dependiente de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma, y la más antigua del Continente, estrechó en esta ocasión la mano de la Universidad de Houston, una de las instituciones docentes más jóvenes de la Unión Americana.

El pergamino fue recibido por el doctor E. E. Oberholzer, Presidente de dicha Universidad, y uno de los educadores de más renombre y mayor valía de los Estados Unidos, que por espacio de 21 años ocupó el puesto de Superintendente de las Escuelas de Houston, habiendo contribuido a la graduación de 25,000 maestros y de más de 75,000 estudiantes.

Asistieron también la señora profesora norteamericana Werlin y el profesor José T. Barrón.



MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—MEXICO HONORS TEXAS COLLEGE HEAD—Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, receives a scroll from University of Mexico students in Mexico City in recognition of his work toward betterment of understanding between the youths of Mexico and the United States. Left to right: Erwin Franz, head of the University of Mexico school of engineering football team; Dr. Alberto Barocio, of the University of Mexico faculty; United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith; Doctor Oberholtzer and Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the University of Houston traveling seminar in Mexico. —A. P. Photo.

**ANGLO
AMERICAN
NOTES**

Mexico 1945

Volcans Paricutin, the Guadalajara-Morelia Region; the Cuernavaca-Taxco-Acapulco Region and the Puebla-Oaxaca Region.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the Summer Center of Mexico, will leave Thursday for an extended trip of Central America, including visitations to the universities and cultural areas of Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama with a view of furthering the work inaugurated by the University of Houston for cementing better understanding and relations between the Americas. Dr. Werlin is traveling under the M. M. Feld Fund for Research and Scholarship.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. L. A. Battasta, Mrs. C. S. Berges, Mrs. C. R. McKean and Mrs. C. R. Kellogg will be hostesses when the Friendship Club meets on Friday. In charge of the program is Mrs. A. G. Rolton.....

Frances Sinnes, winner of many Latin American art scholarships, and Marie Bollinger, writing a series of articles for the "Toledo Times" have returned to the Hotel Geneva, after spending a week in Acapulco..... New Junior Committee of the Reforma Athletic Club: Robert Skarbovick, Fred Gerdes, Albert Abdo, Leonardo Vadillo, Robert Sheridan, Nancy Black, Nancy Lou Romero, Grace Delong and Gloria Miller-Davis.....

Mozart's "Rape of the Seraglio" is sung tonight at the Bellas Artes..... Miss Helly Duffy, aviation instructor in the U. S. Army, will talk about the WASP organization and Mrs. Gutierrez, Mexico's first licensed woman pilot, will talk on "Women in Aviation" at tomorrow's meeting of the International Club..... Alfred Wallenstein returned to Los Angeles yesterday, after conducting the Mexico Symphony in two concerts.....

Muriel Dooley, American pianist, delighted her audience on Saturday evening, with a widely varied program of classic and modern works. In the audience was Dr. Charles Pomerat from Miss Dooley's hometown, Springfield, Mass., and Fredell Lack, the violinist, a former colleague of Miss Dooley at the Julliard School..... Harry Block, Rosa Covarrubias, Patricia Ross, Mrs. Aimee Rovzar and Mrs. Ezra Sensibar are sponsoring an "Anglo-American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy". The Committee is collecting funds for distribution in Spain at their office, Paseo de la Reforma 9, office B.... For the Service of Thanksgiving for Peace, which will be held at Christ Church at noon on the day of official Japanese surrender, the choir will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah".....

NUEVAS BASES EDUCATIVAS EN MEXICO Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

En busca de una Política Educacional de Postguerra, lógicamente adaptada, los educadores de ambos países se reunirán en una trascendental conferencia

Dec 28, 1945

Por GABINO A. PALMA
Exclusivo para EL UNIVERSAL

Acaba de celebrarse un acuerdo entre el Secretario de Educación Pública de México, don Jaime Torres Bodet, y el doctor José Werlin, en representación de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, para llevar a cabo en la Capital de la República, a mediados del año próximo, una asamblea integrada por un centenar de los más destacados educadores de México y de los Estados Unidos, con el fin de estudiar la política educativa de postguerra que ofrezca mayores seguridades de entendimiento y de concordia entre los dos países.

Los maestros se han dado cuenta desde hace largo tiempo del valor y significado que tiene la enseñanza en la conservación de la amistad de los pueblos y en el establecimiento de la equidad social entre los hombres. No desconocen las implacabilidades económicas de los sistemas vigentes, ni la severidad de las condiciones geográficas, ni la influencia dogmática de los credos religiosos o políticos. Pero piensan que en el campo de la ideología

social, la escuela, con todos sus métodos de trabajo y con todos los ideales que pregone, representa hoy día el instrumento por excelencia

(Sigue en la página séptima, columna primera)

Sign for Study in Mexico City



Dr. Samuel Guy Inman (right), a member of the co-ordinator's office of inter-American relations, Washington, a recent visitor to the University of Houston, helps sign up Miss Ohma Smith (center) as one of the first students to the university's summer center at the University of Mexico. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin (left), director of the project and sociology professor at the university, announced opening of formal registration for the two semesters Saturday. Classes run for six weeks, but special arrangements are being made for a small number of four-weeks students, Doctor Werlin said.

U. H. Students Encounter Adventure

Mexico Trip Made for Summer School

By BEVERLY TAYLOR ²⁰⁴
 MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—(Sp)—
 "Look for a small harassed man in a gray suit. That will be Dr. Joe Werlin" I informed Daddy as he deposited me and the luggage at the station and left to park the car. I was one of a University of Houston group about to leave for Mexico City.

A reluctant red cap eyed my belongings with an air that said rather plainly, "What! No skis?" However, we collaborated, and presently staggered off in the direction of track No. 2, under the burden of two trunk-like suitcases, a gargantuan hatbox, an overnight case, a friend chicken and a chocolate cake. "Look for a tall gray man in a harassed suit," I remarked, to Doc-

tor Werlin as we passed him in the lobby. "That will be my father!"

Descriptions Wasted
 My careful descriptions were wasted, though, as Daddy quickly located our coach without having found the good professor beforehand. (I suspect he followed the trail of French fried potatoes which I later discovered had escaped from the box of chicken.)

Right away Daddy wanted to meet the vivacious little blonde in the car and so I introduced him to Helen Williams, who teaches music at Jackson Junior High. Then the professor came on board, by now reduced to a jaunty sport shirt, but still perspiring with last-minute details, and announced that we were ready to

leave. I told Daddy goodbye again, and we were off—in a flurry of flying cards. (The starting jolt scattered two bridge games, a heart game and a little gin rummy, not to mention an already fast-growing table of penny-ante!)

Popularity Assured
 Immediately I brought out a pound and a half of grapes that I had cunningly concealed about my person, and my popularity for the evening was assured.

Joining Helen's group, I met Tommy King, a slim, smiling ex-infantry captain, and Shirley Stuckert, northern-accented, long-haired, March graduate from Northwestern university. Finally we tired of poker and began to think of sleep. Besides, our knees were getting dirty from chasing pennies all over the floor every time the train swerved. Thinking about sleep, unfortunately, is largely all we accomplished. Being a contortionist at heart, I managed to while away the rest of the night, in spite of the sadistically designed seats. Then dawn broke with its myriad little noises; people rearranging their vertebrae, et cetera.

Into Nuevo Laredo
 Around two in the afternoon, we arrived in Nuevo Laredo, and got our first chance to walk around a bit while the customs officials half-heartedly glanced at our baggage. I was told later that they are much more concerned with what goes out of their country than what is brought in. We practiced our Spanish on a few of the natives, while they, in turn, amiably pilfered various small articles from the less alert members of our party. I didn't feel so bad about my ballet shoes having disappeared, however, when a muchachito came up to give me two beautiful gardenias and a bashful smile before he ran away.

By five, Dr. Werlin had managed to count noses and pack us into the 1942 Chevrolets which made up our transit service. Helen, Shirley, Tommy and I were joined by a Mrs. Armendt, a small, energetic school teacher, and Jose, our driver. The latter gunned the motor loudly in the manner that Mexicans seem to like so well, and we started across the desert.

Car Sputters, Stops
 During the earlier part of the evening, we stopped several times for the drivers to go into a huddle over the engine of the number three car, but at last, everything seemed all right, and the five of us dozed off. It wasn't until dawn that we woke to find our car sputtering to a stop, in dense jungle country.

After a little confused conversation, (Jose didn't speak English) Mrs. Armendt and I decided he meant that a piston ring was broken. And since we were the last car, he explained, the others probably wouldn't miss us for several hours. Moreover, the nearest city was Ciudad Victoria, which we had passed some eighty kilometers back.

Thus, the only way in which we might get word back to the company would be by means of another car which was making the trip from Mexico City to Laredo, which we hoped might pass us some time during the day. At this news, Shirley broke out her camera, flash bulbs and all, and she and Tom left joyously to annoy the farmers, burros and other miscellaneous characters beginning to pass along the road. On the other hand, Mrs. Armendt, Helen and I were revolted at the idea of romping about the countryside at that hour, and accordingly went back to sleep.

Gnats Make Breakfast
 A little while later, we began to be annoyed severely by hunger. The hunger, that is, of several thousand blood-sucking gnats who hadn't breakfasted either. Feeling it necessary to move or else have our veins drained, the rest of us got out of the car, and we all went in search of food. When we met at the car again to compare our gains, we found that Jose had some limes, while Helen and Shirley held flamboyant hibiscis and jasmin, but all I had managed to scare up was the skeleton of an elderly scorpion!

Fortunately, Mrs. Armendt and Tom had fared a little better. They found a primitive thatched farmhouse down the road where they had been able to get a mango and several roasting ears, due to the fact that the "housewife" there, being a former resident of Bryan, Texas, spoke enough English to understand our plight. Thus it was that when the substitute car arrived in the heat of noon, they found us mournfully trying to fish overdone ears out of a roaring fire by the roadside!



"COLLEGE ON WINGS" students left Houston Friday afternoon for a five-week study-vacation session in Mexico City sponsored by the University of Houston. Among the 24 making the trip are, left to right, Charles Flynn of 4107 Sunset; Mary Lou Schumacher, 2014 Sul Ross; Elenor Cox, 3401 University Boulevard, and Arthur Flynn, Charles' twin. The study center group will return by air July 12. The Flynn twins were graduated from the University last week as was Miss Schumacher from Rice Institute. Miss Cox is a sophomore at Rice.



JUNE, 1947

International Study Centers

The donation of oil properties worth \$ 120,000,000 to the University of Houston, brought to that young and active Texas university immense and well-deserved publicity. The new Gullen Foundation, whatever its final purpose may prove, will certainly aid the International Study Centers of Houston University to further their great work of Good-neighbor policy.

Dr. Overholzer, the University's president, on a

visit to Mexico City, enjoyed a greatly-deserved welcome; and a diploma of the University of Mexico was presented to him in the presence of the United States Ambassador and Dr. Joseph Werlin, Director of the Study Centers.

These summer courses, first instituted in Mexico City, and now including Guatemala City, will eventually, it is hoped, be extended to all of the Latin-American countries and to Europe. The preparation work in these countries, the arrangement of excursions, field-trips, meetings with native students, etc., is entrusted, as it has been since its beginnings, to Ben Gottschalk.

MEXICO HABLA - MEXICO

PAGE-29

Houston Post 1946
Promoting Good Will

APPLICATIONS are now being received at the University of Houston for the international study centers which the university has been sponsoring with good results for a number of years.

These summer courses, first instituted at Mexico City and now including Guatemala City will eventually, it is hoped, be extended to all Latin-American countries.

They offer students the delightful combination of summer vacation trips to strange and fascinating countries, and a unique opportunity to familiarize themselves with the culture, social conditions and spirit of Mexico and Guatemala.

On the serious side, there are courses carrying college credits in sociology, history, Spanish and education. For recreation, there are functions and field trips to palaces, museums, conservatories, horticultural gardens and other places of interest. Special efforts are made to assure the physical and moral safety of students, according to Director Joseph S. Werlin.

Although primarily established for college students, enrollment is open to persons in business, professions and public service; teachers, graduates and veterans.

Post 1947
U. H. Scholarship To Guatemalan

A year's scholarship to the University of Houston will be given a University of Guatemala student beginning in September. Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, University of Houston summer center director, announced Thursday.

Selection of the student to receive the scholarship will be decided by University of Guatemala officials, he said.

David Bintliff, Houston banker is financing the University of Houston Guatemalan scholarship in cooperation with the university.

1947

MEXICO CITY

2500 MILE TOUR OF MEXICO

Visiting the Colorful Indian and Colonial Areas

JUNE 4 - JULY 1
HOUSTON AND RETURN

Via
PAN-AMERICAN
WORLD AIRWAYS

1956 CULTURAL TOUR OF MEXICO

JOSEPH S. WERLIN, Ph.D., Director

Open To All—Students, Teachers, Others

OUR RICHEST
PROGRAM
IN 13 YEARS

"College on

1947

By H. R. Harwo

"One seeing is worth a hundred tellings."

Thus spoke Confucius more than 2500 years ago.

And it is from this precept that the University of Houston's International Study Centers, familiarly known as "The College on Wheels," launches upon its fourth year of activities, commencing June 2.

Through the guidance of its originator and director, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the university, this unique wrinkle in educational procedure will involve a trek of more than 6000 miles while in pursuit of its two current study objectives—Mexico and Guatemala.

Divided into two terms and granting college credit for those fulfilling the necessary requirements, the session will use Mexico City as headquarters for the first term, which closes July 9, and Guatemala City for the second semester's course of study, which begins July 21 and terminates August 20. Each can be taken independently.

Interestingly, the University of Houston set a historic precedent last year when it became the first American academic institution to move into Guatemala, where it worked out a co-operative study arrangement with the University of Guatemala.

In fact, the venture was considered of such significance by this Central American republic that its president, Jose Arevalo, received the visitors in his office and expressed personal appreciation for the gesture of international amity.

Open to young and old, the University Center takes pride in its democratic make-up. Ages of candidates have ranged from 17 to 71. Enrollments have included persons from virtually every walk of life: students, school-teachers, secretaries, social workers, bankers, housewives, artists, club workers, writers, buyers. Its past rosters show registrations from Washington to

California. The plan and with of the o

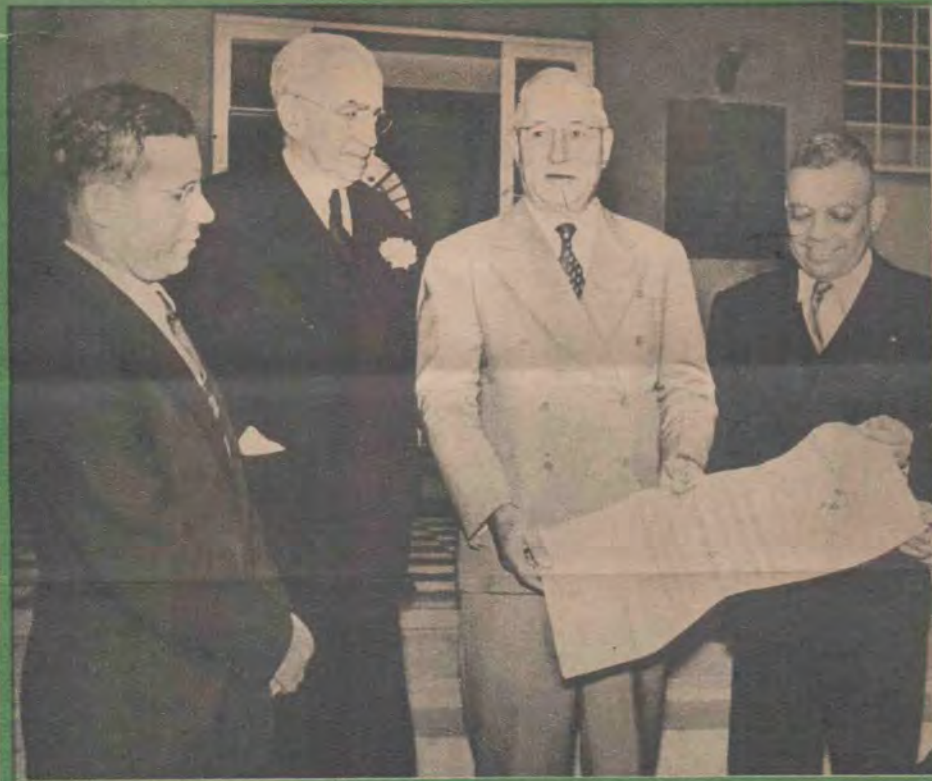
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Mr. Feld's generosity brought into being the M. M. Feld Fund for Research on Mexico, which financed not only the costs of opening the centers of Mexico and Guatemala, but likewise subsidized the reprints of the various articles on Mexico that Professor Werlin has written.

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Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer (third from left), president of the University of Houston, received a scroll in recognition of the work done by the university in fostering good will and understanding through the establishment of the Summer Center in Mexico. Others are Dr. Joseph Werlin, director of the center; George S. Messersmith, at that time United States ambassador to Mexico, and Dr. Alberto Barocio of the University of Mexico faculty.

We sincerely believe that this is a movement in the right direction."

Ambitious future plans also are under way.

"The summer centers of Mexico and Guatemala are merely the first developments in a comprehensive program of international study that embraces the entire world," says Doctor Werlin. "This master plan calls for an alternation between the eastern and western hemispheres, and for France as the site of the first European center."

"We had hoped to embark for France by 1948, but owing to the fluid conditions of Europe a delay of another year or two must be allowed for."

Houston U. Doesn't Bring Foreign Culture To Students; It Takes Them to the Source

(OVER)

"College on Wheels"

1947

By H. R. Harwood

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California, from Georgia to Maine. The plan operates on a nonprofit basis and with an eye to the lean pocketbook of the ordinary student.

Formal college credit is acquired through a system of classroom lectures, field trips and written exercises. And there is no denying that this technique is fascinating. What formal classroom history lecture on Teotihuacan can compare with actually sitting on the steps leading to those mysterious pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, 8000 feet above Houston's sea level, listening to a native archaeologist unfold the story of the Toltecs of 1000 years ago?

What more memorable way of absorbing sociology than to actually visit the market places, the hospitals, the orphanages, the village and city schools, the churches, museums, parks, playgrounds and the hundred-and-one other worthwhile institutions which countries across the border offer as a key to their everyday life?

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Guatemala, who now is completing his first year's work at the local university.

Plans now are afoot for further expansion of the entire scholarship program. As a result of this "reaching out" the names of the University of Houston and Houston itself have come to signify for our Spanish-speaking neighbors "amigos verdaderos" ("real friends"), as evidenced by the ever-increasing local enrollment of students from across the Rio Grande, today numbering more than 25.

Said United States Ambassador to Mexico George E. Messersmith (who since has been transferred to Argentina) at the official inaugural ceremonies:

"We take pleasure in welcoming the University of Houston to Mexico, be-

cause of the scope of work it is endeavoring to do as a means of creating a better understanding of the two peoples. We sincerely believe that this is a movement in the right direction."

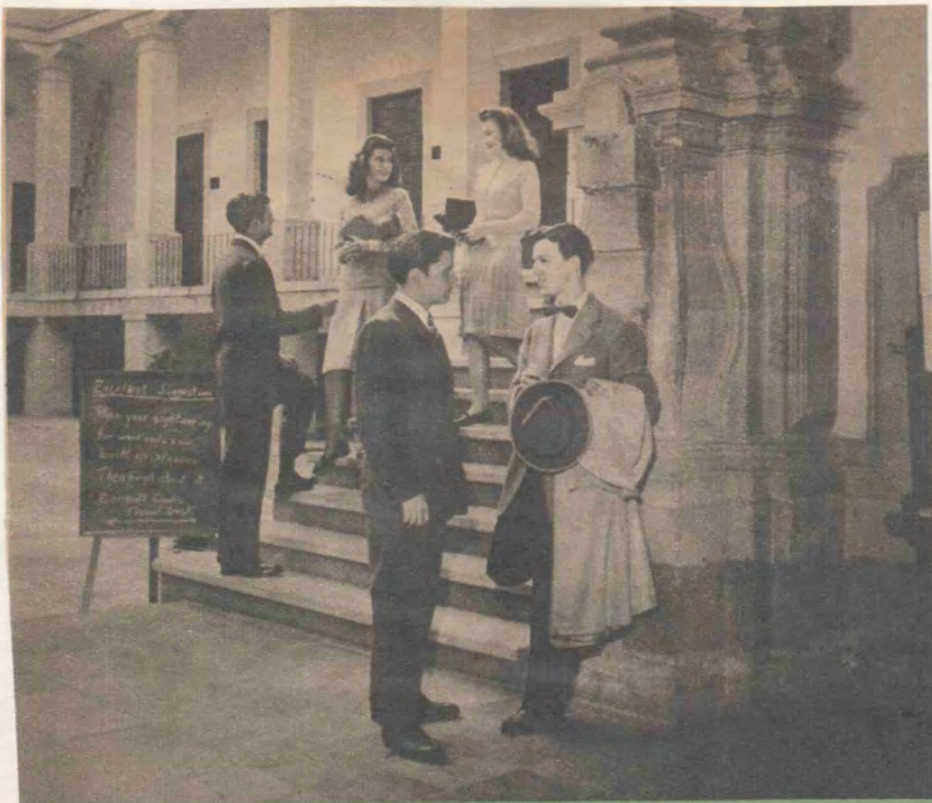
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(OVER)



Students relax between sessions before a University of Mexico building.



The name "U. Houston" is made out of live carnations, gardenias and orchids, as a surprise for the students who cruised on the "floating gardens of Xochimilco."

May 1947



Experiment in Education

By ROBERT S. GRAY

FOUR years ago Dr. Joseph S. Werlin left Mexico with a suntan and an idea. On the trip back to his job as sociology department head at the University of Houston, Dr. Werlin forgot his newly-acquired complexion but gave the idea a lot of deep thought.

He realized, as did many U. S. educators, that countless misconceptions of Mexico and her people exist in the minds of Americans. Far too many citizens north of the Rio Grande still visualize their southern neighbors as shiftless, stiletto-toting ne'er-do-wells. Too many still think of Mexico as a barren, stifling expanse of scrub trees, adobe huts, and continuous revolutions.

Why, Dr. Werlin asked himself, couldn't American colleges clear up this in-

ternational misunderstanding? Why couldn't the University of Houston, for instance, set up a summer school right in Mexico City to study cultural, economic, and sociological conditions there? Several Texas schools—Texas University, TSCW, and Trinity—had sent summer groups to Mexico, but mainly for the purpose of learning the language and literature of the region. The time was ripe for opening new educational horizons.

By the time Doctor Werlin got off the train in Houston, he had completed detailed mental plans for a series of summer study centers in Central America.

The groups would travel, investigate social conditions and economic situations and attend lectures. In short it was a new approach to an old problem.

The University of Houston backed Doctor Werlin's idea with official support and publicity. M. M. Feld, Houston businessman and philanthropist, became the financial "angel" of the plan by setting up a fund for research and preparatory planning in Central America. By the summer of 1944, the busy doctor had written countless letters, contacted dozens of officials, and had an office full of inquiries and information requests from many colleges across the nation. His new title: Director of the University of Houston International Study centers.

In June of that year, Director Werlin



Left, students from Guatemala, United States, and Mexico discuss a bulletin

Right, Dr. Werlin points out a study center in Mexico

little republic too. Although temporarily socialistic, Guatemala impressed the politically-conscious students with the fact that it had no communist party. What it did have was a surprisingly modern capital city, numerous fertile plantations, mountain lakes and an un-Americanized population. Not the least important was the University of Guatemala, which prided itself on having been in business since 1676. It was here that students, teachers, and study-minded vacationers from many parts of the United States listened to learned Guatemalan professors explain the workings and history of their government.

Returning to the United States after the first year's sessions were over, the foreign center director found his mail piled high with questions about the new courses.

This year, in answer to multiplying information requests from all parts of the country, Doctor Werlin prepared and published an International study center information bulletin. Although the facilities and activities of his educational brain child have become widely publicized, the University instructor reveals that he does not desire any vast increase in the number of summer center students this year.

"Transportation and housing problems prevent us from taking more than forty persons to Guatemala," he explained. "We can, of course, accommodate many more than this in the Mexico City center."

VETERANS' WIVES

An added incentive to married veterans was given recently when the University approved a plan to allow veterans' wives to accompany their husbands at a 50 per cent reduction in tuition. So far, Doctor Werlin has received indications that several veteran families plan to attend one or both of the two six-week study centers. The Veteran's Administration approved the summer centers for G. I. Bill training prior to the 1946 sessions.

Regarding expenses, Dr. Werlin says that "in spite of recent higher prices, we plan to have the same rates that ex-

(Continued on page 39)

left Houston with a group of seventy-two students, teachers, nurses, and study-minded business people for Mexico City. Arrangements with the American Travel association had reduced expenses to a minimum. The majority of the first summer center enrollees spent less than \$200 for tuition, travel, meals and housing in the first six-weeks' session.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Today the foreign study center idea has developed in proportion to the speed of the parent University... that is, in a hurry. It is not the numbers of students which have helped to further the study centers, however, so much as it is the character and quality of the courses themselves. "We are not merely trying to teach the language and literature of Mexico," Doctor Werlin explains. "Our primary aim is to point the way toward clear understanding of the culture, social conditions, and economic problems of modern Latin-America."

In accomplishing this aim, the energetic little sociologist has created a new wrinkle in education. Instead of living in hotels and merely attending classes every day, study center enrollees have found themselves moving into well-equipped Mexican rooming houses. Here they come into contact with the Mexican

people and learn first hand the routine and habits of the middle-class Latin family. Field trips have been given a constantly increasing role of importance in the study center curriculum. Lectures are interspersed with long automobile and bus rides to outlying villages, markets, historic shrines, and ancient ruins. These excursions often carry the group as far as 100 miles from the city and last from one to four days. It is during the longer field trips that students are able to see Mexico's more unique side... underground pyramids, antique methods of farm cultivation, the standard of living and attitude of the mass of the Mexican people.

In 1946, more than 5000 ex-G. I.'s began flocking to the University of Houston, enabling Director Werlin to establish his second Central-American study center. In July of that year thirty students stepped off a plane in Guatemala City, Guatemala, to take up their lecture and field trip activities as part of the new International study center in that country. They were the first such group from any U. S. college to do this in Guatemala.

SUCCESSFUL EXPANSION

The Americans found it a most unique

EXPERIMENT

Continued from page 19



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SUCCESSFUL EXPANSION

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isted last year. The Mexico center 'all-expense' arrangement will cost about \$300, including meals and tuition. The summer center in Guatemala will run around \$375." Both prices include transportation and housing expenses.

"We are hoping to have a large number of business people in the group also," Doctor Werlin says. "In recent years we've had nurses, social workers, teachers, club women, and even entire families from other states. This year we have tried to draw up the curriculum to enable many more professional people, as well as college students, to utilize their vacations and yet travel at the same time. Proportional reductions in housing charges will be arranged for those who do attend the centers on vacation and have to return home before the courses are completed."

The plans that have grown from Dr. Werlin's original idea do not stop with Central America. In a master plan drawn up in 1944, a detailed groundwork was laid for University of Houston study centers to be established on every continent of a rapidly-shrinking world. By 1949, Dr. Werlin expects to be able to take a group of foreign study students to France and England. Later, the plan calls for trips to be made to South America, as well as Asia and Africa.

Such ambitious plans seemed idealistic in 1943, but in view of the progress and development made by the Central American centers, Dr. Werlin is today optimistic about their fulfillment. "Economic upheaval in Europe and Asia are all that prevent our establishing study centers in those areas next year," Dr. Werlin says.

Meanwhile, the foreign study director prepares for the 1947 sessions in Mexico and Guatemala. Long after the day's classes are over and University halls are deserted, a typewriter can still be heard chattering from room 202, Cullen building. With summer center enrollment increasing daily, Dr. Werlin is one of the busiest instructors on the campus, teaching six sociology courses besides his other work.

One result of the foreign study centers furnished Dr. Werlin great satisfaction for his labor. "All those who have attended the centers have obtained real pleasure and benefit from the travel and study," he says.

"Those people are our best press agents."



The first student to sign up for the Cuban term was Roland H. Ludtke, left, University of Houston sociology major and a veteran. Talking to him is Professor Werlin, founder of the centers.

April 18 1948
PARADE
 CONTINUED
 FROM
PRECEDING PAGE



One of the prettiest students who ever attended the college on wheels was Elsie Roberts of Houston. She studied in Mexico City.

Houston University Sponsors Study Here

NOESTRO DIARIO - MEXICO CITY - 8/1/47



Students of the University of Houston arriving here. Dubbed in Mexico as the "College on Wheels", the group flew to Guatemala to become the "College on Wings". From left to right: Julien Epstein, Houston, University of Texas; Arline Hastings, Houston, Vanderbilt University; Eleanor Sather, Palo Alto, California, Leland Stanford; Walter Meyer, New York City, Teachers College, Columbia; (rear) Constance Cortright and Majorie Hoffmaster, both of Lansing, Michigan, State Teachers College, Lansing.



Classes of the University of Houston Summer Center of Guatemala formally got underway on schedule, Monday, under the direction of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology and director of the International Study Center, with a record enrollment of 36 students from all parts of the United States. This marks the second year that the University of Houston has sponsored study groups in Guatemala.

Welcomed by Dr. T. B. Irving, Director of the San Carlos University Summer School, and other officials of the University — where the courses are held — this "college on wheels" was introduced to Guatemala in an opening address by Professor Almonte Howell, of the Faculty of San Carlos University. Dr. Werlin, originator of these unique traveling seminars, gave an illuminating lecture on the sociological background of Guatemala.

The group, most of whom arrived here by plane following several day's stay in Mexico City, spend Sunday as house-

guests of a prominent Guatemalan family at Lake Amatitlan.

The University of Houston International Study Centers rounded out its fourth year of operation in Mexico this year and is now in Guatemala for the second successive year. The University holds the distinction of having been the first foreign university to sponsor supervised study in Guatemala.

Enrollees of the Guatemalan center hail from all parts of the U. S. including Texas, California, Michigan, Utah, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Maryland. Colleges represented include the University of Houston, Rice, University of Texas, Texas State College for Women, University of Michigan, Leland Stanford of California, University of Wisconsin, University of Maryland, University of Utah and Colombia University.

Included in the group are a number of veterans — both men and women, four college professors, public school teachers, artists, students, nurses, writers and one ornithologist.



—REPRINTED FROM "NUESTRO DIARIO"—

AUGUST 1, 1947

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICA



1949

AMBASSADOR THURSTON RECEIVES STUDENTS OF 1949 CENTER

United States Ambassador Walter Thurston is shown with students of the 1949 International Study Center in Mexico City. Ambassador Thurston is in the center of the group, reading a paper held by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center.



LECTURE ON A MEXICAN PYRAMID

Important features of the study center programs are the excursions to points of interest and on-the-spot lectures. Here, students listen to an instructor while visiting the Pyramid of the Sun near Mexico City.

U. of H. International Tours Combine Study with Travel

An unusual experiment in international and inter-university education, originated in 1944 by the University of Houston's Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, has proven successful through the enthusiasm of its student participants, the prestige gained for its parent university and the praise of educators and statesmen.

Now in progress is the second session of the International Study Center for 1949. The group left Houston by plane July 21 for Havana. After a study-vacation period of classroom lectures, excursions, field trips and evening recreational sessions, the students will return August 16.

The University of Houston started the summer study centers in Mexico in 1944, moved southward to Guatemala in 1946 and crossed to Cuba in 1948. The center works closely with the leading government university in each country where a center is maintained. The Mexican center, held June 10 to July 8 of this year, is affiliated with the University of Mexico. The University of Houston set an historic precedent by being the first American institution of higher learning to work out the cooperative study arrangement with the University

of San Carlos in Guatemala and the University of Havana in Cuba.

Promoters of Good Will

Primary purpose of the center is the cementing of finer relationships between this country and Latin America, said Dr. Werlin, who is head of the University's department of sociology. The program is organized to familiarize students with the culture, social conditions and spirit of the countries visited, to advance interest in Latin America and to promote understanding and good will.

Recent tribute to Dr. Werlin for the purpose and accomplishments of the center came from Mexican columnist Augustin Aragon Leiva in the Mexico City Herald. He called for national appreciation to Dr. Werlin as an understanding friend of the people.

It was through the material aid of M. M. Feld, one of Houston's leading philanthropists, and the encouragement of Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University, that the initial exploratory steps for establishing the first center in Mexico were made in 1942. Mr. Feld established the M. M. Feld Fund for International

Understanding which financed the costs of opening the centers of Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba.

In 1946, David Bintliff furthered the program in Guatemala by establishing the first scholarship for a Guatemalan student to the University of Houston. The program is now jointly sponsored by the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas, headed by R. E. (Bob) Smith.

Special Events Scheduled

Included in the summer travel plans are many field trips and cultural and social activities unavailable to the average student traveling alone. Presidents of Latin American countries, government agencies and various leading dignitaries have welcomed the students and provided entertainment for them. These include reserved seats to the jai alai games, to the races, private beaches, motion picture studios, radio stations and legislative sessions.

In Havana, students attend lectures four or five times weekly at the University of Havana. The study is supplemented with fifteen field trips to business and residential sections, public buildings, historical landmarks, schools and colleges, hospitals, museums and social-welfare institutions.

Wide Range of Students

The appeal of the program, which is based on the old precept, "One seeing is worth a hundred tellings," is apparent in the wide range of students attracted. Registrants from varying occupations and age groups travel in a closely-knit, "one big family" arrangement. A number of persons have participated in all three centers. Some of the students come from other colleges in the United States. A few, like Miss Elenor Cox, daughter of W. O. Cox, manager of the Agriculture Department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, are students at Rice Institute, and many from the University of Houston earned from three to the maximum of six hours of college credit offered during the first 1949 session in Mexico.

Dr. Werlin, in connection with this unique venture in mobile education, has also worked out a plan for still further enlarging the scope of international study and cooperation. As submitted to Dr. Oberholtzer on a tentative basis, the plan calls for an alternative between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and for France and the University of Paris as the seat of the European center.

LEADERS OF THE CENTERS

Prominent in the development of the University of Houston summer travel study programs are, standing, left to right, Mose M. Feld, creator of the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding, which made the opening of the centers possible; Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University; R. E. (Bob) Smith, head of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas, which has endorsed the program, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, originator and director of the centers.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HOUSTON * August, 1949



MARY WHITEMAN

MARGARITA SANCHEZ

GEORGE WAGNER JR.

Three points for the Good Neighbor Policy.

* * * * *

'College on Wheels' Gets Ready for Another Tour

An educational adventure with a Latin flavor is in store for University of Houston students who obtain space aboard the "College on Wheels," bound this summer for Mexico and Cuba.

Reservations are limited, said Dr. Joseph Werlein, director of the University's International Study Center program.

He expects 40 students to answer roll call at the session to be held June 6 to July 11 in Mexico City in co-operation with the University of Mexico. And an equal number will exchange "good neighbor" academic ideas with the University of Havana in Cuba July 18 to Aug. 17.

Started in 1943

The program, which carries the blessings of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas, headed by R. E. (Bob) Smith of Houston, includes courses in sociology, Spanish, architecture, art, journalism and general social studies.

The travel-study project, designed to promote better understanding and good will between Texas and Latin American countries, was launched in 1943 with funds granted three years earlier by M. M. Feld of Houston.

But good will, 1949 vintage, already is bubbling at the university.

"Mexico is wonderful," said George Wagner Jr., 22-year-old government student from Nevada, Mo.

Will Go Again

And the field artillery veteran is not talking through his sombrero. He attended the National University of Mexico last summer and likes it so much he's going back with the Houston travelers this year to study Latin American history.

"The city is beautiful and I also plan to revisit Acapulco and Oaxaca," he said.

Margarita Sanchez, pretty 17-year-old Mexican senorita, from Torreon, Coah, beamed approval and advanced the good neighbor policy several notches.

"I love Houston," said Margarita, a sophomore biology student, who apparently speaks for the entire Sanchez family. Two brothers and

one sister are alumni of the university and all are scholarship students. They are children of Fernando Sanchez who is in the Torreon office of Anderson, Clayton & Co.

Town House Guests

"And I've always wanted to go to Mexico," chimed in vivacious Mary Whiteman of Tyler, a 26-year-old graduate art student and veteran of the WAVES.

"Mexico is potentially one of the world's greatest art centers and I can hardly wait to see for myself," said Mary, who did her undergraduate work at Southern Methodist University. "And think of that weather—too cool for swimming in July."

The students will stay at the Town House, a modern apartment-hotel.

CHRONICLE JUNE - 1949
**Progress Excellent
 At Mexican Center**

The University Study Center now in session in Mexico City is progressing excellently, Dr. Joseph S. Werlein, head of the Sociology Department, said.

"We are deep in our program, which means an endless round of lectures, visits, evening affairs, and classes, and the center has begun in a very auspicious fashion," Dr. Werlein said.

There are 33 students attending the center. Its headquarters are at the Summer School Building of the National University of Mexico and they are residing at the Hotel Luma in Mexico City.

The term will end July 13. Students will return via Pan American Airways.

Awarded Decoration



Lawyer Manuel Gual Vidal, Minister of Public Education, was decorated for meritorious civil services by the President of the Defense Corps of the Republic, Lt. Colonel Manuel J. Hernandez

THE MEXICAN VIEWPOINT

By Agustín Aragón Leiva

HOUSTON AND MEXICO CITY

When I visited Houston in 1946 I was a guest at the wonderful Rice Institute where I had the chance to see the campus and to meet a group of professors who were closely interested in the evolution and progress of Mexico.

As my time was very short I had not the pleasure of being introduced to a professor at the University of Houston, that had been praised to me as one of the best friends of Mexico and of Mexicans, a man who was not happy if at least twice each year he did not come to Mexico City. It seems that his name is Professor Berlin. The fact is that the very day I was leaving Houston for Rogers, Arkansas, while rushing to the depot by friends showed me Mr. Berlin right on the street and I was so impressed by him that last Monday morning at 10 o'clock I immediately recognized him leading a group of SUMMER SCHOOL students exactly at the corner of Avenida Chapultepec and Orizaba Street. They took taxis to Escuela Revolución where they were probably guests at some gathering. I had no time to say Hello to Professor Berlin and colleagues but I would have liked to address to him in this way:

"I am very glad to see you in México City once more. Thanks a lot for your faithfulness to Mexico because I know that since the first time you came to our country you have heralded it in your's and among your colleagues and pupils as a country worth visiting that you have lectured on Mexican problems, Mexican customs, Mexican heritage and Mexican institutions, that you have spoken for us explaining reasonably our misfortunes and our deficiencies and that you have never tired of being a propagandist for Mexico".

"Please accept, Mr. Berlin, the sympathy and the gratitude of a Mexican that has highly appreciated your good will and your clever understanding. If I were President of Mexico I would institute an Order of Friends of Mexico to show and display national appreciation to people of your kind".

"Friends of Mexico" like you are what we need by myriads, but to have them would be too much to ask. To have a friend of your kind in a generation is enough to oblige Mexico to feel understood. For this reason, I wish to you and all your friends who came with you this year a happy and profitable season in Mexico and the finest opportunities to see and to enjoy our life".

ANGLO AMERICAN NOTES

Notes for this column may be sent to EL UNIVERSAL, English Page, Bucarell 8. Items for the Calendar of Events should be sent several days in advance to ensure timely publication. Anonymous communications will be ignored.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 24: The F. & A. M. (in English, York Rite), Joint Communication of Tolttec No. 1 and Anahuac No. 3: celebration of St. John's Day; All Masons heartily invited; Calle Monterrey 359, 8:00 p. m. sharp.

June 28: The Turf Club, Carretera Mexico Toluca Km. 16, open to visitors every Tuesday. Mexican typical dances, mariachis and singers, while you lunch. For table reservations call 75-11-45.

June 28: Pan American Round Table regular monthly luncheon at American Club at 1.15 p. m.

July 2: July Fourth celebration at American School grounds.

July 2: Independence Day Dinner-Dance at American Club at 9 p. m. Reservations can now be made.

R. E. C. PROGRAM

7.10 p. m.—Home news from Britain.

8.00 p. m.—"Meet the Commonwealth."

8.30 p. m.—"Without another word." Eric James and George Myddleton at two pianos and Enzo Toppano with his Accordeon.

9.00 p. m.—The news.

Pan American Round Table

The regular monthly luncheon of the Pan American Round Table will be held on June 28th at 1.15 p. m. in the American Club, Bolivar 31. The subject to be discussed will be "Estampas de Mexico Moderno," and the meeting will be under the chairmanship of Sra. Angela de Meyers. Mrs. Lola Muntzing will act as Assistant Chairman. The speaker will be Mrs. Adela Allen.

There will also be Mexican songs and dances.

Reservations or cancellations should be telephoned to Mrs. Chester M. Mears, telephone 36-28-00 before Sunday night.

Police Convention

The International Society of Police Chiefs will hold its next convention in Mexico City, Mexican Chiefs of Police Othon Leon Lobato announced yesterday.

Leon, who recently returned from

the Society's 1949 meeting in Long Beach, Calif., said the Long Beach Convention agreed unanimously on Mexico City as the site of the 1950 Convention.

Pan American Highway

Mexico's part of the Pan American Highway will not be finished until early next year, the Ministry of Communications revealed.

The 1,400 miles of the highway through Mexico were scheduled to be completed by Columbus Day, October 12, in time for Texas-to-Guatemala automobile race.

Mexico, however, has completed far more of her allotted portion of the international highway than most Latin American nations. The highway is in good shape from Laredo, Tex., to Comitán, Chiapas state, 60 miles from the Guatemalan border.

These last 60 miles should be completed early next year, Guillermo Ostos, Communications official, said.

Ambassador Receives Students

U. S. Ambassador Walter Thurston yesterday received 40 members of the University of Houston's international study center and congratulated them on their contribution to international good will.

The 40 students and professors, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Director of the Center, leave today for four days in Acapulco. The 34 students in the group will take final exams on the beach there.

Dr. Werlin told Ambassador Thurston he considered the Houston University group "had not only learned much about Mexico, but had developed a real affection and respect for Mexico."

Thurston said each of the 40 "was an individual ambassador of international good will."

The entire group will leave July 8 for Houston.

EL UNIVERSAL
México, D. F.

Date 6/25/49

Page 3

Estudiantes que Vienen a Conocer las Costumbres de México

Treinta y cinco estudiantes norteamericanos se encuentran en México bajo el programa denominado "Centro Internacional de Estudios", habiendo sido el primero que actuó, el de hace cuatro años. Se cuenta actualmente con otro similar en Guatemala y otro más en La Habana.

El director y fundador de estos centros es el doctor Joseph S. Werlin, profesor de sociología de la Universidad de Houston, secundado por su esposa. Así es como se ha establecido una escuela viajera, procurando que los alumnos pertenezcan a las diversas clases sociales. Estudian las costumbres del pueblo mexicano.

Están patrocinados esos grupos por la Comisión del Buen Vecino de Texas por el Fondo Field, habiendo sido incorporados a la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Page 4 MEXICO CITY HERALD June 24, 1949

Students of the University of Houston International Study Centers surprised five-year-old ERNIE PYLE WERLYIN, son of DR. AND MRS. JOSEPH WERLIN with birthday party. The youngest of the director's three children is practically a mascot, since he and the first Study Center were born about the same time.

In and Around Mexico

By Virginia Henslee

An official welcome to the University of Houston International Study Center, now convening in Mexico City, was made yesterday at 4 p.m. by Ambassador Thurston.

Headed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director and originator of the project which familiarly has been known in the past as "college on wheels" but which evolved this year as "college on wings" by flying here, the group will also make a brief tour of the Embassy, for most of whom it will be their first time.

Dr. Werlin will also make the Ambassador an honorary member of the University group as well as extend an invitation to the Ambassador to come to Texas, particularly the University of Houston.

The group, which represents students and teachers from Princeton, University of Miami, Wayne University, University of Arkansas, as well as various Texas institutions, have been attending classes at the summer school of the University of Mexico under a cooperative program.

In addition they have been making field trips totaling 16 in all which have included the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, the National Museum, the public school system, the Governor's palace, the administration buildings, the Cathedral, the Church of Guadalupe etc.

Wednesday night at 8 p.m., they were guests of the Instituto Cultural where an address was given by Dr. Thomas Irving, former head of the University of San Carlos, Guatemala, who is affiliated with the current U. of Houston Summer Center program and also Dr. Werlin.

Thursday, the bulk of the group will leave for Acapulco for a four day stay, combining study with pleasure. Four of the party, consisting of architectural students, will go to the volcano Paracutin region for further study.

A surprise birthday party for Ernie Pyle Werlin, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Werlin was given yesterday on the occasion of his fifth birthday by students of the University of Houston International Study Centers.

Born with the inception of these International Study Centers on June 20, 1944, Ernie, youngest of the three Werlin children, has become old enough to complain that his birthday always seem to fall when he is away from his little friends in Houston.

Hence, Ernie seemed especially excited when he found himself showered with a real birthday cake and all the trimmings, engineered by the students. Centering the cake was a little lad holding a baseball bat.

Mrs. Werlin, whose profession is in the journalistic and public relations field, named her youngest offspring in honor of the late columnist through admiration about a year before his death. Among her prized possessions is an autographed photo of Ernie Pyle.

The other Werlin children in-

clude Joella, eleven who is now studying art in Mexico, and Herbert Holland, 17, who remained in the states where he is holding down a summer job to save money for his college plans.

In addition to Dr. Werlin and Dr. Irving, another member of the teaching staff who arrived with the Houston group is David Red, professor of architecture of the University of Houston.

Upon completion of the Mexico program, the University of Houston will hold another center in Cuba which was first set up last year. All of these Centers hold the distinction of having been the first organized group to hold a Center in Cuba, in cooperation with the University of Havana. It also has operated a Center in Guatemala.

All of these Centers, are operated by the University of Houston on a non-profit basis. Plans are in the offing to open a Center in Europe in the immediate future.

"We are happy to have any person interested in study to join any of our Centers," Dr. Werlin explained. "We still have a few vacancies for the Cuban Center which will be held from July 21 until August 16."

Dr. Werlin can be reached at Hotel Luna, Orizaba 16.

Among the other trips scheduled by the Mexico Center will be Taxco, Cuernavaca, Cholula and Puebla, as well as additional visits to points of interest in and around the capital.

Mexico City, Mexico

Por el Mundo

Diplomático

Thurston Declara
El Amigo Perú

Por ALFREDO PADILLA

ESTADOS UNIDOS

La Universidad de Houston, Texas, firme creyente en la política de Buena Vecindad, ha enviado a México un grupo de 35 estudiantes que tomarán parte en los cursos de verano que se efectúan en la Escuela de Mascarnes. Desean conocer todos los aspectos del México moderno.

Forman parte los estudiantes del "Centro Internacional de Estudio", cuyo director es el doctor Joseph S. Werlin, profesor de sociología de la Universidad de Houston.

El señor embajador de los Estados Unidos, Walter Thurston, al dar la bienvenida al grupo que nos ocupa, dijo: "Van ustedes a conocer la grandiosa belleza y la interesantísima historia de México, tierra hospitalaria por excelencia. Con sus propios ojos verán el asombroso desarrollo industrial del México moderno en contraste con su bello y romántico paisaje".

Visita al Embajador Thurston

EL UNIVERSAL

MIÉRCOLES 6 DE JULIO

6/25/47



Un grupo de estudiantes y profesores norteamericanos que se encuentran en la Capital con motivo de los Cursos de Verano, visitó ayer al Embajador Thurston. El doctor Wollin, su esposa y señora de Wollin y otras personas más, en amena charla con el representante diplomático del vecino país.

THE HOUSTON POST

LOCAL NEWS

CLASSIFIED

SPORTS

MONDAY MORNING

MARCH 14, 1949



A GOOD NEIGHBOR PROJECT—The University of Houston will have a summer center session in Mexico this year, and R. E. Smith, second from right, chairman of the Good Neighbor commission, thinks it's a fine idea. So does M. M. Feld, left, who gave \$500. Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, second from left, president of the University of Houston, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, at right, director of the university's Latin-American summer centers, are happy to have their cooperation.

Study Program Praised

Mexico City Summer Center Set by U. H.

The University of Houston and the University of Mexico have for the first time entered a full cooperative arrangement for the 1949 Summer Center.

In making this announcement, Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, also announced that R. E. Smith, chairman of the Good Neighbor

commission, has commended the university for its Latin-American study centers.

The Mexico program will be in Mexico City June 6 to July 11.

M. M. Feld, a long-time supporter of these summer programs, has renewed his \$500 annual grant for the Mexico study center, Doctor Oberholtzer said.

Werlin To Lecture

Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, will discuss United States relations with Latin American countries, with particular emphasis

on Mexico, at a meeting of the Pasadena League of Women Voters at 8 PM Feb. 19.

The meeting will be held in the Pasadena Club Center at 610

West Shaw Street.

The meeting will be open to the public, with a special invitation having been extended men interested in the subject of the talk.

Dr Werlin served in the Houston branch of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas during the chairmanship of Bob Smith and was active in fostering exchanges of students between universities in Latin America and the United States.



Mrs. Werlin saw the pencil copy of this and did for a copy.

HOTEL LUMA, MEXICO, D. F.

July 19, 1950

To the finest group of Church People I ever knew! Greetings from one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in America. There isn't a day that passes that I do not think of you and just wish you could enjoy some of the things I'm gazing my eyes upon. Will you please take this message coming to each of you individually?

The year of our Lord 1950, brought me two wonderful experiences: first, casting our lot with you and second, my trip to Mexico and now to Guatemala.

I wouldn't be going to Guatemala except for the pep-letters my husband has kept writing me. Of course I know why he has insisted it takes quite a bit of movement to teach every day, go to the University every Saturday (sometimes working in the library until 4:30 P. M.) and then greet Sunday with its multiple opportunities for service, and other frequent meetings during the week.

Since leaving you I have had high experiences and low. The air-flight was thrilling—I was figuratively and literally in the clouds. The best coffee I ever tasted was sipped as I flew above an altitude of 8,000 feet, and looked down on Tampico. I've climbed pyramids that were built before 1519, and gone 200 or more feet in tunnels archeologists have been digging for 19 years. I have visited Cortez Palace in Cuernavaca, and Carlotta's here in Mexico City—I have seen chapels and churches in which they worshipped.

My favorite spot for studying and writing is here on the roof garden of my hotel, where I can see all of Mexico City, completely rimmed with mountains. To the west is Maximilian and Carlotta's palace, commanding a spectacular view of the city. To the east are two snow-capped extinct volcanoes—they happen to be draped with clouds just now for a rain is gathering, and they are not visible every day. To the south is the highest and most unbroken rim of the mountains—a plane just soared over it into dark clouds. To the north are the beautiful modern skyscrapers with a backdrop of somewhat lower peaks. All over the city there is much greenery, brilliant flowers and colorful homes.

Last Sunday, Mrs. Werlin—the Dr.'s wife, Ruth Mulvey—the Chronicle's reporter here in Mexico City, and I went to the "Thieves' Market" as the Americans call it. The sordidness there cannot be described. I was sure then I would never be hungry again. Also I have seen drinking in all of its loathsomeness by people of high and low degree.

I have had the thrill of singing in my own language "Holy, Holy, Holy" in church on Sunday morning along with a Spanish congregation. Of course the sermon was in Spanish too, but I have known people in the U. S. A. to attend service when the sermon might as well have been in Spanish. I've made contact with our missionary here—he came to see me this afternoon but I was on the roof, and the desk couldn't locate me. His family is out of town anyway just now, but we hope to get together next week.

As a group we have been received by Ambassador Thurlow at the embassy. A chum and I helped the American colony to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was music to my ears to hear that day "Hi, Mabel, where have you been keeping yourself?" "Well, for heaven's sake!" etc. And the hot dogs tasted so-o-o good, that's all we ate all day.

A moving picture company is now located here, and staying at our hotel. They are filming "The Brave Bulls," and the day they were shooting the actual bull fight in Mexico City's huge bull-ring, they invited us to be their guests. It was some spectacle—colorful costumes and lots of pageantry, and I do think the bravest creature there was the bull. The part I enjoyed most was when the infuriated bull jumped the first line of defense, causing several hundred people, it seemed, to start climbing higher. I tell you now, my quota of bull fighting has been filled.

Oh, we have atmosphere around this hotel, and at the moment I'm not referring to the air we breathe either. The movie people—Virginia Gray, Joy Paige, Bob Stack and John Hubbard are fine, friendly folk. Oh! but John Hubbard is handsome! A perfectly beautiful blonde—yes, her name is Fifi—whom the Mexican Government suspects of being a Communist agent and dresses in a most spectacular manner is reported to be trying to get in the U. S. A. A Mexican actress, not in this picture, but who lives in Mexico City is breath-takingly beautiful in native costume one day, and

stunning in a beautifully tailored suit dripping with furs, another. I spoke of her beauty to the make-up man of the Hollywood company, and he made a wry face and said, "She stinks! and the lines of her face all go the wrong way." Gilbert Roland has been in and out of here, but I didn't recognize him. Rita Hayworth's brother was here for a while. While we were in Tasco—the most picturesque spot imaginable—we stayed in same hotel where Rita and Ali stayed when they were romancing.

Now for the shock! Break it to my husband gently, please. I'm wearing ear-bobs—I have all of two pairs. I thought I heard Lois May's tinkle then...? Do you think I ought to have another pair?

How I wish I could be with you for your picnic and vespers at the beach!

Just to cool you off, I've perspired three times since I've been here, and sleep under two blankets every night. And in a few moments I hope to be under those blankets.

Thank you, dear people, for being so good to my husband. Thank you, C. W. F. for your sweet card and messages. And Polly I bought me a green, and gold and rust flower down here. Please remember me, and if all goes well, I hope soon to be seeing you and the good old U. S. A. I hope too, to bring back twelve more credits toward my Masters.

Love to you all and I do mean all of you.

Winifred Mayhew, ^{WIFE OF HO} CHENILLE MINE

P. S. Just remember this is a mere prologue to what I WHO have to tell you!

ACCOMPANIED ON TRIP.

6/25/1949



HAN EMPEZADO a llegar a la metrópoli los alumnos norteamericanos que anualmente visitan la Escuela de Verano, en Mascarones. Este grupo pertenece a Houston, Texas. Se les fotografió en la escalinata del tradicional plantel.

TO SCHOOL BY AIR

MEXICO CITY HERALD JUNE 12, 1949



For the first time in history the University of Houston is using air transportation to send summer-school groups to Mexico City. Up to now, land services were the official means of transportation. Headed by doctor Joseph S. Berlin, the first airborne group integrated by 40 students, arrived in Mexico City aboard a Pan American Airways Clipper.

Trabajan por un Mayor Respeto

VIENE DE LA PAGINA UNO

la que en la persona de los visitantes tuvo por objeto agradecer el esfuerzo que en el Estado de Texas se realiza para acabar con las discriminaciones raciales, y premiar al diputado Lara, de Costa Rica, por la amistad de que ha hecho objeto a México.

Tras de una selección que ejecutó la Banda de Policía, el secretario del Consejo, Salvador Carrillo, dijo las palabras de bienvenida. Expresó que una feliz coincidencia reunía en esta ocasión al doctor Werlin, distinguido intelectual estadounidense, quien además representaba a los ausentes que iban a ser, como él, objeto de condecoración; y también al licenciado y diputado de Costa Rica, Fernando Lara.

Habló Carrillo de la hospitalidad nunca desmentida de México, y concluyó declarando a nuestros huéspedes, visitantes distinguidos de la metrópoli.

El doctor González Cárdenas, a continuación, y en medio de aplausos, entregó las medallas y pergaminos.

PALABRAS DEL DR. WERLIN

En seguida, el doctor Werlin, en perfecto castellano, dijo un discurso con frases sentidas, que pusieron de manifiesto el propósito de la Universidad de Houston por borrar prejuicios con respecto a México. Y al agradecer la distinción de que era objeto, dijo las palabras con las que iniciamos esta nota, no sin externar que la dis-

tinción de que eran objeto la interpretaban como una expresión de confianza de parte del gobierno del Distrito Federal, que en la Universidad de Houston ha encontrado una fuente de amistad que ahora comienza su trabajo para fomentar buenas relaciones entre nuestros dos pueblos, basadas en la mutua comprensión y en la buena voluntad.

Anunció el doctor Werlin que fomentarán más viajes de estudiantes americanos a México "para que ellos, al conocer con sus propios ojos, vean más claramente y perciban el gran futuro que se adivina; que lleguen a comprender, como yo he comprendido, que un México completamente nuevo se está formando; que México posee hoy un régimen nuevo, basado en el pueblo, atrevido en su planteamiento, confiado en su capacidad y enérgico en la ejecución de medidas dirigidas a acercar las comodidades de la vida en el menor tiempo posible a todo el pueblo".

El doctor Werlin dijo que la Universidad de Houston hizo notar y agradeció la constante ayuda y aliento recibidos de numerosas personas en México, asociadas a los gobiernos Federal y de los Estados, lo mismo que la amplia colaboración dada por la Universidad Nacional en sus diversas ramas, las escuelas, hospitales, organizaciones de asistencia social, compañías de transportes y viajes y muchas más. Y entre estas personas, particularmente mencionó al licenciado Rodolfo Brito Foucher, ex rector de la UNAM y presidente de la Cruz Blanca Neutral; al ingeniero James Zilboorg, de la Compañía Impulsora de Empresas Eléctricas de México, y al señor Alejandro Buelna, subdirector de Turismo, pues sin ellos no hubiera habido ninguna historia que contar referente a los hechos de la Universidad de Houston en México.

PALABRAS DEL DIPUTADO LICENCIADO LARA

En último término habló el diputado licenciado Fernando Lara, quien dió también las gracias por la distinción de que era objeto, e hizo un encendido elogio de México, con el que su patria—Costa Rica— tiene magníficas relaciones de amistad.

La ciudad de México—dijo—, con sus parques, jardines, edificios, avenidas y con todo lo que tiene, inclusive su pueblo altivo y gallardo, es imán que atrae a las gentes de todo el mundo. Y los indoamericanos venimos a gozar de todo lo intelectual, de todo lo artístico, de todo lo grande que tiene este pueblo, en donde siempre encontramos brazos abiertos y prontos a la amistad.

Llevará la medalla que acaba de recibir, para mostrarla en Costa Rica, como indicativa de la forma en que México estima a sus visitantes. Y concluyó agradeciendo la distinción al regente Casas Alemán y al Consejo Consultivo.

Al concluir el acto, con lo anterior, la Banda de Policía ejecutó el Himno Nacional.

Continuar y extender los esfuerzos de la Universidad de Houston para crear entre todos los que estén bajo su influencia un justo grado de respeto y aprecio para México, basado en la comprensión de este país como realmente es y no como con frecuencia y por error se supone que es; tal la tarea que se ha impuesto aquella prestigiada casa de estudios, según lo dijo ayer el culto doctor Joseph Sidney Werlin, profesor y jefe del departamento de sociología y director del centro de estudios de dicha universidad.

El doctor Werlin, que se encuentra entre nosotros, fué ayer recibido en sesión solemne y extraordinaria, por el Consejo Consultivo de la Ciudad, cuerpo de consulta que lo declaró visitante distinguido y le impuso la medalla y el pergamino alusivos. Con él, aun cuando en ausencia, recibieron igual distinción, los señores Mose M. Feld, filántropo que tanto ha contribuido al desenvolvimiento de aquella universidad; el doctor Edison Ellsworth Oberholtzer, ex presidente

de la propia universidad; Robert E. Smith, ex director de la Comisión del Buen Vecino, de Texas, y Hugh R. Cullen, presidente del Consejo de Regentes de la misma universidad y benefactor de Houston. También recibió el mismo título, y concurrió a la ceremonia, el licenciado Fernando Lara, diputado de Costa Rica y colaborador en la aprobación del Tratado Comercial Mexicanocostarricense.

El doctor Antonio González Cárdenas, oficial mayor del Departamento del Distrito, en representación del regente Casas Alemán, presidió la sesión, junto con el señor Salvador Carrillo, secretario general del Consejo Consultivo; el licenciado Rubén E. Gómez Esqueda, director general de Acción Social; Alejandro Buelna, subdirector de Turismo; señora Esperanza Moreno de Brito Foucher y otras personas.



JUNE,
1950



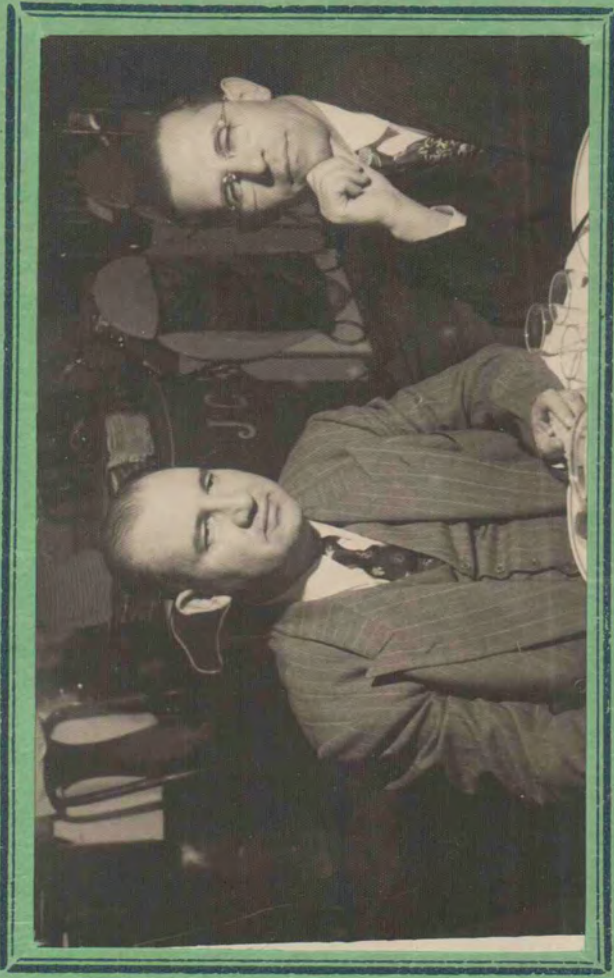
JUNE,
1950

Autógrafos:

*Para Joe en testimonio de profunda
amistad y gran simpatía.
José Manuel Fuentes*

June 1950

MEXICO, D. F., DE 195



June,
1950

Autógrafos:

June 1950

MEXICO, D. F., DE 195



June,
1950



HONORED BY MEXICO—For their part in aiding the international study centers at the University of Mexico and the University of Houston, these men were awarded Mexico's Distinguido Visitante medal and diploma. They are, left to right, standing, Dr Werlin, Mr Feld and Mr Smith; seated, Dr Oberholtzer and Mr Cullen.

—POST PHOTO

4 Houstonians Given New Honors by Mexico

Four Houstonians were given medals and diplomas Tuesday night for their efforts in promoting better understanding between Mexico and the United States and for their part in establishing the Mexican Study Center in Mexico.

THE MEN who received the honors were R. E. (Bob) Smith, former chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission; Dr E. E. Oberholtzer, president emeritus of the University of Houston; M. M. Feld, sponsor of the study center, and H. R. Cullen, chairman of the board of the university.

The Distinguido Visitante medals and diplomas were presented at a dinner held in Oberholtzer Hall at the university.

Dr Joseph Werlin, director of the university's International Study Center, was given the award in Mexico City last summer.

THE AWARDS were presented in the name of the Government of Mexico by Licenciado Luis Araujo ~~vandivia~~, personal representative of the mayor of Mexico City.

Dr Rudolfo Brito Foucher, president of the University of Mexico, was the principal speaker. He told of the value of the exchange of students in promoting better relations between countries.

A musical program was presented by the Foreign Student Orchestra and the University of Houston Choral Group.

5 Will Be Honored at UH Dinner

Five Houstonians who were given diplomas and medals by the government of Mexico last summer will be honored at a banquet by the University of Houston Tuesday.

THE MEN ARE H. R. Cullen, chairman of the university's board of regents; Dr E. E. Oberholtzer, president emeritus; R. E. (Bob) Smith, Mose M. Feld and Dr Joseph Werlin, director of the university's international study centers.

The Mexican government gave them diplomas and medals for their work in establishing a study center in Mexico City. Mr Feld is the sponsor of the center and Mr Smith is a patron.

The honors were awarded last summer in Mexico City, but only Dr Werlin was present, the others receiving theirs by proxy.

Dr Rudolfo Brito Foucher, former president of the University of Mexico; Dr Francisco del Rio y Canedo, director general of tourism of Mexico; and a personal representative of the governor of the Federal District of Mexico will be there. So will the members of the board of regents, the administrative staff, and the deans of the colleges of the university.

THE DINNER WILL be in Oberholtzer Hall after a meeting of the board of regents in the Ezekiel Cullen Building.

U. H. Solicits Students For Foreign Tours

Austin Bureau

Austin, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin of Houston was in Austin this week conferring with University of Texas students, teachers and others interested in foreign tours sponsored by the University of Houston International Study Centers. She is the wife of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the nine-year-old study centers.

Two University of Houston programs, both affiliated with the University of Sorbonne (Paris), are among the 14 all-expense European tours available, Mrs. Werlin said. One offers six hours of college credit and the other is an auditor noncredit program, plus travel through nine countries.

Mrs. Werlin said the Latin-American program also gives college credits in affiliation with the University of Mexico. The Mexican government recently awarded Doctor Werlin the "distinguished visitor's diploma and

Houston History

20 Years Ago
July 7, 1946

Headlines: Italian riots protest Big 4 Trieste decision . . . U. S., Britain will drop film black lists . . . U.S. newsmen feted by Duke of Windsor . . . Senate Dems row on meat price control . . . Bevan charges Molotov with welsing on peace parley . . . 'Oklahoma!' sets performance record for musicals . . . American nun to be raised to sainthood today . . . Anne Baxter will wed John Hodiak.

Rev. Frank G. Richer of Ohio, president of Meadville Conference of Unitarian Churches, will speak at a mass meeting at 8 p.m. tomorrow at the Music Hall to protest the present British policies in Palestine.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston summer center in Guatemala, has suggested a tour of that country by representatives of Houston's leading industries to improve trade relations between the two countries.

Conferences Held On Foreign Study

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, wife of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the 9-year-old University of Houston study centers, was in Dallas Wednesday conferring with university students, teachers and others interested in studying in Europe or Latin-America this year.

She is staying at Hotel Adolphus. While in Dallas, she will give illustrated lectures on Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Yucatan. The European program is affiliated with the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and the Latin-American program gives college credit with the co-operation of the University of Mexico.

Fairfax 3286

Houston Press

1942

Werlin Pleads for Sane Peace Plans

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—"While facing critical times and the task of winning the war, nevertheless, it is not amiss to make preparations for the time when the guns stop shooting," according to Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston.

At the anniversary meeting of the Lions Club on Thursday in the Jean Lafitte Hotel, Dr. Werlin said: "We must not allow the shortsightedness to bring about the recurrence of another catastrophe such as the collapse of the Versailles treaty in World War I."

Of Local Note

Travelling Study Center Arrives for Eighth Visit

By Chacela Harkins

For the eighth successive year, the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico composed of 32 students from all over the United States, has arrived here for five weeks of extensive study and travel.

Headed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of Sociology at the University of Houston, founder and director of the project, the group will spend the time in a comprehensive study travel program completing their course of college credit activities on July 8th.

In addition to courses in Spanish, under the direction of Mrs. Armanda Moran de Constantine, courses in Mexican folkways and folklore given by Miss Frances Toor, international known authority, and special studies of Mexican social problems given by Dr. Werlin will be offered to the students. The program will also entail more than fifteen different field trips in and around Mexico, as well as out of town excursions.

After only a little more than a week in Mexico, Miss Demaris C. Miller of Powell, Wyoming enthusiastically exclaimed, "I never dreamed Mexico was so beautiful!"

The International Study Center differs from many other similar groups in that the courses of study are available for credit on a graduate or undergraduate level, and are open to all students, teachers, professional and business people. As all work is in English no knowledge of a foreign language is needed. Veterans may enroll under the G. I. Bill and receive regular tuition and subsistence allowances.

Recognized as the largest sum-

mer travel study program of Latin America, with centers also in Guatemala, and Cuba, the University of Houston is now launching its first European study center program in the latter part of the summer, to begin immediately upon the completion of the Mexican program of study. The European program lasting from July 12th to September 4th will feature classes at the University of Paris, Sorbonne, plus an extensive tour of nine Western European countries, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, and England.

Dr. Werlin will continue with the Mexican Center "because," he said, "I feel that it is the heart and soul of the Latin American Culture."

Students from Houston participating in the program include Sarah Alderman, Mrs. Carey Poe, Mrs. Edna A. Legler, Miss Gloria Bass, Alfred Preston, Ben Le Baron, Robert Brown, Johnnie L. Mointer, and Paul Halleck.

Other Texas are Mary Cico, Boling; Elizabeth Waitley, Newgulf; Bernice M. Brewer, Wharton; Mrs. Ruth White, Woodville; Ruth Button, Beaumont; Corinne Koehler, Fort Arthur; Mrs. Florence Dies, Kerrville; Elizabeth Garrett, Galveston; Dorothy Montgomery, Eagle Pass; Murl Carlton, Hull; George E. Geuner, Baytown; Gene G.



INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTER OF MEXICO—Among those studying under the University of Houston's International Study Center of Mexico, are left to right, front row, Edna Legler, Dorothy Montgomery, Florence Dies, and Ruth Button. Second row, Ben LeBaron, Paul Halleck, Angelo Lamonic, Johnny Morgan, Gene Walker, Virgil Hargis, Murl Carlton, Corrine Koehler, Robert Bowen, and George Gamer.



DR. AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN—Dr. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, is founder and director of the International Study Center project which has arrived for a five weeks tour of Mexico.



REVIEW PLANS—Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, far right, founder and director of the University of Houston's International Study Center of Mexico, goes over some of the study and travel plans he has outlined for members of the group, left to right, Dorothy Montgomery, Virgil Hargis, and Gene Walden.

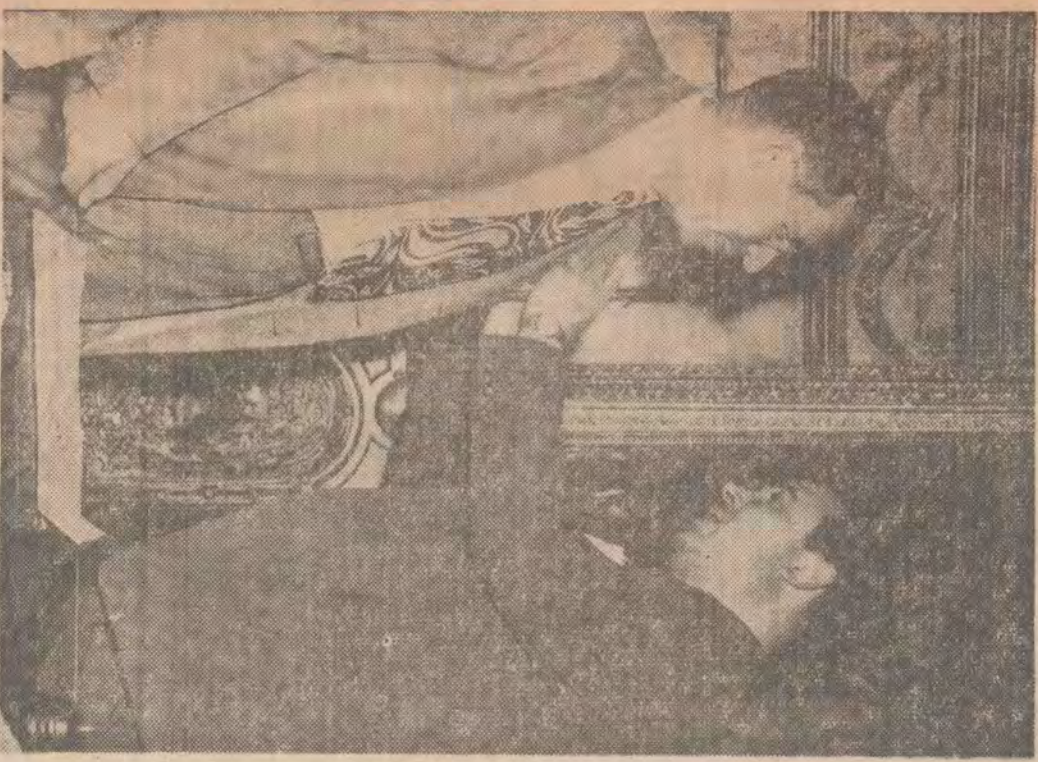


MEXICAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIPS—At a recent party at the Mexican American Cultural Institute members of the International Study Center of Mexico get acquainted with two Mexican students. Left to right, Judith Garcia Ramalio, George Gamer, Maria del Socorro Ramirez, Mrs. Kay Poe, and Johnny Morgan.

Leaders of International Study Movement Honored by Mexican Government Decoration

By Chavela Hawkins

The Mexican government yesterday conferred upon Dr. Joseph E. Werlin, director of the University of Houston International Study Centers of Mexico, the "Distinguished Visitors Diploma and Medal" at official ceremonies in the Salon de Consejo, Consulado de Mexico City and the Federal District.



"DISTINGUISHED VISITOR" — Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, is pictured as he received the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" award presented to him yesterday by the Mexican Government. The award, made by Dr. Gonzalez Cardenas, was given in appreciation for Dr. Werlin's "tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by larger numbers of American students."

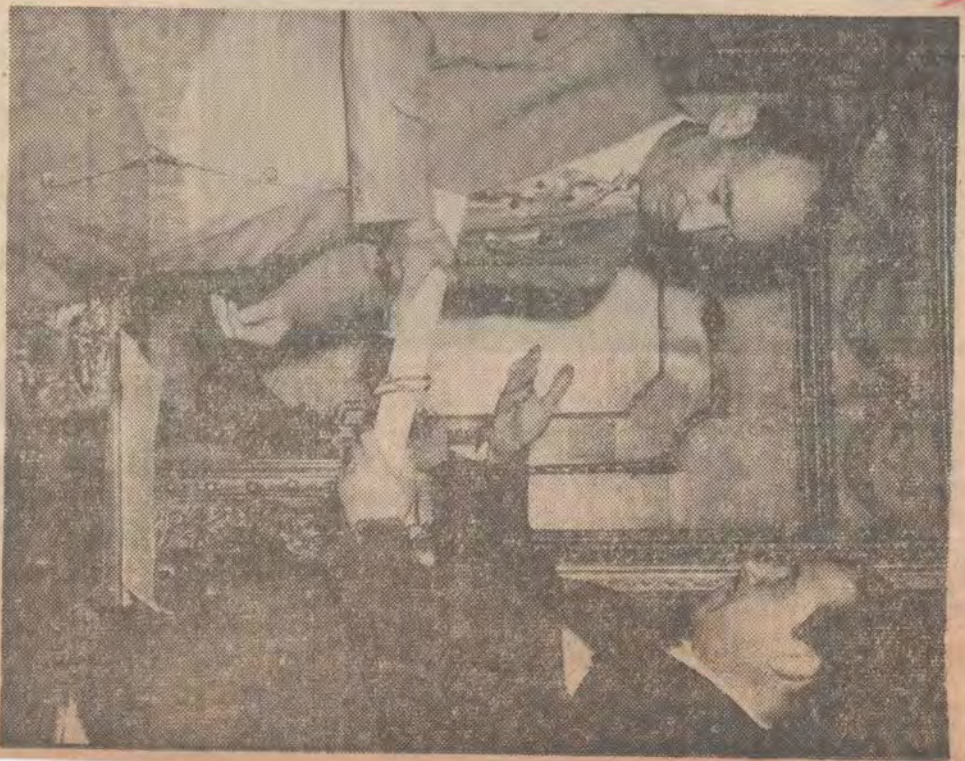
This high distinction was made on the basis of his "tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by larger numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexico-American friendship."

Dr. Werlin is in Mexico where he brought down a group of 32 students and teachers from all parts of the United States who are engaged, under his supervision, in five weeks of active study and field trips, in affiliation with the University of Mexico, as part of a unique summer project he originated eight years ago, familiarly known as "College on Wheels, Wings, and Sails."

Invited to be special guests at the ceremony were United States Ambassador William O'Dwyer and other Embassy officials, Alejandro Buelna assistant director of the Tourism Division of the Mexican Government, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, former president of the University of Mexico who helped initiate the Houston program in Mexico, University of Mexico executives and professors.

In accepting the decoration the 50-year-old professor said, "I look upon this honor primarily as an encouragement to continue and enlarge the efforts of the University of Houston to create among all people who come under its influence a proper degree of respect and appreciation based on an understanding of Mexico... by bringing more students from the U. S. to Mexico where they may view first hand the great ^{sublime} things of this Nation."

Dr. Werlin expressed gratification that other Houstonians including Roy H. Cullen, M. M. Field, Robert Smith, and Dr. E. E. Oberholzer, were also being honored for "their outstanding individual contributions in association with the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, to the same high cause of Mexican-American understanding and cooperation."



AWARDED BY MEXICAN GOVERNMENT. — William Curtis Nunn, professor at the University of Houston who is in Mexico working with the International Study Center of Mexico under the auspices of the University, was among those receiving the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" award yesterday presented by the Mexican government to a number of dignitaries from the University of Houston who have worked unobtrusively for Mexican-American friendship.

"I am particularly grateful," he continued, "to Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, president of the University of Houston, for his unstinting encouragement, and I am everlastingly grateful to Mr. Feld, without whose initial aid I could never have undertaken the work."

In speaking of the Center director, Brito Foucher said, "Dr. Werlin is a truly great friend of mankind and a truly great teacher."

"We," Buelna said, "feel proud that he has given so much of his time and efforts in behalf of Mexico and this work."

Following the completion of the Mexican program on July 8, Dr. Werlin will embark for Europe with a group of 55 to open his first International Study Center of France and Western Europe from July 12 through September 4, in affiliation with the University of Paris. The center program will include an extensive travel program through nine other countries, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

**The Mexican Chapter of the International House
Association, Incorporated,**

cordially invites you to attend the ceremony of bestowal of the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal", to be awarded, upon petition of this Chapter, by the Government of the Federal District upon Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, Director of the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, for his tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by large numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexican-American friendship. Said ceremony will take place in the Salon de Cabildo of the Department of the Federal District, located in the Building of the Departamento Central, Tuesday, June 19, 1951, at 11.30 a. m.

Acting upon the further petition of this Chapter, the Government of the Federal District has formally approved the granting of similar awards of the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" upon the following, regents, patrons and officials of the University of Houston, for their outstanding individual contributions, in association with the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, to the same high cause of Mexican-American understanding and cooperation: Mr. Roy Hugh Cullen, Mr. M. M. Feld, Mr. Robert (Bob) E. Smith and Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer.

Mexico, D. F. June, 1951

Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher.
President

Srta. Maria Louisa Silva.
Secretary

Imitation

FRONT
PAGE

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Our City

Honor to Werlin

ALL HOUSTON can share in the honor done Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston for his "distinguished contributions" to the cause of Mexican-American friendship. The work of Doctor Werlin in Mexico and other countries fairly reflects the ascendant attitude of friendship Houstonians feel for the peoples of other lands.

On June 19 Doctor Werlin was presented with the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" by the Government of Mexico "for his tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by large numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexican-American friendship."

SIMILAR AWARDS have been approved for granting to Hugh Roy Cullen, M. M. Feld, Robert (Bob) E. Smith and Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, regents, patrons and officials of the University of Houston, for "their outstanding individual contributions, in association with the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico" and to Mexican-American understanding and co-operation.

Werlin is director of the University of Houston International Study Centers of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Western Europe. It was Werlin who founded and organized those centers, beginning with the one in Mexico in 1942. The projects were accomplished with financial backing from Mr. Feld and encouragement from Doctor Oberholtzer.

THE PRIMARY purpose of the centers is the cementing of better relationships between this country and others, and the program is organized to familiarize students with the culture, social conditions and spirit of the countries visited.

The Mexican center is affiliated with the University of Mexico. The first center was held in that country in 1944, after two years of organizational work by Werlin. Another center was opened in 1946 in Guatemala, and a third in 1948 at Havana, Cuba. It was a first instance of an American institution of higher learning working out a co-operative study arrangement with the University of San Carlos in Guatemala and the University of Havana in Cuba.

THE FOREIGN center programs include field trips and cultural and social activities not available to the average student traveling alone. Presidents of Latin-American countries, government agencies and leading dignitaries have welcomed the students from Houston and provided entertainment for them.

Thirty-two students are enrolled in the study centers in Mexico and Guatemala, where the program will end July 8. About 50 students are enrolled in the European study center at the University of Paris. The program in France, the first to be conducted, will be held from July 12 to September 4.

THE NIGHT before the award was presented to Werlin in Mexico City, he represented the University of Houston at a ceremony in which tribute was paid to the Asociacion Mexicana de la Cruz Blanca Neutral for "its great contributions to the cause of social amelioration, and to its distinguished president, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, formerly rector of the National University of Mexico for his inestimable and continuing helpfulness to the University of Houston" in its program.

Werlin also made a donation in the name of the University of Houston to the Club Infantil "to help further its great labors and as a memorial to the late Licenciado Enrique Loaiza, former director of the summer school of the National University of Mexico, one of the great figures of our generation enrolled in the cause of Mexican-American friendship and a splendid friend of the University of Houston during his lifetime."

Summer Schools in Mexico

AS RECTOR RUDOLFO BRITO FOUCHER of the National University of Mexico said in a recent speech, much of the misunderstanding which has existed in the past between our country and our neighbor to the South has been the result of lack of information on the part of the citizens of the United States and Mexico concerning the people and institutions on the other side of our mutual border.

One very efficient manner of dispelling misunderstanding is the exchange of visits by the people of the two countries, especially by those who travel in search of understanding.

Several Texas schools have taken a lead in this sort of neighborly visiting in recent years through summer extension courses conducted in Mexico. The program complements scholarships offered in the United States for students from Latin-American countries. The University of Texas, Sam Houston State Teachers college and the University of Houston have this summer held classes in Mexico. The classes have proved extremely popular, and have given the Texas students an opportunity to become better acquainted with the Mexican people and Mexican culture.

The 75 members of the University of Houston classes in Mexico recently returned after six weeks study in classrooms at the University of Mexico. They brought back enthusiastic impressions of Mexico and her people and an appreciation for the friendliness with which they were received. A splendid spirit of cooperation was established between the University of Houston, one of the youngest universities of the Americas, and the University of Mexico, one of the oldest. By combining classroom study with field trips to Mexican points of interest, the Houstonians received a well-rounded picture of Mexican life.

It is through projects like these, multiplied many times by colleges, industrial and business groups, chambers of commerce and civic organizations that a permanent structure of friendship and cooperation is erected and maintained.



PAYS TRIBUTE Representing the University of Houston and its International Study Center of Mexico, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, founder and director of the Study Center, last night paid tribute to the Mexican Association of the White Cross and to its president Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher. Above, left to right, Dr. Demofilo Gonzalez, Augusto Dominguez, Mrs. Esperanza M. de Brito, and Dr. Werlin.

40 Students in U. of H. ¹⁹⁴⁹ Center Studying Mexico

Special to The Chronicle.
Mexico City, June 23.—With visits to Taxco, Cuernavaca, Pyramids, Xochimilco, in addition to other leading institutions and attractions in and around Mexico City, the 40 students of the University of Houston Mexico study center entered their third week of classroom and field trip activities here.

Classroom headquarters are maintained in the economics building of the American embassy.

Morrill Cody, cultural attache of the American embassy, welcomed Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center, and his group with words of praise on their plans of seeing and learning about this Latin American country with an "open mind." Other recently

invited speakers have included James Zilboorg, chief engineer of the Mexican division of the Electric Bond and Share Corporation, and Professor Gabino A. Palma, of the National Polytechnic Institute.

Twenty-one veterans, including eight Waves and Waacs, are in the group. In addition to 10 from the University of Houston, the other 30 are from 12 other colleges, located in 10 states, ranging from Utah to Washington, D. C. Doctor Werlin praised this year's group as the "best since the beginning of the center four years ago."

United States Ambassador Walter Thurston, along with high Mexican officials representing the department of foreign affairs and education, are scheduled to officially welcome the group the early part of next week.

Houston Group Honors W. Cross

The University of Houston and its International Study Center of Mexico, represented by the Director of the Center, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, paid tribute last night to the Mexican Association of the White Cross, and its president, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher.

The tribute was made to the White Cross for its work in the cause of social betterment in Mexico, and to its president for his "inestimable and continuing helpfulness to the University of Houston in originating and conducting its program in Mexico, now in its eighth year". Dr. Foucher, in his efforts to make Mexican American friendship a reality, has been connected with many organizations with that goal.

The ceremony was held at the Club Infantil "Fernando Michel" one of the projects supported by the White Cross. Dr. Werlin presented a check to the Club Infantil from the University of Houston and the International Study Center of Mexico. The check was given as a memorial to the late Enrique Loaliza, former Director of the Summer School of the National University,

SHREVEPORT JOURNAL
**Lecturer And
Traveler Visits**
JUL 22 '51

Mrs. Rosella Werlin Of Houston Guest At Hotel Here

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin of Houston, Tex., journalist, lecturer and international traveler, who arrived in Shreveport Thursday, guest at the Washington-Youree Hotel, during a southwestern tour, said that "the only way to understand other countries and to work better with them is to see them at work and play."

Mrs. Werlin is the wife of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology and director of the International Study Centers of the University of Houston, and co-operates with her husband in the college credit, all expense, travel-study package programs. Included in these activities is a Latin-American program, also college-credit,



Mrs. Werlin.

which is an affiliate with the University of Mexico, Mrs. Werlin said.

Recently Dr. Werlin was awarded by the Mexican government the "Distinguished Visitors Diploma and Medal" for his activities in behalf of better inter-American relations.

Mrs. Werlin, with background including more than 15 years of active newspaper writing, was former publicity director of the Galveston chamber of commerce, at which time she handled publicity for the famous Badgett quadruplets and the annual "hey fever" contest. She is now actively engaged in the field of public relations and has just completed a series of illustrated lectures before various civic, social and fraternal organizations in Oklahoma and Texas.

Prominentes Educadores Fueron Declarados Huéspedes de Honor

Ceremonia efectuada ayer en el Consejo Consultivo de la Ciudad de México. Intenso esfuerzo desarrollado en pro del intercambio de universitarios de Houston y México

Prominentes educadores que pertenecen a la Universidad de Houston, Tex., fueron declarados ayer huéspedes de honor de la ciudad de México, en vista de la importante labor que han desarrollado durante los últimos años, para el intercambio de estudiantes entre los dos países.

Se aprovechó la presencia en esta ciudad del doctor Joseph Sidney Werlin, jefe del Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Houston, para declarar huésped por todas las personas a quienes se debe el intenso intercambio de estudiantes entre la Universidad de Houston y la de esta Capital. Dijo que ese esfuerzo de los intelectuales estadounidenses, es una de las fases de la fraternidad entre los países de la América.

También tuvo un elogio para el licenciado Fernando Lara, de quien dijo que es un buen amigo de México y se ha preocupado mucho por fomentar las relaciones entre su Patria y la nuestra.

HABLA EL DR. SIDNEY WERLIN

Una vez que el doctor Antonio González Cárdenas impuso la medalla al Dr. Sidney Werlin, éste hizo uso de la palabra. Dijo que cuando México se ve desde el punto de vista del intercambio de estudiantes, desaparecen los prejuicios y el menosprecio anteriores, para abrir paso a un juicio y una valoración más verdadera; que los estudiantes norteamericanos que vienen a México y retornan a su país, son apóstoles ardientes de una amistad y cooperación más real entre las dos naciones.

"Abrigo la esperanza—agregó—de que este modesto ejemplo ofrecido por la Universidad de Houston, sirva para estimular a otras instituciones y organismos de los Estados Unidos, a fin de descubrir medios cada vez más efectivos, para que innumerables norteamericanos vengán a México y tengan el mismo alto aprecio y arraigada confianza en su futuro, que tenemos nosotros, los profesores, estudiantes y oficiales de la Universidad de Houston".

En frases elocuentes agradeció el homenaje que tributaba el Consejo Consultivo de la Ciudad de México, tanto a él como a los demás profesores de la Universidad citada.

A continuación hizo uso de la palabra el licenciado Fernando Lara, para agradecer, en frases breves, la distinción de que se le hacía objeto al declararlo huésped de honor de la ciudad de México.

"El galardón que recibo en estos momentos —dijo—, lo guardaré como un testimonio de las buenas relaciones que existen entre México y Costa Rica, cuya amistad se va acrecentando cada vez más".

Agregó que la ciudad de México con sus parques, sus edificios y sus grandes avenidas, despierta el interés de todos los que la visitan y que especialmente los latinoamericanos, vienen a admirar la grandeza de este pueblo, que les recibe siempre con los brazos abiertos.

La ceremonia terminó con el Himno Nacional tocado por la Orquesta Típica de la Ciudad de México.

Houston, y director del centro de estudios de la misma, para rendirle el homenaje a que se ha hecho acreedor, así como a otros maestros de esa Casa de Estudios.

En el acto efectuado ayer en el Consejo Consultivo de la Ciudad de México a las doce horas, se impuso la medalla de huésped de honor al doctor Sidney Werlin, y se entregaron a la Embajada Americana las medallas que se envían a los diversos catedráticos de la Universidad de Houston, señores Mose M. Feld, Dr. Edison Ellsworth Oberpoltren, Robert Smith y Hugh R. Cullen, quienes no pudieron venir a esta Capital.

En esta misma sesión del Consejo Consultivo, también fué declarado huésped de honor el Lic. Fernando Lara, diputado costarricense que se encuentra actualmente en esta metrópoli, y que desarrolló trabajos activos para la firma del Tra-

(Sigue en la página 21)

Houston Study Center To Honor Cruz Blanca

The University of Houston and its International Sunday Center of Mexico have issued invitations to a ceremony of tribute to the Cruz Blanca of Mexico for its contributions to the cause of social betterment in Mexico. It's president, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, former rector of the National University of Mexico, will also be honored for his "inestimable and continuing helpfulness to the University of Houston in originating and conducting its program in Mexico, now in its eighth year, and for his untiring efforts in drawing the peoples of the United States and Mexico closer together on a foundation of mutual respect and understanding."

The ceremony will take place Monday evening at 8 p.m. at the Club Infantil, "Fernando Michel" located at Pensador Mexicano 26. The Club Infantil is in itself an expression of the practical intelligence that guides the Cruz Blanca in its philanthropic endeavors. Guests will have an opportunity to make an extensive tour of the institution, considered one of the most unique and useful in the entire country.

In the course of the brief ceremony the University of Houston, represented by the Director of the International Study Center in Mexico, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, will present a donation to the Club Infantil as a memorial to the late Enrique Loaiza, former director of the Summer School of the National University of Mexico, "one of the great figures of this generation enrolled in the cause of Mexican-American friendship and a good friend of the University of Houston during his lifetime."

EXCELSIOR 6/20/51
MEXICO CITY

El Doctor J. S. Werlin es Huésped de Honor

El doctor Joseph S. Werlin, director del Centro Internacional de Estudio de la Universidad de Houston, recibió ayer del Gobierno del Distrito Federal, un diploma que lo acredita como huésped de honor de la ciudad.

El distinguido visitante declaró que consideraba ese honor como un estímulo "para continuar y ensanchar los esfuerzos de la Universidad de Houston, con objeto de crear entre todas las personas que se encuentran bajo su influencia, justo respeto y aprecio por México, basados en la comprensión de vuestro país como realmente es y no como tan erróneamente se cree que es. En lo particular, tratamos de hacerlo trayendo un número cada vez mayor de estudiantes norteamericanos a México. Así pueden ver bajo una luz verdadera que un nuevo México está ahora en construcción; que sus gobiernos recientes se han estado preocupando de lo que pueden hacer por y con su pueblo, en lugar de a o quizá, hasta contra su pueblo; que México posee ahora un nuevo régimen, seguro en su habilidad y enérgico en la ejecución de sus leyes, promulgadas para dar lo necesario a todo el pueblo en el más corto tiempo posible".

"Cuando México sea visto de esta manera, sin prejuicios ni discriminaciones, se abrirá paso una apreciación y un juicio verdaderos, y estos estudiantes norteamericanos ciertamente regresarán a su propio país como ardientes apóstoles de una verdadera amistad y una mayor cooperación entre las dos naciones.

"Espero, también, que este modesto ejemplo ofrecido por la Universidad de Houston sirva como influencia a otras instituciones de los EE. UU. para descubrir métodos más efectivos hacia el logro de estas metas. Así, al paso del tiempo, innumerables norteamericanos vendrán a conocer a México y tendrán la misma confianza en su futuro que nosotros, los profesores, funcionarios y estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston".

Students of the University of Houston International Culture
Tours on a trip to Xochimilco, Mexico, honoring Dr. Oberholtzer.
(1945)



Heidelberg
GERMANY



JULY

Greetings From
Rosella and Joseph,
Herbert and Joella Werlin!

Donativo Americano al Club Infantil

El Centro Internacional de Estudios de la Ciudad de México, que es una extensión de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, ha organizado una ceremonia para el lunes próximo, a las 20 horas, en el Club Infantil Fernando Michel, de la calle del Pensador Mexicano No. 26.

En este acto, que será dedicado como un homenaje a la obra realizada por la Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Blanca Neutral, se entregará un donativo que hace la citada Universidad, al Club Infantil.

A este respecto, dice la invitación lo siguiente: "La Universidad de Houston entrega este donativo en memoria del señor licenciado Enrique Loaiza, quien fué director de la Escuela de Verano de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, recientemente fallecido, y quien fué en esta generación, una de las grandes figuras dedicadas a la causa de la amistad Méxicoamericana y un gran amigo de la Universidad de Houston".

On the western front some Allied
patrols advanced north up to 300
miles against little resistance. At
through censorship obscured details.
Associated Press Correspondent
Stan Carter reported western front
officers had successfully broken front
units and withdrawn to the north.
Allied planes pounded them along
the way. (locations were not dis-
closed)

On the extreme western end of
the line the Reds hurled some
northward fire before withdrawing
On the Eastern front, north Ko-
rean Reds fought stubbornly in the
mountains north of Yangsu and
precipitous.

Roads along the central and east-
ern fronts from north of Iwachon
to the Sea of Japan were in dan-
ger of an Allied envelopment and
The more difficult the
Roads supply and escape routes be-
came deeper.

North Koreans holding the line
on the eastern front stepped up
their artillery fire and fought vi-

NOVEDADES
México, D. F.
Date 6-15-51
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HOUSTON POST July 1951

WORLD AIRWAYS

CLIPPE DON



Country Mexico
Date July 12 1951
Paper Excelsior

Mrs. Joseph Werlin, who with her husband Dr. Joseph Werlin, is heading the group of students from the University of Houston who are spending the summer in Mexico in their own special Summer School, was honored on Tuesday at the luncheon given her by the School of Engineering of the National University. Mrs. Werlin was presented with a parchment in appreciation of her work in obtaining scholarships for Mexican students in the various universities of the United States.

The first group of students from the University of Houston for this year's courses in the National University of Mexico, left yesterday.

THE HOUSTON POST

Sunday, July 8, 1951

CLASS WINGS ITS WAY TO KNOWLEDGE

Thirty-odd students of the University of Houston left by plane for Mexico Monday for a five weeks' travel course during which they will visit Mexico City and its hospitals, schools and other institutions in a study of our Southern neighbors. Mr and Mrs Joseph S. Werlin are conducting the travel study for the 10th year. They will take another class to Europe after they return.—Post Photo by Dan Haray



CONGRATULATIONS — Dr Joseph S. Werlin, left, was congratulated by William O'Dwyer, U. S. ambassador to Mexico, at a reception in Mexico City for Dr Werlin and a group of students. Dr Werlin, director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, recently was awarded a "distinguished visitor's medal and diploma" by the Mexican government. Dr Werlin will take 56 students from New York to Europe for a 10-week study course.



MARGARITA SANCHEZ
Little Sister Comes Next

ANOTHER SOON

Girl Is 4th In Family At U of H

When 21-year-old Margarita Sanchez of Monterrey, Mexico, gets her biology degree Friday from the University of Houston, she will be carrying on a family tradition.

Her two brothers and a sister have gone across the University of Houston platform before her, and Margarita will be leaving the way clear for a fifth member of her family, Emma Louisa, to start to college this summer.

FOR SEVEN years, a member of the Sanchez family has been enrolled at the university.

The first was Fernando, 24, who was graduated from the Tulane Medical School last week. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Houston.

Next came her big sister, Guadalupe, 26, who is now a stenographer back home in Monterrey.

Then came Roberto, 23, who is now a junior in the Loyola School of Dentistry in New Orleans.

Country Mexico

Date July 29, 1951

Paper Excelsior

Dr. E. F. Oberholtzer, President of the University of Houston, and former Superintendent of the Texas Public Schools arrived yesterday by plane from Los Angeles. Dr. Oberholtzer has come to express his appreciation to the Mexican Ministry of Education for making possible the University of Houston's opportunity for holding a summer session in Mexico. The University of Houston is now in the second semester of its second year, its director is Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.

While here the University of Mexico Engineering School. A dinner party will be given in his honor at the roof garden of the Majestic Hotel. Teachers and other persons interested in attending may make reservations through Mrs. Joseph Werlin at the Geneve Hotel.

Country _____

Date July 23

Paper El Universal

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the Summer Session of the University of Houston, got back from Texas Saturday with a second semester group of boys and girls. Dr. Werlin and most of the students are staying at the Geneve.

AND NOW Margarita, who is a part-time technician at the Memorial Hospital, and who will go home after commencement to be a technician in Monterrey.

Emma Louisa, 16, will enter this summer to study interior decoration.

The Sanchez trail from Mexico to the university was started when Dr Joseph Werlin met Fernando in Torreon, where the family used to live. He recommended Fernando for a scholarship and the pilgrimage began. All of the others so far have come on scholarships.

Country Mexico

Date July 26, 1951

Paper Universal

City Mexico

Type News

MISCELLANEOUS

The second group of students from the University of Houston, under the direction of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, plan to spend only about ten days in Mexico City. Their "travelling seminary" program will take them to a number of other cities and rural districts during a six week period... Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist was in town Tuesday, on his way to Hollywood... At the Pan American Round Table luncheon on Tuesday: Mrs. C. R. McKean, Mrs. Herbert Bradbury, Mrs. Joseph Werlin, Mrs. Arthur Miss Mildred Hunt, Mrs. Rex Hopper... Inter-American Social security Conference lunched at Ciro's yesterday, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. M. Block. Homage was rendered President Roosevelt and Oswaldo Stein. U. S. delegates to the conference are Wilbur Cohen and Arthur Altmeyer... BBC selection for today is "The Lordly Strand of Northumberland", at 8:15 P. M. on the 31, 41 49 metre bands... Results of the British elections come over the BBC all day today. There are special election broadcasts at 6:00 A. M., 7:00, 10:00, 11:15, noon, 2:00 P. M., 3:45, 4:45, 7:00 and 10:30... Symphony program Friday evening and Sunday morning at the Bellas Artes include works of Gluck, Stravinsky and Tchaikowsky, under the direction of Carlos Chavez... Robert Papworth, whose by-line is appearing in most of EL UNIVERSAL'S Madrid communiques, is the brother of Reuter's new Mexico City bureau chief, James Papworth... When the wives of local Shriners meet on August 1st, it will be to discuss plans for aiding the Hospital del Niño... Miss Jane Glass entertained a group of friends at her apartment yesterday evening... 23 American teachers of art are studying at the International Art School of Guadalajara... Head of the group is Miss Elma Pratt... Andrew Jackson Higgins, shipbuilding magnate of the New Orleans, has been commissioned by the Mexican Government to make an all-embracing survey of Mexican waterways and coastal facilities... Panair announces a new flight: New Orleans to Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Leaving New Orleans at midnight, passengers arrive in Panama at 4:25 the next afternoon...

The TEXAS ★ OUTLOOK

TEXAS SCHOOLS OPERATE STUDENT SUMMER CENTERS

South of the Border



The American Embassy building in Guatemala is on the things-to-see list of all summer students and tourists.

“SOUTH of the border, down Mexico way . . .”

The invitation and the lure in those words were recognized by Texas colleges when they first began to establish international summer centers in Mexico several years ago.

Where can students better learn the language, the history, the culture of a country, than in the country itself? Visiting in the markets, watching the children at study and at play, listening to native music, learning native crafts, talking with shopkeepers, housewives and farmers, visiting in native homes — all of this means knowledge, tolerance, and understanding.

Most Texas colleges, taking advantage of the state's proximity to Mexico, carry out their international study programs in cooperation with a Latin-American college or university. For example, Sam Houston State College holds its Mexican Field School at the Uni-

versity of Puebla. Texas students attending the summer session live in Puebla, and become, as nearly as possible, temporary citizens in that city of 200,000. They visit the local libraries, churches, theaters, and schools. By the end of the summer they have had an opportunity to compare the American and Latin-American ways of life from the standpoint of native customs, educational methods, and social mores.

The University of Houston sponsors a summer center in Mexico, using the facilities of the University of Mexico. The Houston school has centers in Havana and Guatemala in addition to the Mexico center, and has made plans this year for a European center, with classes at the Sorbonne in Paris.

In all the international centers, American students have the opportunity to make direct contacts with unfamiliar culture patterns. They are encouraged to meet the townspeople and take part in civic activi-

They ought to be the highest... be the highest... is the... the other... who consciously... score the teach... were it not for... Who taught the... urged him on... his capabilities... his inclinations... telling him quiet... ought to become a

the thinking of... country? Hi... But Stalin... Bull-fighters are national heroes in Latin America. Manuel Granero, to whom the statue below is dedicated, was one of the greatest.



Latin America is summer school headquarters for many Texas students. Thru its international study centers, they can earn college credits in a vacation atmosphere

ties. Thru guided side-trips, they are given a chance to learn more about the country, and at the same time advance their academic and vocational interests.

These special field trips in Mexico usually include visits to the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the pyramids of Teotihuacan, the volcano of Paricutin, Cuernavaca, Taxco, Puebla and other points of interest. Some colleges make certain field trips obligatory for every student and schedule others which are to be taken only by those who are especially interested in them.

Although one of the most important aims of the foreign study program is to promote understanding and good will between the United States and other countries, the academic values of study under the foreign program have not been slighted. Courses in sociology, history, biology, education, art, geography, government, foreign languages, music, and education will be offered at the various foreign study centers this year. Graduate and undergraduate credit will be given for these courses.

For language students and the many Texas teachers who have Latin-American children in their classes, study in one of the international centers will be especially valuable. However, for everyone who takes part in an international study program, horizons become wider. One graduate student who attended a summer session in Mexico discovered the problem for his doctoral dissertation thru contacts he made there. Another student is working on a novel based on her experiences in Mexico.

After finding *amigos* in Mexico and *amis* in France, Texans will return from international study centers in the fall with the feeling that they could learn to say "friend" in any language and mean it.



Loaded down with easels, palettes, and brushes, members of an art class return from a day of painting and sketching. They are students at the Mexican Field School, held by Sam Houston State College at the University of Puebla.

Fiesta-time marks a pleasant halt to the studies of summer visitors from the United States. The floats that parade thru the streets, the strolling musicians, and the costumes worn by the school children (shown below) are both colorful and traditional.





DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

DR. GONZALES CARDENAS

HONOR FOR A VISITOR—Dr. Werlin, director of the University of Houston International Study Centers, is being awarded the Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Gold Medal in Mexico City. Making the presentation is Dr. Cardenas, official mayor for the Federal District of Mexico, who lauded Dr. Werlin for his work in promoting good-will between the United States and Mexico.

Mexico Honors U. H.'s Traveling Dr. Werlin

The "Distinguished Visitors Diploma and Award" was given Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of University of Houston's National Study Center in Mexico City, at ceremonies complete with brass band.

Dr. Werlin, with 32 U. of H. students, opened the eighth consecutive Center early in June, with a program of field trips, study of Spanish, and good neighbor forums scheduled through July 8.

Accepts Honor

While members of the American Embassy, the Mexican federal government, and the Mexican Tourist Assn. looked on Tuesday in Mexico City, Dr. Werlin accepted the honors "for the directors, patrons and officers of the University of Houston."

"We look upon these honors primarily as an encouragement to continue and enlarge the efforts of the

University of Houston, to create among all people who come under its influence a proper degree of respect and appreciation for Mexico, based on an understanding of your country," he told the group.

Dr. Werlin thanked the Mexicans who have helped his on his one-man project, and said, "It would largely have been without success were it not for the help of people associated with the federal and state government of Mexico, the schools, hospitals, social welfare organizations, transportation and travel countries."

Houston U. of H. students now at Dr. Werlin's Center include: Sarah Alderman, Mrs. Carey Poe, Mrs. Edna Legler, Miss Gloria Bass, Alfred Preston, Ben Lee Baron, Robert Brown, Johnnie L. Morgan, Angelo Lamonic, Ralph Armitter and Paul Halleck.

Beaumont Journal

2/16/1952

TRAVEL DIRECTOR BOOSTS TOURS

Mrs. Rosella Werlin, Houston, to Talk to Students And Teachers

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, of Houston, regional director of the American Travel company and wife of



Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the eight-year-old University of Houston International Study center, is in Beaumont conferring with university students, teachers and high school seniors interested in traveling abroad this summer.

She will tell of 14 all-expense tours available. This marks the first time the University of Houston has opened a tour in Europe in affiliation with the University of Paris and it will be for college credit, including the field of education.

Enters New Field

Miss Celeste Kitchen, Lamar college registrar, went on one of the company's tours to Guatemala several years ago. Mrs. Werlin, who formerly served as publicity director of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and who has contributed regularly to periodicals and newspapers, more recently has entered the travel lecture field.

She is stopping in the Edson hotel and will be available to discuss these tours with interested persons. Materials on the tours will be distributed to high school seniors and Lamar college students today.

Tours Include Meals

The tours, which will include bookings on the Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Mauretania and Caronia and extend from 50 to 80 days, covering a range of eight to 14 countries, include meals, transportation, hotel accommodations and even entertainment.

Nov. 30, 1952

Mexico--12 Years of Observation

Notable Gains Shown In Field of Industry

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology and director of the University of Houston International Studies Center, knows Mexico intimately. He has written a series of articles based on his studies there, of which this is the third.

BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

For 12 years since the writer has been observing Mexico have wrought great changes in her economy.

In this interval the emphasis has shifted unmistakably toward industry, and all the phenomena ordinarily associated with the mechanized industrial arts have come increasingly into prominence. On many horizons have appeared, where none existed before, the silhouettes of smokestacks, stills, derricks and walls of foundries, refineries, mills and factories. To this may be added such typical by-products as sprawling, amoeba-like cities, deserted villages, population in motion, and long ribbons of paved highways.

We would not, however, mislead you. Mexico is not yet a second United States nor even a Canada or Sweden. It is still largely a land of sun-baked farms and "Sleepy-Hollow" villages, rather than of factories and cities, where the traditional white cotton "pyjamas," straw sombrero and leather-thonged "huaraches" of the peon is still the standard attire rather than the blue denims or laundered shirt of the factory hand or office clerk.

Impressive Transformation

But that it is changing—of that there can be no question. Comparison, however, to be fair, must be made with her own past, not with countries far along the industrial highway. By such a comparison, Mexico's transformation of the past dozen years is most impressive indeed.

The oil industry—while still far from the level attained in the "wonderful" years of the twenties, when Mexico was the world's second producer of "black gold"—has almost doubled its production volume, from 47,000,000 in 1937 to 78,000,000 in 1951.

Manufacturing industries show

a 70 per cent increase in the 13 years, 1937-1950. Nearly every important branch exhibits an upward trend in volume, quality, efficiency and mechanization. This is true in particular of the metallurgical, paper, chemical and "assembly" industries. In steel the foundries of Monterrey, Monclovia (Coahuila) and Mexico City have enlarged production five fold in this same period; nevertheless, so great is Mexico's own consumption because of rising industrialization, that as yet the steel industry supplies only 50 per cent of her domestic needs.

Domestic Industry Growing

A surprising array of goods which, in past years, were wholly imported, is today being processed from either the raw or semi-finished state, or else assembled. Fertilizers, vegetable oils, sulphate of ammonia and other sulphur derivatives, glassware, packaged and canned goods, rayon, wrapping and printing paper, tires and drugs are among these items.

The "assembly" industries especially have shot up: automobiles, freight cars, machinery, trucks, motors, Diesel engines, refrigerators, electric irons and numerous other household appliances. In these cases the parts are imported—predominantly from the United States—and put together in Mexico, thereby—it is reasoned—giving employment to Mexicans, conserving dollars, occasionally reducing prices, fostering domestic trade, and creating new capital for investment purposes.

The promotional plans for the future, designed to still further push Mexico along the road of industrial importance, are equally impressive in the magnitude and variety of the enterprises they envisage. Here are a few illustrations:

Monclovia Coke Plant

The "coke and derivatives" plant now going up in Monclovia, Coahuila, at a cost of 100,000,000 pesos, will have, when completed by 1954 or 1955, a capacity of

450,000 tons annually of coke. It is anticipated that it will make Mexico largely independent of imports of this vital fuel in metallurgy, as well as cutting costs and bringing down domestic prices.

The Railroad Freight Car Construction Company of Mexico is investing 25,000,000 pesos in new facilities designed to manufacture between 1000 and 1250 freight cars annually.

The National Diesel Company is constructing plants in the state of Hidalgo worth around 150,000,000 pesos, to produce an anticipated 1000 trucks of 10-to-20-ton capacity annually. Incidentally, this will be of benefit more directly to Italy than to ourselves. The Fiat Automobile Company of Turin, in addition to furnishing the patents, will be heavily involved in the financing and manufacturing; and already is training 50 Mexican workers in its Italian plants.

Paper and Cellulose Industry

The paper and cellulose industry has equally ambitious plans for the future. National Cellulose has begun operations designed to produce 9,000,000 tons annually of cellulose for making rayon. Paper Producer, Inc., of Monterrey is spending millions of pesos on a plant for the manufacture of 10,000 tons of paper annually. The Industrial Company of Atencuque, a principal Mexican producer of cellulose and paper, is investing even more money—130,000,000 pesos—in a cellulose plant in the state of Michoacan, intended to produce 40,000 tons annually of bleached cellulose. Cellulose of Chihuahua, Inc., is building a 70,000,000-peso plant, to be finished in 1954. This is expected to be the most important plant of its kind in Latin America, giving employment to 1200 persons. Here also Italian firms will play the dominant role.

That all this industrial burgeoning should be accompanied by severe "birth pangs" should come as no surprise. Mexico has made her share of mistakes these last dozen years. Her ship of state

at this moment is pitching heavily in a sea of troubles—high prices, low exchange rate of the peso, monetary inflation, scarcities of food and manufactured items for the rapidly growing and dislocated population, top-heavy growth of certain cities—but this, it can be argued, is in part merely transitional and, in part, caused by external developments for which Mexico cannot be blamed.

Problems Faced

More important is the long-term outlook. Will she be able to filter down the benefits of industrialization to the common man? Prevent an imbalance between agriculture and industry? Resist moving into industrial areas for which she is obviously unsuited, disregarding thereby the principle of comparative advantage in economics? Or avoid overly rapid expansion, thus dislocating more than necessary prices, credits, wages? Or avoid overprotection to certain "infant" industries by false talk of serving "national interests?"

Upon the answer to these and other grave questions, which only the future can give, will depend whether Mexico's people in the years ahead "will rise up and bless" rather than curse the industrial transformation now going on.

(OVER)



TAXCO CATHEDRAL—Santa Prisca Cathedral in Taxco, Mexico, was built by a wealthy Frenchman in Spanish colonial days. Legend says the Frenchman—Joseph le Borde—generally known by the Spanish equivalent of Jose de la Borda—discovered the site and struck a rich vein of silver after his

mule's hoof sank into the ground. In gratitude to Divine Providence over his find, which led to his amassing an immense fortune, he had the cathedral erected at his own expense. The silver mining town of Taxco is one of the major tourist attractions of Mexico.

APPROVED JUN 22 1951
Our City

Honor to Werlin

ALL HOUSTON can share in the honor done Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston for his "distinguished contributions" to the cause of Mexican-American friendship. The work of Doctor Werlin in Mexico and other countries fairly reflects the ascendant attitude of friendship Houstonians feel for the peoples of other lands.

On June 14 Doctor Werlin was presented with the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" by the Government of Mexico "for his tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by large numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexican-American friendship."

SIMILAR AWARDS have been approved for granting to Hugh Roy Cullen, M. M. Feld, Robert (Bob) E. Smith and Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, regents, patrons and officials of the University of Houston, for "their outstanding individual contributions, in association with the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico" and to Mexican-American understanding and co-operation.

Werlin is director of the University of Houston International Study Centers of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Western Europe. It was Werlin who founded and organized those centers, beginning with the one in Mexico in 1942. The projects were accomplished with financial backing from Mr. Feld and encouragement from Doctor Oberholtzer.

THE PRIMARY purpose of the centers is the cementing of better relationships between this country and others, and the program is organized to familiarize students with the culture, social conditions and spirit of the countries visited.

The Mexican center is affiliated with the University of Mexico. The first center was held in that country in 1944, after two years

of organizational work by Werlin. Another center was opened in 1946 in Guatemala, and a third in 1948 at Havana, Cuba. It was a first instance of an American institution of higher learning working out a co-operative study arrangement with the University of San Carlos in Guatemala and the University of Havana in Cuba.

THE FOREIGN center programs include field trips and cultural and social activities not available to the average student traveling alone. Presidents of Latin-American countries, government agencies and leading dignitaries have welcomed the students from Houston and provided entertainment for them.

Thirty-two students are enrolled in the study centers in Mexico and Guatemala, where the program will end July 8. About 50 students are enrolled in the European study center at the University of Paris. The program in France, the first to be conducted, will be held from July 12 to September 4.

THE NIGHT before the award was presented to Werlin in Mexico City, he represented the University of Houston at a ceremony in which tribute was paid to the Asociacion Mexicana de la Cruz Blanca Neutral for "its great

contributions to the cause of social amelioration, and to its distinguished president, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher, formerly rector of the National University of Mexico for his inestimable and continuing helpfulness to the University of Houston" in its program.

Werlin also made a donation in the name of the University of Houston to the Club Infantil "to help further its great labors and as a memorial to the late Licenciado Enrique Loaiza, former director of the summer school of the National University of Mexico, one of the great figures of our generation enrolled in the cause of Mexican-American friendship and a splendid friend of the University of Houston during his lifetime."

Home Sales, Mexico City
Futuro Intercambio de Maestros



Aparece en esta fotografia el señor **S. Werlin**, director de los Cursos de Verano de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, conversando con don Jaime Torres Bodet, secretario de Educacion Pùblica, sobre un futuro intercambio de maestros que sirva para coordinar los trabajos de educaci3n en la posguerra. El entrante mes de junio vendr3n los maestros norteamericanos, por su cuenta, de acuerdo con lo hablado entre estos altos funcionarios.

FRONT PAGE

HOUSTON CHRONICLE
Our City

June 29, 1953

The First Decade

REPRESENTATIVES of many states joined with Mexican educators in Mexico City recently to help Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the University of Houston's International Summer Center. The center is a college credit program of travel and study. Their approach to the study of a foreign country is to visit that country.

The first of the study centers was set up in Mexico in the summer of 1944. Three other travel-study programs have been established by Dr. Werlin, in Cuba, Guatemala and France. The French center is the newest, opened three years ago.

Funds for opening the first center were supplied by M. M. Feld, Houston philanthropist interested in promoting international understanding. The study center program has come a long way in its first 10 years in spite of distractions from world war and unrest.

THE FRENCH center provides courses at the Sorbonne in Paris and trips to Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands and England. Plans for the future include additional centers in the Near East, the Mediterranean and other areas.

Naturally, the most developed of the present centers is the oldest one—that in Mexico. Now studying there in the Houston University group are 42 students, aged 17 to 70, from 12 colleges and 14 states. For most of them it is their first trip to Mexico.

On the schedule are lectures at the National University by outstanding Mexican professors and authors, and Doctor Werlin and Professor Vernon Engberg, also of the University of Houston and a student of Mexico and the Mexican people. Regular Spanish classes are given by Mrs. Josephine Mariscal.

THE "LEARNING by seeing" side of the program is highlighted by field trips to the Archaeological Museum, University City (the spectacular new home of the National University which strikes all visitors with awe), to city and rural schools, hospitals, welfare and cultural institutions, and cultural landmarks.

In addition to these 16 trips, this year's itinerary includes visits to Xochimilco, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Puebla, Toluca, Acapulco, and the National Agricultural College at Chapingo.

The program is designed to provide the depth of understanding necessary to promote good will between the two peoples. Also basic are the aims to familiarize the Americans with the cultures, conditions and spirit of foreign countries, and to advance the interest that teachers and students have in the people of other nations.

AT THE American embassy this year Doctor Werlin was greeted by Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, former Houstonian and now embassy cultural attache, who taught courses in American history taken by Werlin 30 years ago at Rice Institute. In honor of that anniversary and of the tenth birthday of the center, the two joined in cutting a birthday cake.

At the dinner celebrating the study center anniversary were Dr. Brito Foucher, former president of the National University who helped Doctor Werlin in setting up the initial program in 1943; Alexander Buelna, assistant director of the National Commission of Tourism who also aided in developing the program, and officers of the National University.

Two years ago the Mexican government recognized the success of the program by awarding Doctor Werlin the Distinguished Visitor's Service Medal for his work in the field of "establishing better understanding between the United States and Mexico."

Through the study centers of the University of Houston students of the culture and history of other people are able to learn more in less time than through any other method.

In Today's Chronicle

JUNE 29, 1953



TRAVEL TIPS FOR STUDENTS—Mrs Joseph S. Werlin, second from left, gives travel advice to Edward Heyne III, a junior at Rice Institute, Miss Elaine Phillips and Miss Betty Marie Monday, University of Houston students. They will be members of the group of college students who will go on the travel-study European tour this season. Dr Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, and Mrs Werlin will conduct the tour.—Post Photo

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

Houston Chronicle

University of Houston Sets Two Foreign Tours This Year

The University of Houston is adding a little more sugar this year to its annual travel courses in "sugar-coated sociology," school officials announced.

Courses are conducted at the University of Mexico in Mexico City and at the Sorbonne in Paris. A set fee covers travel expenses and tuition charges.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin is director of the plan, which is now in its tenth year.

This year a group will leave June 8 for Mexico and a European trip will begin July 8.

The group going to Mexico will fly to Mexico City from Houston. They will study at the University of Mexico and will take field trips and week-end excursions on the side.

Twelve European countries will be covered by the group which leaves from New York on July 7.

All classes will be in English. The foreign study centers and the trips are sponsored also by the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding.

Studies will include folklore, economics and languages of the countries visited.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM visitors this week included the 42 members of the University of Houston's International Summer Center, six members of which are shown above. The center has sponsored group tours of Mexico for the past ten years, the object being promotion of greater understanding between the two countries and their peoples.



THAT'S INTERESTING! comments Walter Matherly, right, Gainesville, Fla., of the University of Florida, a member of the Houston University International Summer Center now visiting Mexico. He points to a picture illustrating work of the U. S. Embassy during a tour made by the group of the Embassy. Louis Krippner, University of Houston student; and Kathleen Miles, Southwest Louisiana Institute student, Lafayette, La., look on. The center includes students from 12 colleges and 14 states.

(OVER)



TWO ANNIVERSARIES were observed last week when Dr. Joseph Werlin, left, head of the University of Houston's International Summer Center, shook hands with Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, U. S. Embassy cultural attache, whom he hadn't seen since Dr. Caldwell was his teacher in college courses 30 years ago, and cut the cake held by Mrs. Werlin, which marked ten years since foundation of the center, a travel study program aimed at increasing international goodwill and understanding.

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

But most developed is the program's oldest venture — that in Mexico. This year's group of 42 students will hear lectures at the National University by outstanding Mexican professors and authors. Dr. Werlin and Prof. Vernon Engberg, of the University of Houston, will give the students the advantage of their large store of knowledge about Mexico and the Mexican people in a series of lectures. Regular Spanish classes are given by Mrs. Josephine Mariscal.

The "learning by seeing" side of the program is highlighted by the field trips taken and scheduled: to the archaeological museum, the University City — where this group of North American students was awed by the impressiveness and enormity of the new National University, to city and rural schools, hospitals, welfare and cultural institutions, cultural landmarks. In addition to these 16 field trips, the program's agenda this year also includes visits to Xochimilco, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Puebla, Toluca, Acapulco and the National Agricultural College at Chapingo.

Present at the dinner were Dr. Brito Foucher, former president of the National University who assisted Dr. Werlin in setting up the initial program in 1943, Alexander Buelna, assistant director of the National Commission of Tourism, who also was one of the pioneers in developing the program, and officers of the engineering school of the National University.

These people of the Mexican nationality who had been so important in helping Dr. Werlin in founding the first of his centers could see in the record of accomplishment of the program over the ten years that it has fulfilled and more than fulfilled the hopes held out for it in those early years. It has become what many dreamed and hoped — not merely a center for study, but a center for international friendship.

Houstonians Attend Educational Parley

Post - 1959
Three Houstonians are attending an international educational conference in Saltillo, Mexico. They are J. E. Josey, member of the board of regents of the Texas State Teachers College; H. L. Mills, representing the University of Houston, and Dr. Joseph Werlin of the University of Houston.

The purpose of the meeting is to exchange views and experiences of teacher education problems that will be mutually helpful to educators of Mexico and Texas. The conference is being held on the campus of the State Normal School in Saltillo.

Educators from seven teachers colleges are among the Texas conferees. The conference will close Saturday night.

THE MEXICAN PARADE

By VIRGINIA SNOW

UH Group Sees Many Changes in 10 Mexico Jaunts; Werlin Has Reunion

MEXICO CITY — The University of Houston "College on Wheels, Wings and Sails" celebrated its 10th anniversary in an American Embassy ceremony.

Its director, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, his ex-newspaper gal wife Rosella, and 37 students brought a birthday cake with candles for Ambassador Francis White. In 10 years, he was the fourth to perform the rite. The others were Ambassadors George Messersmith, Walter Thurston and William O'Dwyer.

THE CEREMONY was also a reunion between Dr. Werlin and his ex-history professor at Houston's Rice Institute back in 1924, Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, cultural attache of the embassy, who was then dean of the student body. The two hadn't met since, but the diplomat who was dean of the faculty of humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later U. S. Minister in Bolivia, recalled that Joe was one of his star pupils.

The Werlins, a team if I've ever seen one, remember the travelling university's first year here, in 1943.

"We had 70 students then," Rosella told me. "We booked rooms in the new Posada del Sol Hotel when they promised it would be ready in time. But when we arrived by bus in the middle of the night, we found the only thing ready was the chapel. They gave us candles to grope our way to our rooms."

THE VISITING students have found many changes since then, though they still have classes in the ancient Palace of Mines. The skyscrapers are taller and more of them. Traffic is heavier. Mexicans are friendlier. "They were sometimes hostile acting 10 years ago," Dr. Werlin recalled.

However, the University of Houston annual visitors here have changed, too, he says. "They are coming with open minds, able to see and comprehend Mexico as it is," he declares. Dr. Werlin gives credit for this improvement both to Mexico, because this nation is growing up—in material, artistic, cultural and international matters—and to the Texans who now leave their prejudices home. Texas is not quite so provincial as it was.

MEXICO, He said, has many new things to show them—the magnificent University City, towering skyscrapers, a tremendous volume of automobiles, a substantial air of progress.

"Take the new University City," he said. "I am convinced after seeing the new film Alex Buena of the National Tourist Bureau showed us that this documentary will create respect and admiration for Mexico when it hits the United States."

"The average American is easily impressed by something he understands from his own world, like plumbing, roads and machinery," Dr. Werlin declared. "He finds these things everywhere now in Mexico. We used to think Americans were the only natural engineers. But now we find that Mexicans not only use these things, but are natural engineers as well."

THE WERLINS came to Mexico for the first time 13 years ago. "We drove to Monterrey in a \$100 jalopy and with \$40 in savings," Rosella told me.

How did Joe happen to take the traveling university here on its first trip, 10 years ago?

As a sociology teacher at Houston U, he explained, he'd always taken his students on local field trips to see for themselves. The prejudice about Mexicans in Texas worried him. He felt much of it was based on border experiences which shaped their ideas about Mexico.

"TEXANS," HE SAID, "had fixed ideas about Mexico as a land of Pancho Villas and sleepy Mexicans. They didn't know the real Mexico, with its colonial heritage and Indian culture. So I decided to bring students here."

This year's Mexico Center has 37 students, 16 to 67 years old. Joe is proud that it includes four Mexicans from Texas.

"Work and play together is our secret," Rosella says, explaining how the college, now on wings, is still thriving here after 10 annual visits. Students study contemporary problems of Mexico, Mexican folklore in relation to American education, economic development in Mexico and conversational Spanish.

Besides this, the program includes several field trips for research or fun. The first week end, the group visited Chapultepec Museum and University City; last week end, it went to the Agricultural College at Chilpancingo, then Taxco and Cuernavaca. Next week, it will visit Acapulco, and the following two week ends, the Pyramids and Puebla.

● PARADE LINES . . . Col Frank Lemmons, retired, of Fort Sam Houston, here with the University of Houston group, travels week ends to Queretaro, headquarters of early missions established in Texas. . . The former commander of Camp Pickett, Va, is an authority on Texas-Mexican history. . . Also with the group, Maria de la Paz Rubio, a Brownsville school-teacher whose father is a missionary of the Assembly of God. She plans to marry her Mexican fiance in December and they'll settle in the interior to do medical missionary work.

HOUSTON STUDY GROUP HONORS WHITE CROSS

The University of Houston and its International Study Center of Mexico, represented by the Director of the Center, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, paid tribute last night to the Mexican Association of the White Cross, and its president, Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher.

The tribute was made to the White Cross for its work in the cause of social betterment in Mexico, and to its president for his "inestimable and continuing helpfulness to the University of Houston in originating and conducting its program in Mexico, now in its eighth year." Dr. Foucher, in his efforts to make Mexican American friendship a reality, has been connected with many organizations with that goal.

The ceremony was held at the Club Infantil "Fernando Michel," one of the projects supported by the White Cross. Dr. Werlin presented a check to the Club Infantil from the University of Houston and the International Study Center of Mexico. The check was given as a memorial to the late Enrique Loaiza, former Director of the Summer School of the National University.



THAT'S INTERESTING! comments Walter Matherly, right, Gainesville, Fla., of the University of Florida, a member of the Houston University International Summer Center now visiting Mexico. He points to a picture illustrating work of the U. S. Embassy during a tour made by the group of the Embassy. Louis Kruppner, University of Houston student, and Kathleen Miles, Southwest Louisiana Institute student, Lafayette, La., look on. The center includes students from 12 colleges and 14 states.



TWO ANNIVERSARIES were observed last week when Dr. Joseph Werlin, left, head of the University of Houston's International Summer Center, shook hands with Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, U. S. Embassy cultural attache, whom he hadn't seen since Dr. Caldwell was his teacher in college courses 30 years ago, and cut the cake held by Mrs. Werlin, which marked ten years since foundation of the center, a travel study program aimed at increasing international goodwill and understanding.

CLIPPINGS OF ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS ESTABLISHED BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN,
DIRECTOR AND FOUNDER--GUATEMALA-1946

University of Houston Students in Guatemala



Students in the University of Houston summer center at Guatemala were honored during their stay with a reception given by President Jose Arevalo. Seated between two students are Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, left, director of the summer center, and President Arevalo. To the far right, seated, is Antonio Carrera, a member of the faculty of the University of Guatemala.

Educator Says Good-Will Trip to Guatemala Needed

A tour of Guatemala by representatives of Houston's leading industries in order to bring closer trade relations with that country was suggested Saturday by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston summer center in Guatemala, which closed recently.

Doctor Werlin pointed out that until recently, Guatemalans had heard of no Southern port in the United States except New Orleans, but now that Houston is becoming an air gateway to Latin America numerous opportunities for developing trade with Guatemala are opening up.

Lists Opportunities.

"From my observations, there should be a particularly good opportunity for such Texas industries as lumber, oil, cotton, cattle and banking," the university professor declared.

He added that delegates of leading industries should be sent to Guatemala as soon as possible to explore such possibilities.

Doctor Werlin explained that all products of an industrial character must be shipped into Guatemala, since the country at the present time is predominately agricultural. "In addition, all canned and packaged foods are imported," he said.

Doctor Werlin this summer took the first university group to the Latin-American country to work in conjunction with the University of Guatemala. Thirty students, including several from Iowa, Virginia, California and Oklahoma, made the trip. Doctor Werlin has been asked to return in November to deliver a series of sociology lectures at the Guatemalan college and to make plans for another class there next year.

Plantations Visited.

A high light of the students' experience in Guatemala was a three-day trip to the banana plantations of United Fruit Company, where students observed first hand the banana industry, extensive social service work being conducted by the company, nurseries and health clinics, Doctor Werlin declared.

Another outstanding feature of the trip was a mass reception extended the students by the president of Guatemala, Jose Arevalo. President Arevalo is the first president of Guatemala to be a professional educator, Doctor Werlin pointed out, and added that in the 76 member unicameral legislature, 18 of the representatives are students at the University of Guatemala and 24 are schoolteachers.

The Guatemala center was made possible through a donation by M. M. Feld, president of the Lone Star Bag and Bagging Company.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE
July 7, 1946

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the Houston Summer Center returned from Guatemala several days ago. In the republic to the South Dr. Werlin discussed plans for bringing Houston students to that country next summer. He reports hearty cooperation on the part of the Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as leading educators.

Houston Post
June 4, 1946

Post Reporter Will Attend U. of H. Course in Guatemala

Editor's note—Miss Mary Elizabeth Johnston, an ambitious and experienced Post reporter, is combining business with pleasure by attending the University of Houston's summer center in Guatemala City. She will report later on her experiences south of the border.

Thirty-one students from four states left Houston, International air gateway to the Americas, Monday night for the University of Houston's summer center in Guatemala City.

California, Virginia, Iowa and Texas students—men and women—came to Houston to join the study group which will spend a month in Guatemala City studying the contemporary civilization of that Central American country.

The group left the Union station for Laredo where they will take cars for Mexico City. The journey from Mexico City to Guatemala City will be by air.

Before classes open on June 10 at the University of Guatemala, the students will make a week-end trip to Antigua to visit the ruins, considered among the most impressive in the Western Hemisphere, created by the earthquake of 1773.

A series of lectures at the Guate-

malan university will be delivered in English by professors of the Latin-American college. Dr. Joseph Werlin, director of the university's centers, which include Mexico and Guatemala, will offer a course on the social problems of the Latin-American nation.

American Ambassador E. J. Kyle, former dean of agriculture of Texas A. & M. college, on a recent trip to Houston with a group of Guatemalan farm and ranch owners, commented, "The university center in Guatemala is one of the finest ways I know of creating friendship between the two countries, and now that Houston has opened up as an international gateway more and more Houstonians and other North Americans will be visiting the nations to the south."

Offer Scholarship

While in Guatemala Doctor Werlin will offer a scholarship at the University of Houston for the coming school year to a student of the University of Guatemala. The scholarship was established at the university by David C. Bintliff, Houston banker.

Original research in and for the summer centers in Mexico and Guatemala was made possible by M. M. Feld of Houston, whose interest in Latin and North American friendship caused him to give the University of Houston money to set up the centers.

Lectures will be delivered in the mornings and during the afternoons, field trips to nearby public institutions, churches, schools and historical scenes will be made. "My idea is to saturate the students with a knowledge of the people, their civilization and culture," Doctor Werlin said.

During the second week, a three-day trip to Chichicastenango, Indian village famed for its colorful market days and its church, will be made.

Students include Frankie Allen, Jessamine Allen, Doris Miriam Bahr, Mary Frances Blering, Maud Braswell, DeLores June Frey, Helen Camp Harper, Lula Johnson, Doris Bver Kalen, Daphne Littlejohn, Hillquit Lynch, Tommye Newsom, Arthur Petry, Troy D. Prater, Jack H. Rick, Joseph A. Salzer, Mrs. Elizabeth Sturdivant, Cornelia E. Wetzel, Jesse Wilson, Faytene Zumwalt, Ethel Burns, Lucile Burns, Joy Nell Cushman, Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Amy Cooke, William Cooke, Esther Hicks, Mrs. Mamie Johnson, Mrs. John C. Dunagan, Virginia Dunagan and Lois Greenberg.

THE HOUSTON POST: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1946



GUATEMALA BOUND—Mrs. Doris Kalen, University of Houston sophomore majoring in history and education, signs up for the four-week university summer center at Guatemala which opens June 3. With Mrs. Kalen are T. L. Evans, honorary consul to Guatemala, and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center. Courses in sociology and history presented in cooperation with the University of Guatemala will be combined with supervised tours to points of cultural and social interest throughout Guatemala. Meals, housing and transportation to and from Guatemala City via air and highway are included in the one-price arrangement. Enrollment is limited to 40.

Estudiantes americanos a los cursos de verano de Guatemala

Bienvenidos a nuestro país los mensajeros de la fraternidad la cultura americano-guatemalteca



Aparecen en la presente foto algunos de los estudiantes de las Universidades Norteamericanas, llegados ayer a nuestro país, para emprender un curso de verano en la Facultad de Humanidades.

Ayer por la mañana llegó a Guatemala un grupo de 32 estudiantes de varias universidades norteamericanas, quienes realizarán un curso de verano, durante tres semanas, en nuestra Facultad de Humanidades.

En corta charla con el señor Joseph S. Werlin, profesor de sociología de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, y director de los Centros Internacionales de Estudios, nos manifestó que la visita de los estudiantes se debe a las facilidades ofrecidas por el rector de la Universidad de San Carlos y al decano de la Facultad de Humanidades, con el objeto de despertar en nuestro país investigaciones análogas a las que se realizan en México por los estudiantes norteamericanos durante sus vacaciones de verano, pues la manera más efectiva de conocer un pueblo es estudiando en el propio ambiente los diferentes aspectos de su cultura y sus múltiples actividades.

Los alumnos visitantes recibirán cátedra de geografía de Centroamérica, con especialidad de Gua-

temala, dictando la primera conferencia el licenciado Rolz Bennett.

Visitarán los principales lugares del país y los centros educativos de la capital.

El señor Werlin nos informó que la Universidad de Houston, con el objeto de establecer un intercambio estudiantil entre Estados Unidos y Guatemala ha ofrecido una beca, la cual será otorgada a la persona que designen las autoridades universitarias de nuestro país.

En el futuro los centros internacionales universitarios, funcionarán tanto en México como en Guatemala, iniciando ahora sus actividades en nuestra Facultad.

Algunas de las señoritas visitantes nos manifestaron que, en las pocas horas que llevan entre nosotros, han podido darse cuenta de los encantos de nuestra tierra, su bello clima y la gentileza y cordialidad de los guatemaltecos, y que serán los más entusiastas animadores de las relaciones de los pueblos a su regreso a los Estados Unidos y el intercambio entre los estudiantes universitarios.

Students Reach Guatemala For U. H. Classes

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 7—(Delayed)—The first contingent of the University of Houston's summer center in Guatemala arrived in this Central American capital at 5:30 a. m. Friday.

It was a bedraggled group, exhausted by sleepless days and nights of travel, which arrived at the Guatemalan airport to prepare for classes on Monday at the University of Guatemala where professors of that university will deliver a series of lectures in English to a largely non-Spanish-speaking group of North American students from several states and all parts of Texas.

First Such Group

This group of 34 men and women is the first from the United States to study in the University of Guatemala. Last Monday, 18 of the 34 left the Union station in Houston for an all-night ride to San Antonio on a specially chartered coach, armed with Spanish grammars, mostly of the "learn Spanish in 10 easy lessons" variety.

At Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, having added six to the group, we left in six travel service cars, driven by Mexican drivers.

The drivers were the chief topic of conversation at every stop along the way. "Our driver is the best"; "Oh, no. Ours is an expert," and "That driver! Why does he go so fast?"

As a matter of fact, Jose Rios, driver of the car I was in, was indubitably the best. Only an expert like Joe, who has been making the run from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City for 16 years, could have made it around the mountains at that speed.

Like a Roller Coaster

"This is like riding a roller coaster and not having to pay for it."

Daphne Littlejohn of Georgetown, Texas, kept shouting, "Now, now, I know you are going to get us out of this," Tommy Newsome, University of Houston student, kept saying, "Finally Helen Harper and I, Fernando, Cal., screamed, "Drive slower," but Joe no comprende Ingles.

Evidently he no comprende Español either, for every time we came to a "Jespacia" sign, he obeyed it like some Houstonians obey stop signs. He speeded up.

Not for the mountains alone, however, was it a magnificent trip, for Joe's driving as well. For one I was grateful he had learned to do his job so well.

Jesse Wilson, University of Houston student, distinguished himself at Tamazunchale, Mexico, by buying a purple orchid for each of five girls at a cost of 4-cents per orchid. In these times it's an extraordinary man who can make five girls happy with a 20-cent expenditure.

Like Houston

Mexico City, where we stayed one day, looks a lot like Houston in one respect. There is building under way everywhere, old buildings are being torn down and new ones are going up. On many buildings and mountains, too, are political slogans, mostly for Aleman, presidential candidate.

We are arriving in Guatemala in four planes. I was on the first, which left Mexico City at 11 p. m., stopped over once in tropical Ciudad Carmen, Mexico, flew through some pleasantly stormy weather and landed at a beautiful airport. There we had a cup of coffee, which confirms the boast of Guatemalans that they produce the best coffee in the world.

Food? In Mexico there was plenty of butter, but only two of us would eat it. The butter was made of goat's milk. The food, the pensions, or boarding houses, has been good, nothing unusual but the bread. The difference between our bread at home and the Mexican and Guatemalan? Theirs breaks; ours pulls.

The last of the 34 will arrive here Saturday in time to leave for a week-end in Antigua, ancient capital of Guatemala, which was destroyed by earthquakes in 1773. Monday the students start to work. Mr. Joseph S. Werlin, University of Houston professor of sociology, is director of the center.

THE HOUSTON POST
June 12, 1946

MEDIODIA
June 8, 1946

Lista de...
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 em... Carlos N. Lassépas, 12 Calle Or...
 do... berto Herrera, 9a. Avenida Sur, núm...
 lio 29 Calle Oriente, número 4. Doctor Man...
 Jam... Avenida Norte, No. 27. Doctor Octavio Herrera, C. P., ...
 na, Héctor Cruz G., 10a. C. O. No. 9. Doctor Virg... H. Rosal...
 De P. No. 38. Doctor Joaquín Cipriani, Hospital Americano. Doctor
 1... dalupe A. Martínez, 3a. Av. Cantón La Paz No. 7-A. Doctor César
 za, Hospital Militar. Doctor Raúl Samayoa Pujol, 4a. C. O. Jocote...
 go No. 19. Doctor Carlos E. Tejada, 16 C. P. No. 39. Doctor Arturo
 sparría Solorzano, 11 Av. S. No. 66. Doctor Raúl Maza A., 14 C. P., No.
 110. Doctor Manuel Molina Matheu, 16 C. P. No. 8. Doctor Julio A.
 Sierra, 4a. C. P. No. 15. Doctor Raúl Rodríguez Padilla, 18 C. O. No.
 67. Doctor Eliseo Carazo A., 3a. Av. S. No. 122. Doctor Flavio An-
 drade M., 3a. C. Tivoli No. 6. Doctor J. Arturo Pineda Milla, 10a. Av.
 S. No. 83. Doctor Ricardo Soto Mora, 7a. Av. N. No. 17. Doctor José
 Manuel Arias, Callejón Sanidad No. 17. Doctor Manuel Morán, Av. Ele-
 na No. 136. Doctor Francisco Salazar, 6a. C. y 33 Av. Colonia Arrivi-
 llaga. Doctor Joaquín Barnoya G., 8a. C. O. No. 32-A. Doctor R. Os-
 berto Rosales, 7a. Av. N. No. 28.

FARMACIAS DE TURNO

Del domingo 9 al sábado 15:

La Merced: 12 avenida norte y 5a. calle; teléfono 2040.
 Isis: 1a. avenida sur, número 38; teléfono 2608.
 Pasteur: 6a. avenida sur y 10a. calle; teléfono 3741.
 Mayorga: 10a. avenida sur y 18 calle; teléfono 3751.
 Guzmán: calle real La Libertad, número 63; teléfono 3973.

SERVICIOS RELIGIOSOS

Jueves 13.—Santoral: San Antonio de Padua, confesor.
 Viernes 14: (Témporas).—San Basilio Magno y san Eliseo, profeta.

JUBILEO CIRCULAR

Hoy y mañana, en El Carmen.

TELEFONOS DE EMERGENCIA:

Guardia civil, dirección general: 31-13.
 Estación número 1: 26-55.
 Estación número 2: 21-70.
 Hospital Americano: 25-84.
 Hospital General: 37-67.
 Hospital Militar: 36-50.
 Hospital San José: 37-29.

Cordiales agasajos ayer a los estudiantes norteamericanos

Concierto de música folklórica ofrecido a los distinguidos visitantes en la Guardia Civil
 MEDIODIA GUATEMALA (INSIDE) JUNE 13, 1946



Aspectos del concierto ofrecido a los estudiantes universitarios norteamericanos ayer en la Guardia Civil.—Arriba: el doctor Werling saludando al director, coronel Víctor Sandoval; abajo: los estudiantes viendo ejecutar a la marimba «Maderas de mi Tierra».

Conducidos por el bachiller Mario Carrera y el doctor Joseph Werling, una treintena de los estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, que actualmente reciben un cursillo de verano en nuestra Facultad de Humanidades, estuvieron ayer por la tarde a visitar el jardín botánico que el señor Estrada tiene en esta capital.
 Con esa alegría franca y abierta que caracteriza a la juventud norteamericana, discurren llenos de curiosidad y asombro entre las macetas de orquídeas y flores típicas. Admiran la belleza imponderable de la Monja Blanca, nuestra flor nacional, y otras de magníficos colores y raras formas. Las cámaras de los estudiantes se enfocan ante los ejemplares más notables.

Un quetzal disecado
 Antes de terminar esta visita, el

doctor Werling felicita al dueño del jardín por el esfuerzo encomiable que ha gastado en él. El señor Estrada muestra a los visitantes un bello quetzal disecado. Los vivos colores del pájaro nacional de Guatemala despiertan el entusiasmo de todos. El doctor Werling lo suspende entre sus manos y las cámaras funcionan nuevamente. Una linda chica lo sostiene unos instantes y «posa» con él.

En la Guardia Civil

El coronel Víctor M. Sandoval, director general de la Guardia Civil, les ha invitado para escuchar un concierto de música de compositores guatemaltecos, el cual fue interpretado por la Orquesta Típica de la institución y por la marimba Maderas de mi Tierra, con-

They Learn From Their Hosts

Citizens of Guatemala Extend U. H. Students Warm Welcome

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
 Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 8.—(Delayed)—Students of the University of Houston's summer center in this city are learning about Guatemaltecos directly by living with Guatemalteco families.

In a pension, or boarding house, across the street from the national palace, which is the seat of the government, four students and I are living with an alert and hospitable Guatemalteco family.

In two days we have become acquainted with the daughters' sweet-

hearts—since they seem to drop in for five minutes every hour or two—have learned about the children's educations, hobbies, and habits and I have attended the wedding at a nearby Catholic church of a family relative, 18-year-old Maria Theresa, to a soldier of the United States army.

Studies Engineering

The family is composed of the mother, a son, Ricardo, 22, who is completing his work toward a civil engineering degree at the University of Guatemala, a daughter, Concha, 20, who has a teacher's degree

but works for an aviation company, a daughter, Carmen, 16, who works for the government, Roberto, 8, two cousins, Rosemaria, 15, and Jacinto, 9, several Indian servants and their offspring.

The house is the usual Spanish type, cold and forbidding from the outside doors, which are flush with the sidewalk, gay, bustling and hospitable inside its flower-filled patio onto which most of our rooms open. With a family of this size and five visiting North American girls, the house naturally bustles. The doorbell and the telephone ring constantly.

Telephones Make News

Telephones are not common here, and installation this week of 4500 new ones made the front page of all the city papers. Most of the pensiones in which the students are staying are without telephones.

Concha, who took me to the wedding, seemed eager to show me the hospital after the ceremony, but not until I saw there Julio, her 27-year-old sweetheart, did I understand. Julio is studying chemistry and doing biological research at the hospital which is operated by the government for indigent patients who are brought from all parts of this small Central American nation of 3,000,000 population.

Some Patients Guarded

The hospital is divided into four wards, one for women, one for men, one for children and one for the insane. Many of the patients are guarded by police since they are also prisoners brought from the jails into the national hospital for medical care.

The children's ward is physically the best of the hospital, but none of the pictures of Europe's children is more pitiable than the listless, drawn faces of some of these Indian children.

Students from other pensiones report the same about the hospitality and friendliness of the families. They have been taken in as mem-

bers of the family by Guatemaltecos as curious to know how North American college students live as the students are to know how their hosts live. The Guatemaltecos want to know whether we work, go to school, live with our parents or alone, are married, what kind of houses we live in, whether we are interested in politics, the movies or science, if we have servants, if we have many flowers in the United States, if we are Catholic or Protestant, what we think of President Truman.

Impressed by City

The University of Houston students seem to be most impressed by the cleanliness of this quiet and beautiful city. Cornelia Wetzel of Freeport, Hilquit Lynch and I were taking a walk through the downtown section with a young University of Guatemala student and Miss Wetzel and Mr. Lynch kept commenting that the streets were clean.

"Oh no, they are dirty now. When Ubico was president they were spotless. You wouldn't see that," he said, pointing to a puddle of water on the white street. "There would be three men at work clearing that away."

Lives in Exile

Jorge Ubico was president and virtual dictator of this country for 13 years and now lives in New Orleans, having been swept by revolution out of the country he ruled so grimly.

The former president's hobby was motorcycling and he liked clean, smooth streets on which to ride, the student explained. "He saw it he had them."

"Under Ubico's regime, if a man robbed, he was taken out and killed. If he killed another man he was taken out and killed. That was simple. Then anyone, even a young girl, could go on the streets alone at midnight, but not so now. Not even at nine o'clock. Ubico was a dictator, a Hitler, but we admit some of the things he did were good. But he had to go."

Still again the regime of Ubico was compared with the present one.

Feel Freedom Now

It was at night when crowds gathered on corners and before theaters and buildings to chat. A Guatemalteco businessman pointed out the crowds to me and commented, "Under Ubico people did not gather and they did not talk. If four men happened to gather, they could expect to be asked by a policeman to break it up. Everyone feels much more free now."

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston and director of the summer centers in Mexico and Guatemala, has spent his first days in

Guatemala working out the final details of the study plans with University of Guatemala professors for classes which begin Monday.

Arrival of the students has been heralded by many welcomes, invitations and front-page announcements in the daily papers.

We were told to expect rain since the rainy season begins this month. To date, however, we have not had a drop.

THE HOUSTON POST
 June 16, 1946

Continued

La marimba

El instrumento nacional esparce sus notas en criollísimos sonos. Los estudiantes se levantan de sus asientos, para ver de cerca la ejecución, aplaudiendo entusiasmados al escuchar las notas melancólicas de nuestra música típica.

La señorita Doris Bahr

En los entreactos, la estudiante de sociología, señorita Doris Bahr satisface nuestra curiosidad periodística. Le hacemos preguntas en nuestro pobrísimo inglés. Entiende un poco el español y lo escribe correctamente. A través de ella obtenemos las impresiones de sus compañeros. Las escribió en español en nuestra libreta de apuntes: «Guatemala es uno de los pocos países en el mundo que ha ido a la par con el progreso y la civilización, sin el sacrificio de su pintoresco aspecto de antigüedad.

Me gustó muchísimo la Orquesta Típica de la Guardia Civil, la marimba y los muchos lugares interesantes que hemos visitado: Antigua, Amatitlán, el Museo Arqueológico y otros. Sobre todo apreciamos en lo que vale, la bondad y la hospitalidad de Guatemala».

La señorita Virginia Dunagan nos dijo: «Guatemala es un país hermoso, encantador. Admiramos el Mapa en relieve, el Museo, Antigua, Amatitlán, etc.»

Saludo a los visitantes

El bachiller Federico Zelaya, de la Plena Mayor de la Guardia Civil, leyó un saludo para los distinguidos visitantes, aludiendo a la importancia de su presencia entre nosotros, como una contribución entusiasta a las relaciones culturales de ambos pueblos. Dijo así el bachiller Zelaya:

«En Guatemala vive un pueblo nuevo que busca la expresión de sí mismo y lucha por alcanzar un nuevo estado superior de progreso cada día. Para desarrollar sus propias posibilidades necesita de la ayuda intelectual y cultural y del ejemplo de los países amigos que han alcanzado una mayor civilización.

El pueblo de esta República ha comprendido que para su desenvolvimiento es esencial la vida de libertad y para garantizarla ha erigido un Gobierno popular y democrático, cuyo objeto es dirigir y llevar a su más alto florecimiento las capacidades humanas y materiales del país».

Todo lazo de amistad con los hombres de las Naciones Americanas nuestro pueblo y más aún cuando este lazo lleva el sello de interés y conocimiento profundo que crea el estudio y la investigación.

En este caso particular aumenta nuestra alegría el que el estrechamiento se efectúa con personas jóvenes del gran país del Norte, que descargados de cualquier prejuicio tradicional, están convencidos como lo está toda la juventud de América, de que en sus manos está la realización y el deber de forjar, a base de amistad y cultura, un Mundo nuevo y mejor.

El doctor Werling

El doctor Joseph Werling quien tradujo al inglés las anteriores palabras del bachiller Zelaya, respondió a ellas de la siguiente manera:

«Quisiera expresar mi emoción, mis sentimientos con toda claridad, pero desgraciadamente no poseo del todo la bella lengua de ustedes. Sin embargo, trato de darle la mayor expresión en este momento histórico. Somos amigos de Guatemala. Para incrementar nuestra amistad con Guatemala estamos aquí. Saludamos a Guatemala como un pueblo inolvidable. Nunca he oído música más dulce, más armoniosa. No viene de músicos profesionales y esto es lo más admirable. Nos han mostrado un poco de ella y no esperaríamos encontrar una música tan hermosa. Con un poco de esfuerzo podría figurar entre las me-

Un muchacho músico

Ya para despedirnos, los estudiantes se acercó a un músico. Acertó a decirle toresco español que él sabía el cornetín. El guatemalteco cedió y el universitario insinuó algunos trozos de «swing», bajo luces de los fotógrafos y entre la alegría de sus compañeros.

Un orgullo justo

—Cuando le dijimos a la señorita Werling que ellos eran los primeros universitarios del gran país del Norte que venían a un curso de verano entre nosotros, nos replicó: «Para nosotros constituye el hecho un legítimo orgullo».

Poesía

El poeta Miguel Angel Asturias declamó su hermoso soneto «Antigua» y otro que calificó de romántico. Dijo que hacía este viaje por Centroamérica, en compañía de dos periodistas mexicanos de la revista «Hoy». Pero hizo notar que lo hacía solamente por los países democráticos: Guatemala, Costa Rica y El Salvador. «Me llena de orgullo—dijo—que el clima de libertad en que vivimos hoy, permita que se nos haya honrado con la presencia de un grupo de estudiantes norteamericanos».

Con estas palabras del poeta Asturias, terminó el homenaje que el Director general de la Guardia Civil ofreciera a los estudiantes norteamericanos, y que dejara en el ánimo de ellos las mejores impresiones.

He aquí los nombres de los asistentes al acto: el coronel Sandoval, el mayor Lemus y el capitán Guadalupe; los jefes de la Guardia Civil: el bachiller Mario Carrera, el mayor Humberto García Gálvez, el doctor Joseph Werling y los estudiantes, señoras: de Dunagan, Doris Byer Kahn, Elizabeth Steward; señoritas: Virginia Dunagan, Ester Hicks, Mamie Johnson, Helen Harper, Lucile Bruns, Ethel Burns, Doris Bahr, Fay Zumwalt, Mary E. Biering, Mand Braswell, June Frey, Joy Nell Cashman, Daphne Littlejohn, Cornelia Wetzel, Mary Elizabeth Johnston, periodista del «Houston Post»; señores: Helquitt Lynch, Jesse Wilson, A. L. Petry, Jack H. Rick y otros, cuyos nombres se nos escapan.

ASAMBLEA...

(viene de la primera página)
los secretarios generales serán por cuenta de la sección departamental respectiva y los de permanencia en esta ciudad serán sufragados por el ministerio de educación pública.

Los delegados

Han llegado a esta capital casi todo los delegados departamentales y se espera que antes de inaugurarse la Asamblea, estén en ésta la totalidad.

Vinieron desde ayer los profesores Mario Godínez Solares, de Suchitepéquez; Alfonso Fortuny, de Santa Rosa; Manuel de Paz, de Jutiapa; Servando Ordóñez, de Totonicapán; Salomón Arévalo, de Quiché; Luis A. Cabrera, de Sololá y Valentín del Valle Góngora, del Petén.

INAUGURACION DE...

(Viene de la primera página)

arrollo de esta importante serie de conciertos, uno o más estrenos en cada audición, los que como informamos recientemente a nuestros lectores, se efectuarán los días viernes, con intervalos de quince días.

El maestro Archila cree sinceramente que el público guatemalteco amante de la buena música sabrá corresponder con su asistencia a esta magna serie de conciertos que los ministerios de Educación y Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas presentarán en breve como una parte del programa cultural y educativo que el actual gobierno de la república está llevando a cabo en beneficio directo de nuestro pueblo. Los precios que se han fijado para asistir a estos conciertos, están al alcance de todos, y además, se tiene en mente hacer una pequeña rebaja a las personas que obtengan entradas para toda la temporada.

La Rueda de la Fortuna

T G W LA VOZ DE GUATEMALA

En el sorteo de ayer, cortesía del Teatro Palace,

U. H. Students Attend Class Out-of-Doors in Guatemala

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 10.—(Delayed)—The University of Houston summer center classes got under way here Monday with a geography lesson, unique for Houston students.

Delivered by Jose Rolz Bennett, dean of humanities of the University of Guatemala, the class was not held in a classroom and it was not illustrated with slides or pictures.

Students stood in a bright sun above a huge relief map, depicting the entire nation of Guatemala—its rivers, mountains, lakes, lowlands and volcanoes. With the aid of this map, which is outdoors and has withstood, without repair, the rains and weather for 20 years, the dean described the geographical boundaries of the nation, physical and political.

English Accented

Dean Bennett, whose English is accented but clear, also used a small geography book written by Jose Juan Aravelo, Guatemala's professor president. As he spoke, the dean turned from time to time to point to the mountains and volcanoes which he described and which are visible from nearly all points in the city.

The professor spoke of the natural resources of Guatemala which produces principally coffee, bananas, wood and the chicle from which the gum United States citizens chew is made.

Doris Bahr of Houston asked if gum were manufactured here. "No," the dean replied. "We produce the chicle, send it to you and you return to us chewing gum."

Nylons on Display

Little, the dean continued, is manufactured in this agricultural country. That many goods are imported from the United States is evidenced by glimpses into downtown store windows which contain many familiar North American goods, some of which are scarce in the United States; among these, nylons, films, men's shirts. But they cost more here.

Dean Bennett called attention to the native crafts and handiwork, notably the textiles made by the Indians. These are familiar to many Houstonians who have seen and worn the purses and shoes made in the United States with materials imported from here.

There is little question that the girl students will return home with jackets, purses, shoes, tablecloths or dolls made of the Indian fabrics. Faytene Zumwalt of Rio Grande City bought a purse made of the fabric 30 minutes after she arrived.

Likeness of Designs

"If you would go into the Modern Museum of Art in New York," Dean Bennett commented, "and look at the designs of the modern artists, you would be surprised to see how closely the Indian designs resemble the designs of the modern artists."

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the summer center and professor of sociology at the University of Houston, delivered the second lecture of the first day in the school of humanities.

Doctor Werlin urged his students to take their work in Guatemala seriously in order to take the examinations, which, if passed in both courses, entitle the students to six hours college credit. The examina-

tion will be based on work given in the lectures, outside reading and knowledge acquired on numerous field trips to Indian villages, public institutions and the like.

Study Periods Set

The director set aside Monday and Wednesday nights for study; whether the students will take this time for actual study or extracurricular activity in this fascinating country may well be questioned, however.

Students visited the national palace during the afternoon while I visited El Imparcial, one of four daily newspapers here.

Ramon Blanco, 37-year-old columnist and business manager of El Imparcial, told me he started his newspaper career 11 years ago as assistant to the society editor of El Imparcial. Today, two men edit the society page. Only one female has managed to invade this newspaper man's territory, and she writes the Guatemaltecan version of advice to the lovelorn.

Most Liberal Paper

El Imparcial is known as the most liberal of the dailies. Of the others, one is subsidized by the government, one is Catholic. Mr. Blanco explained the difficulties of reconversion of the 22-year-old Imparcial from a paper, ruled as everything else in this country was ruled, by a dictatorship—that of Jorge Ubico—to its present freedom.

"Because the people lived so long under a dictatorship, they were used to seeing much international news since it was less apt to be harmful to Ubico's wishes and little local news. Today we print as much local news as possible and take an active part in politics."

El Imparcial comes out once a day, in the afternoon, and has a circulation of approximately 17,000, the largest in Guatemala City. Equipment and newsprint for the paper comes from the United States and Canada. "Where else could we get a Linotype machine?" Mr. Blanco asked. He is particularly proud of the paper's new presses which can do in half an hour what took, up until last May, 18 hours to do.

'Far Behind Times'

"For 22 years we used machinery which the United States had discarded 40 or 50 years before," he said. "We thought of our paper as the most progressive in Central America, but we were far behind the times."

Editor of the paper is David Vela, who is also a part-time professor of literature at the University of Guatemala. He is author of a two-volume book on Guatemaltecan literature.

While the society section of Imparcial is still the domain of men, one Guatemala City paper does have a woman society editor. She makes \$40 a month.

While the University of Houston students are seeing the physical beauty of Guatemala and its social inequalities and learning about its family life by becoming part of the families in whose homes they live, they are also having a lot of collegiate fun.

In the room next to mine, Dolores Frey, Joy Cushman, Daphne Littlejohn and Cornelia Wetzel are always talking in excited voices about what he said and where we went and how wonderful life is.

As Miss Wetzel put it, "Gosh so many things keep happening."

North American Blushes

Romantic Serenaders Enhance Prestige of U. H. Students

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 21.—(Delayed)—The 32 students of the University of Houston summer center here in Guatemala left by train Friday morning for Tiquisate in the Guatemalan tropics.

They will spend three days at the banana plantations of the United Fruit company, which is paying expenses of all students and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center and professor of sociology at the University of Houston. I could not go and start back to Houston today.

On Monday classes will be resumed for the final week of the center. On that day students will also call on Guatemala's president,

Juan Jose Aravelo, who will be guest of honor at a banquet the University of Houston will give

next week for members of the faculty of the University of Guatemala, which is cooperatively sponsoring the summer session.

Bintliff Provides Funds

Announcement of the winner of a scholarship for a year's study at the University of Houston for a Guatemaltecan student probably will be made at the banquet. Funds for this scholarship, offered for the first time for the coming year, were provided by David Bintliff, Houston banker.

We have been long enough in Guatemala to have been serenaded. Five girls, four students and I, are staying at a pension across the street from the Palacio Nacional. At 1 the other morning—we knew it was 1 by the church bells which announce all hours on the quarter hour—we began to awaken to the sound of beautiful singing in Spanish.

Our serenaders were three. Two spoke English well and translated their romantic songs and poetry for us. They returned three times. We were all at the windows looking, naturally not being seen or heard as we believed this was not

the Latin way to behave. We loved it but we were apprehensive as we went to breakfast the senora of our pension would be angry about the noise, albeit pleasant.

Prestige Enhanced

To the contrary our prestige was enhanced in the eyes of the approving senora and her children. If a girl has not enough charm to be serenaded, too bad for her. This seems to be the idea.

We were told the serenade had been outlawed by Jorge Ubico, who was dictator of this country for 14 years and died last week in New Orleans. Since the revolution the Latin custom of which the North American girls approved has returned. "Now we have democracy," a Guatemaltecan explained. Perhaps that's it.

The girls here are Joy Cushman, Daphne Littlejohn, Cornelia Wetzel and Dolores Frey.

Corpus Christi Day

Yesterday was a holiday, the day of Corpus Christi. The government does not recognize the day legally, since it would indicate the church and the state are not separated, a Guatemaltecan explained. But as more than 99 per cent of the people are Catholic, according to one of the Guatemaltecan professors, the government is obliged to give in.

The square before the cathedral was jammed throughout the day with Indians selling chiefly fruits and small knickknacks similar to those seen at United States carnivals.

The Indian women, in brightly colored dress, displayed tremendous baskets of pears, peaches and bananas. Everybody went to the corpus.

One of the worst things about leaving Guatemala will be leaving the abundant fruit and the flowers. Here at the pension we have had every kind of fruit cooked every kind of way.

As this was my last day I went over to the market to buy the senora some flowers—five dozen carnations for 20 cents.

THE HOUSTON POST

20,000 Aliens in Guatemala

40 Per Cent of Populace Engages in Agriculture

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 14.—(Delayed)—Forty per cent of the approximately 3,500,000 inhabitants of this Central American nation are engaged in agriculture, 40 per cent in domestic service, 15 per cent in industry and commerce and the other five per cent in various occupations, such as teaching, medicine and law.

The figures, Antonio Goubaud Carerra of the University of Guatemala told University of Houston students at the summer center here, are elastic since census taking in Guatemala, a country which is 60 to 65 per cent Indian, is difficult and uncertain.

Mr. Goubaud is one of approximately 15 Guatemaltecos who are delivering hour-and-a-half lectures to the university students each morning at the University of Guatemala in history, literature, art, ethical and political problems of Guatemala.

20,000 Aliens

The professor, describing the population of the nation, counted 20,000 aliens of which 1400 are North Americans, 1800 British—and of the British 1000 are Jamaican Negroes working for United Fruit company—240 French, 3000 Mexicans, 350 Italians. Fifteen hundred aliens were the Germans of which about two-thirds were brought to the United States during the war because they were considered inimical to the best interests of America. These Germans are among those being deported to Germany by the immigration service from Houston and other parts of the United States to which they were taken.

The lectures, delivered by outstanding Guatemaltecos in each field, fill the mornings of university students. At 12:30, following the lecture of Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center and professor of sociology at the University of Houston, students generally head for the American consulate to pick up their mail, and then they go to their pensiones.

Siesta Time

The time from 12:30 to 2 p. m. is spent at the pensiones in suitable Latin fashion by at least some of the students. It is siesta during

which business—even the newspapers to a large extent—halts. The siesta habit for constantly on-the-go university students is easy to acquire. Some sleep, some read, perhaps some study.

The Guatemalteco families have taken the student boarders into the inner circle. A student's wish is apparently equivalent to a demand. Doris Kalin and Tommy Newsome of Houston came to class Friday morning wearing skirts made of Guatemalteco material, the colorful Indian textiles, and reported the landlady had made the skirts.

At our house the senora and the children take an active interest in our affairs as we in theirs. Thursday night, the daughters, Concha, 20, Carmen, 16, a son, Ricardo, 22, one of his friends, two students and I went out together. We took one of the city's buses, which unlike Houston buses, stop wherever you happen to hail them, to a beautiful park, the Reforma. There we walked and talked and sang and learned the history of all the monuments. In addition to a gay evening, we had an exchange English-Spanish lesson. Their English is much better than our Spanish, but neither is perfect and we have a good time making the others understand.

Nights Cold

We were promised rain during the entire session and it finally came this week and with it cold weather. During the day it becomes warm enough to discard our coats, but early mornings and nights are cold.

I wore quite comfortably a cashmere sweater under a wool suit to visit the national congress Thursday.

In the congress the students met many of the legislators. Of the 76 congressmen, who are elected for six-year terms, 24 spend part of their time teaching at the university here and 18 still attend the university.

Most Guatemaltecos, it appears, have several professions or jobs.

A 27-year-old newspaper man explained it to me: "We have to have several jobs to make a living because we are paid so little." This man works for a tourist agency and has an interest in a finca, or farm, in addition to his newspaper

work.

Comment on Ubico

When we went to the congress, a University of Houston student commented, "Ubico built this building, I suppose. Ubico did everything."

A Guatemalteco student quickly corrected, "No, don't get any wrong ideas. Ubico did build some buildings for Guatemala, but he trampled on the citizens. He ruined the spirit and without spirit in the people, buildings, are nothing."

The student was referring to the late Jorge Ubico, deposed dictator of this country. All Guatemaltecos talk about Ubico and what he did for and to this country. They all

talk politics and about the present government which some consider an experiment in democracy, some consider a democracy, some consider it something less than either.

Mario Monteforte Toledo, a Guatemalteco who spent four years in the United States, including eight months' army service and now devotes his time fully to politics, explained, "All Guatemaltecos are interested in politics. Any shoeshine knows something of what goes on inside the green palace. He may not understand everything, but he is interested."

Seat of Government

The green palace is the seat of government, a beautiful structure built by Ubico shortly before he was ousted.

The operation of the newspapers here is somewhat different from the operation of The Houston Post, Press and Chronicle, I learned this week.

On Monday Doctor Werlin and I were invited to visit one of the leading dailies. We went to the paper, were interviewed by the editor, one of Guatemala's best-known authors. The interview appeared the same day. Three days later a reporter from a competitive paper appeared at the pension to ask why I had not also called at his paper.

The next day he called on Doctor Werlin.

It was amusing being interviewed. The reporter was young, probably 25, and he studies law and covers a number of government offices* in the green palace for Nuestro Diario,

Festivities Greet University Group In Guatemala

COUGAR JUNE 21, 1946

"Distinguished visitors," "messengers of brotherhood" and similar expressions of goodwill and welcome greeted the University of Houston students now in Guatemala during recent festivities in their honor held in Guatemala City, according to Medioia, newspaper of that city.

Official welcome consisted in part of a visit to the botanical gardens and a special concert of Guatemalan music held at constabulary headquarters.

Describing the students' visit to the botanical gardens, Medioia said, "With the frank and open gaiety which characterizes North American youth, they rambled about full of curiosity and were delighted by the vases of orchids and other native flowers. They admired the imponderable beauty of the 'White Nun,' our national flower, and other flowers of magnificent color and rare design."

Col. Victor M. Sandoval, director general of the Guatemalan constabulary, was host to the students when they heard the constabulary orchestra play music by Guatemalan composers.

The students are living in boarding houses where they share, to a limited extent, the life of the nation, according to Mary Elizabeth Johnston in The Houston Post. They dine with local residents, become their friends and are able to participate to some degree in Guatemalan life.

THE HOUSTON POST

June 21, 1946



NOTE:
Letter thanking students for their donation , made at
Tiquisate, to the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Guatemala, 26 de Junio de 1946.

Señor Doctor Joseph S. Werlin.
Profesor de la Universidad de Houston.
Antigua.

Estimado profesor:

Damos a usted las gracias más cordiales por el generoso donativo que en unión de sus discípulos dió al Doctor Aguilar Meza, para la Liga Nacional contra la Tuberculosis de Guatemala.

Para los hombres que sienten y practican la solidaridad humana, no hay razas ni fronteras, cumplen con el deber de asistir en medida de sus posibilidades en cualquier momento y país.

Su dinero tiene para nosotros el valor simbólico de la fraternidad universal.

Muchas gracias profesor Werlin.

Muy atento y seguro servidor.

Eduardo Mayora.

Secretario Ejecutivo.

NOTE:

Letter of regret in response to invitation to banquet

MANUEL APARICIO JR.,

agradece la atenta invitacion del Doctor Werlin y su grupo de estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston, para el Banquete que daran el dia Miercoles 26 del corriente á las 20 horas en el San Carlos Gran Hotel, lamentando no poder asistir por motivo de duelo.

Guatemala, 26 de Junio de 1946.

BANQUETE DE ESTUDIANTES DE HOUSTON

JUN 27, NUESTRO DIARIO 1946
Anoche en uno de los salones del San Carlos Gran Hotel, el doctor Werlin y su grupo de estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston, ofreció un banquete en honor de las autoridades oficiales, universitarias y la prensa de la capital, para agradecer las atenciones de que han sido objeto durante su estancia en esta capital, en el viaje de estudios que vienen realizando en nuestro suelo y la república mexicana.

Asistieron al banquete, que dió principio a eso de las 21 horas, el subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores licenciado Arturo Herbruger y su señora esposa; el subjefe del Protocolo Ricardo Juárez, el Rector y Secretario de la Universidad Autónoma, el señor Rodolfo Rivera —agregado cultural a la embajada de los Estados Unidos— el señor Wilson, licenciado Ernesto Viteri, licenciado José Facano de la Facultad de Humanidades, licenciado Adolfo Molina, licenciado Wolfgang Otto Shaeffer, Antonio Goubaud Carrera, Miss Doris Bahr, Antonio Carrera Molina, Antonio Tejeda Fonseca, Sinforoso Aguilar, los 34 alumnos de la Universidad que viajan con el doctor y Roberto Castañeda, por NUESTRO DIARIO.

El doctor Werlin tomó la palabra para agradecer las atenciones de que han sido objeto en nuestro suelo y en especial agradeció a los profesores que se preocuparon en dictar las diferentes conferencias del programa formulado. El Dr. —en un perfecto español— dió sus impresiones sobre los distintos lugares que visitaron, llevando de ellos los más gratos recuerdos.

A continuación el decano de Humanidades Lic. Rölz Bennet —en inglés— contestó a las palabras del doctor Werlin. Hablaron también el señor Wilson y Antonio Carrera, a nombre de la AEU.

Los estudiantes estadounidenses partirán de regreso a su país, vía México, el día de mañana.

Market Day at Chichicastenango

HOUSTON POST
JUNE 28/46

U. H. Students Visit Guatemala Lake

By MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSTON
Post Staff Correspondent

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 18.—(Delayed)—University of Houston students at the international study center here—the first established cooperatively by a United States college and the University of Guatemala—spent the week-end in the mountains at Lake Atitlan and Chichicastenango.

We drove over steep, and in some places frighteningly narrow, mountain roads to reach the mountain lake which is surrounded by Guatemala's numerous volcanoes and tiers of green mountains.

After lunch at Hotel Tzanjuyu, on the water's edge, we took a boat trip across Atitlan, which was surprisingly rough, to an Indian village, one of 12 which surround the lake. There we went into the dark and smoky Indian huts, and into a worn and uncared for cathedral. We bought some of the Indians' wares.

Favorite of Honeymooners

The Guatemaltecos told us the lake was a favorite place of honeymooners. When the moon came out—and it was a full one—we sat on the edge of the lake surrounded by flowers, volcanoes, mountains and the moon, and understood. Lake Atitlan is no place to be alone.

Some of the students, Mary Frances Biering of San Antonio, Fayette Zumwalt of Rio Grande City, Hilquitt Lynch, Joseph Salzer, Joy Cushman, Ethel and Lucile Burns, Maud Braswell, all of Houston; Troy Prater, a Texas A. & M. student, and Daphne Littlejohn of George West, went to nearby Casa Contenta with some of their Guatemaltecan friends to dance to the marimba.

On the following day we drove on to Chichicastenango.

Famed for its market days, Thursdays and Sundays, and for its cathedral, which was built by the Spaniards in the colonial period, Chichicastenango is known as one of the most colorful Indian villages in Guatemala.

Chichicastenango market days, at-

tended by thousands of Indians in brilliantly-colored dress, are more than days for selling handicraft and goods. The Indians sell, gossip—it must be gossip—and pray.

They come from miles away, walking with heavy packs on their heads and backs. When it begins to rain they take shelter under a mountainside or tree. We saw them walking all the distance from Lake Atitlan to Chichicastenango. We saw them run swiftly across the road at the honk of an automobile horn and we saw them being drenched by a heavy rain which obscured the mountains and waterfalls as we returned to Guatemala City and the Indians returned to their villages.

Some of the Indians returned from the market carrying wooden caskets. Our driver, who speaks Cakchiquel, the Indian language, as well as Spanish, told us the caskets were for relatives already dead. But the outstanding sight, one which surely no one can erase from his eyes or memory, is the interior of the cathedral at Chichicastenango.

The high steps leading to the entrance of the white church were covered with Indians and the air was full of smoke from the incense the Indians offered their gods. Inside the Catholic church the Indians were kneeling in pagan prayer.

Through the length of the uncared for cathedral the Indians made a path of white and red rose petals to the altar which was dimmed by the smoke of incense and small white candles ablaze the length of the cathedral.

Guatemaltecos say the church was well cared for during the years Father Idefonse Rossbach, priest of the flock for many years, lived. Since his death two years ago, however, the church has had little care. The famous jade collection of Father Rossbach, gifts made to him by the Indians, was opened to the students. This large collection will be moved for better care to the capital, attendants told us.

Prayers Recited Aloud

The Indians were lighting small white candles and putting them on the hard and dirty church floor, reciting aloud their prayers for good crops, good health; some were praying for a mother, a father, a sister,

a brother or an animal, a dog or a horse.

One Indian man placed six ears of corn on the rose petals and lit three candles as we watched. It meant, we were told, the man had had a good crop and was offering the corn in plea for another. A small baby fed from his mother's breast as the mother prayed aloud.

Mario Monteforte, one of the Guatemaltecan lecturers, told students last week that the human being was just beginning to appear in Guatemaltecan literature. Through the years, Mr. Monteforte said, man has been overwhelmed by nature in Guatemala and this fact has been manifested in the country's literature. If a reason is needed, a trip through the mountains to Chichicastenango will supply it. Man seems somehow less significant before work of this order.

One of Field Trips

The trip to Chichicastenango and Atitlan was one of the field trips which students are taking. Along with lectures of University of Guatemala professors and Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the center and professor of sociology of the University of Houston, the trips constitute the three weeks course here. If students pass successfully an examination to be given the last day, they will be entitled to six college credits.

What students take away is largely an individual matter. Within three weeks they can get little more than a glimpse of the country, although they are getting it under the best possible circumstances. The homes, offices, minds and hearts of the Guatemaltecos are being opened to the students. Chiefly the course, it appears, however, will serve as a stimulus to the students.

For many citizens of the United States, Guatemala is only an extension of Mexico. And the question, "Is Guatemala a country?" is not unusual.

As a matter of embarrassing fact, one student changed her United States money into Mexican when we stopped over in Mexico City. "You mean they don't use Mexican money?" she asked.

The incident illustrates at least one of the benefits of an international study center.

Dean Opens Talks To Summer Center In Guatemala City

Classes began June 10 at Guatemala university in Guatemala City, summer center for the University of Houston, with a geography lecture delivered by Jose Rolz Bennett, dean of humanities at the University of Guatemala.

While the students stood in the bright sunshine above a huge relief map depicting Guatemala with its rivers, mountains, lake lowlands and volcanoes, Dean Bennett described the geographical boundaries of the nation.

Dean Bennett also used a small geography book written by Jose Juan Aravelo, Guatemala university's professor president. As he spoke, the Dean turned from time to time to point to the mountains which he described and are visible from nearly all points in the city.

Natural Resources

Guatemala's natural resources, which include coffee, bananas, wood, and chicle, from which chewing gum is made, were discussed.

Little is manufactured in this agricultural country, Dean Bennett continued. That many goods are imported from the United States is evidenced by glimpses into the downtown store windows which contain many familiar North American goods, some of which are scarce in the United States, among these are, nylons, film, and men's shirts. But they cost more in Guatemala.

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iliar to many Houstonians who have worn shoes and carried purses made in the United States with materials imported from Guatemala.

Little Question

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While the University of Houston students are seeing the physical beauty of Guatemala and its social customs and learning about its family life by becoming part of the family in whose homes they live, they are also having a lot of collegiate fun.

Monday and Wednesday nights have been set aside for study by Doctor Werlin; whether the students will take this time for actual study or extra-curricular activity in that fascinating country may well be questioned.

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—(AP)—Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston arrived here Saturday from Guatemala with 32 students of the university's summer center. They leave Sunday by car to the border and should reach Houston Tuesday morning.

The group spent three weeks in study and field trips, the first such body to work with the University of Guatemala.

Jose Arevalo, president of Guatemala, welcomed the students and the university invited Doctor Werlin to lecture on sociology there next fall.

POST JUNE 29, 1946

U. OF H. STUDENT GROUP ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY

CHRONICLE June 30, 1946

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, June 29.—Dr. Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston arrived here Saturday from Guatemala with 32 students of the university's summer center. They leave Sunday by car to the border and should reach Houston Tuesday morning.

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THE COUGAR
June 28, 1946

**U. H. Scholarship
To Guatemalan**

POST July 5, 1946
A year's scholarship to the University of Houston will be given a University of Guatemala student beginning in September, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, University of Houston summer center director, announced Thursday.

Selection of the student to receive the scholarship will be decided by University of Guatemala officials, he said.

David Bintliff, Houston banker, is financing the University of Houston Guatemalan scholarship in cooperation with the university.

**Scholarship Offered
Guatemala Student**

CHRONICLE July 5, 1946

A new Latin American scholarship, to go to a student from the University of Guatemala, was announced Thursday by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the University of Houston summer center in Guatemala.

The new scholarship is being financed by David Bintliff, Houston banker. Selection of the scholar will be left to the Latin American university. Doctor Werlin, under whose supervision the first summer center for the University of Houston in Guatemala was initiated this year, has been invited by the president of Guatemala to deliver a special series of lectures on sociology there this fall.

Copy of Letter of Dr. Carlos Martinez Duran, Rector of the
University of Guatemala to Joseph S. Werlin

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala
Guatemala, C.A.

Guatemala, 20 of July, 1946

Senor Doctor:

I have the pleasure of answering your kind letter of the 16th of July, enclosing, courteously, several newspaper clippings containing commentaries about Guatemala.

I am in high degree pleased to learn that the short period which they passed in our country was pleasant and profitable for the students of the University of Houston; and it supports the desire of our university, at the earliest opportunity, to again have our country obtain the good fortune of receiving the distinguished representatives of the University of Houston, who left in our midst the best impression.

In the name of this university and in my own, I express to you most ample thanks for the attentions which you have shown toward Guatemala, and to use the opportunity to repeat the assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

"Go and Teach to All."

Carlos Martinez Duran,
Rector

Senor Doctor,
Joseph Werlin,
University of Houston,
Texas.

Copy of Document received from the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, Faculty of Humanities, regarding method of awarding scholarship to University of Houston to Mr. Carlos Edwin Rosal Ordonez

The 22nd of August, 1946, there united in the Faculty of Humanities the Dean of the same, Licenciado Jose Rolz Bennett, Licenciado Isidro Lemus Dimas and Dr. Thomas B. Irvin with the object of selecting the student who might use the scholarship offered by the University of Houston of the United States of North America. They proceeded to realize a study of the credentials of each one of the aspirants: senores Rigoberto Juarez, Juan Ramon Ramos, Carlos Edwin Rosal Ordonez, Imelda de Lazo, Ubaldina Alvarado, Emilia Castillo, Miguel Robles, Glira Viesca, Olga Schwartz, Jaime Diaz and Adalberto Jimenez.

For a better determination they considered it necessary to call personally each candidate in order to be submitted to a questioning which would permit estimating with greater precision his personal qualities, his language preparation, his position with respect to the matter of the studies, humanistic investigation and other elements of a spiritual character which might contribute to forming a better judgment. To this questioning were not subjected senores Rigoberto Juarez, Juan Ramon Ramos, Emilia Castillo, Gloria Viesca, Olga Schwartz due to the fact that they did not present themselves. Following the questioning the Jury, with the greatest care, resolved to designate Senor Carlos Edwin Rosal Ordonez.

In faith of which we sign the present document:--

(Signature)
Jose Rolz Bennett

(Signature)
Isidro Lemus Dimas

(Signature)
Thomas B. Irving.

Guatemala, 23 of August, 1946.

New Style Ambassador

HOU CHRONICLE - Dec. 21-1947

By Rosella H. Werlin
Special Writer

An ambassador in blue jeans!

Add to that a 10-gallon hat, a typical Texas drawl and a general demeanor as homespun as the proverbial old shoe. And that is Edwin Jackson Kyle, United States plenipotentiary to Guatemala, but more familiarly known in these parts as former dean of Texas A. and M. College, with which school he held ties as student, teacher and executive, successively, for well nigh a half century.

Yes, this is the same Dean Kyle who spent four years in the fourth grade back in his native Kyle, Texas, and then, surprisingly, captured virtually every scholastic and athletic honor during his high school and college career.

Toppling all traditional diplomatic tables, this Texan, who takes pride in his own brand of individualism, took up portfolio 2½ years ago in the Central American republic by figuratively doffing striped pants, spats, kid gloves and other conventional paraphernalia. He dodged quite conveniently the routine pink teas and salon receptions and, furthermore, confessed he could not speak Spanish, the basic language of Guatemala. Nor did the title of "ambassador" impress him. To his intimates he whispered he still preferred to be known as "Dean."

"After all," he said, "I have been Dean for so many years to so many folks. It seems so much more natural to be known that way."

And so it has been.

Career men of the classical school lifted their eyebrows at this unorthodox envoy from the Lone Star State, whose appointment came by way of the late President Roosevelt, upon recommendation of United States Senator Tom Connally of Texas. He was serving at that time as dean emeritus of his alma mater.

But Dean Kyle had one long suit. He had roots in the soil. He had even written books directed to the dirt farmers as well as cattlemen. And Guatemala's economy has been wedded to the land as far back as prehistoric times. That Dean Kyle has captured the hearts of the Guatemaltecos can best be gleaned

by just a casual conversation with the average man on the street:

"Meester Kyle ees our 'papacito ambassador.' We l-o-o-ve h-e-e-m s-o-o-o."

Perhaps the reason why the Guatemaltecos "l-o-o-ve h-e-e-m s-o-o-o" is that he became a part of them immediately upon his arrival. For instance, he stunned both natives and American residents by donning workaday clothes and starting out on treks across the highways and byways via horseback, auto, plane and even muleback, depending on the destination. He felt this was the only real way to get acquainted with the true topography and spirit of the land.

But probably the best insight into the picture is to scan but a few of the accomplishments he has engineered or helped arrange during his Central American stay.

1. In co-operation with Iowa State College, he helped Guatemala first improve corn production by selecting the best varieties from a few areas, getting the seeds distributed throughout the country, and pursuing studies for the hybridization and improvement of the strains.

2. Specialists from the United States Bureau of Fisheries were brought down to survey the situation and recommend plans to improve fish life supplies in lakes and rivers and to protect wild game.

3. As a trustee of the Luling (Texas) Foundation, Ambassador Kyle had a foundation stock of the best broad-breasted turkeys sent down in 1946. Now the experiment station established through his interest has 40 laying turkey hens, and hundreds of eggs are being distributed to farmers throughout the country.

4. With much of Guatemala's meat having to be imported from Honduras and other countries, he has tried to build up herds with stock from the United States. Because of his interest, five bulls have been given the government by Texans.

5. Through his interest, Guatemalans bought 1000 sheep from the San Angelo region recently and they were shipped there in four-motored airplanes.



E. J. Kyle finds his duties as ambassador to Guatemala frequently confine him to his desk from dawn to midnight. But long hours and hard work are merely a challenge to this Texan, who has already passed his seventieth milestone.

6. Another of his absorptions was to encourage Guatemalan land owners to change age-old habits of planting rice on highlands and to utilize low and sometimes swampy areas for that purpose, and to adopt machine methods in place of hand labor. Rice specialists from Texas were invited to confer on this problem.

7. Dean Kyle also has encouraged Guatemalan pineapple growers to seek contacts with Texas quick-freeze operators for the purpose of opening an untapped market for this perishable product.

8. Then, to cap it all, he broke a precedent for ambassadors when he prepared an extensive survey of his find-

ings, with recommendations, which was translated by the Guatemalan government and circulated widely throughout Central America.

Even his severest critics in Washington manifested interest at this innovation.

Editorialized *El Imparcial*, the Guatemalan leading daily:

"... Doctor Kyle has been generous in expressing the praise which the land and the activities of its residents merit, but has not withheld suggestions which he believes wise for better production and for modifying that which he has found lacking. ... His opinion, in view of his difficult charge and his status as a foreigner, is prudent in the extreme, ... and one must admire his sincerity and the affection he shows for a nation which is becoming his second homeland. ..."

With a twinkle in his blue-gray eyes, this rangy, pink-cheeked statesman will modestly, yet with boyish enthusiasm, pull out a score or more varied certificates, emblems, decorations, and other tokens showered upon him since his arrival in Guatemala, as mute testimony of his genuine services.

"Why, these good people threatened a revolution if I were transferred to another post," he chuckled, when asked whether the recent shuffling of other Latin-American ambassadors might also affect his post.

Dean Kyle was made the only honorary member of the General Association of Agriculturists of Guatemala, comprising a membership of 800. He also was elected as honorary president of the Association of Agricultural Experts of Guatemala, consisting of a membership of 200. He was the first foreigner invited to open the Guatemalan Fair last year, and this past August he welcomed Governor Beauford Jester of Texas, along with a group of other prominent figures, at the opening ceremony, which paved the way for additional interchange of ideas and good will.

In the past, it had been said that the American good neighbor policy was a thing of governments; Kyle made it a thing of people—a breathing reality.



Ambassador Kyle points out to Mrs. Kyle and his daughter, Mrs. Harri Baker, the route of his tour of Central and South America in 1941. He little dreamed then that four years later would find him serving as United States envoy to Guatemala.

Texas' E. J. Kyle Is Making the Good Neighbor Policy a Living, Breathing Reality in Guatemala



President Arevalo of Guatemala and Ambassador Kyle frequently hold friendly conferences. Perhaps the fact that both were formerly educators has helped to create a feeling "simpatico."



Extending a welcome hand to Dr. Joseph S. Werlin and his group of students of the University of Houston International Study Center in Guatemala, Ambassador Kyle exhibits one of the many honors accorded him since his appointment.



A quiet evening at home in the embassy is a rare but appreciated treat for Mr. and Mrs. Kyle.

The Roving College Soon to Leave Again

THE University of Houston's famous "college on wheels," which originated in Mexico in 1944 and moved southward to Guatemala in 1946, will cross to Cuba in '48.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology who fathered the university's international study centers, already is enrolling students for this summer's opening term at the University of Havana June 7 to July 8, and for the Mexico-Guatemala term, July 19 to Aug. 23.

The linking of the universities of Houston and Havana by a study center marks another milestone in the interesting experiment in education and international goodwill that Professor Werlin launched four years ago. That the experiment is highly successful is proved by the enthusiasm with which students flock to the study centers, by the prestige the roving college has brought to its parent university and by the praise which educators throughout the land have bestowed on the project.

The study centers are open to old and young alike; the age of students has ranged from 17 to 70. They have come from many states and from many walks of life. They have included school teachers, secretaries, social workers, bankers, housewives, artists, writers, buyers, missionaries and once even a collector of butterflies.

Some of their extra-curricular experiences have been extraordinary. While studying at the Mexico-Guatemala centers in past years, one student received a movie contract, another married a millionaire plastic manufacturer and yet another almost eloped with a bus driver.

Even in these days of inflation, the cost of attending the mobile college is moderate. The charge for the Cuban term, which includes all expenses except tuition, is \$275, and for the Mexico-Guatemala term, \$355. Veterans pay no tuition. For others, the tuition is \$75 for undergraduate and non-credit students and \$85 for graduate students.

College credit is granted for the courses and the instruction includes both classroom lectures and field trips.



On the beautiful canals of Xochimilco, near Mexico City, Houston university was welcomed with flowers and music last summer.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

APRIL 18, 1948 PARADE



Doctor Werlin, left, and Joe Salzer of Houston found a friendly pet in Antigua, while on a field trip from Guatemala university.

Envoys of Goodwill

Probably the field trips are the most valuable part of the program. How can history be better taught, for example, than by having the class seated on the steps of the Pyramid of the Sun and Moon, 8000 feet above sea level, while an archaeologist unfolds the story of the Toltecs?

Or what book can impart the experience of riding through a 10,000-acre banana plantation, watching children recite their lessons in a Guatemalan schoolroom, or absorbing the sounds and smells of a village market in Mexico?

In the first term, there are approximately 15 field trips scheduled within the city of Havana and three week-end trips to other parts of the island. A similar schedule will be followed in Mexico City and Guatemala City later in the summer.

The \$275 all-expense charge for the first term covers bus and plane transportation, hotels and meals en route to Havana and return, living quarters and meals while there and field trip cab or bus fare. The coverage is virtually the same for the second term.

But the educational phase is only a part of the idea behind the study centers.

Perhaps the full purpose is best explained in the bulletin published by the University of Houston on the 1948 courses:

To familiarize Americans with the culture, social conditions, and spirit of present-day Cuba, Mexico and Guatemala.

To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers, business people, social welfare workers and others may have in Latin America.

To promote understanding and goodwill between the peoples of the United States and Latin America.

In a world where international understanding and goodwill are so desperately needed, that last sentence goes far to explain the respect and admiration the "college on wheels" has gained among thinking people, both in this country and Latin America.

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE



CONT. ON
NEXT PAGE

All aboard! Here is a part of the student group that took off from Houston last summer for the study centers in Mexico and Guatemala. In 1947 the centers had people from 28 states enrolled.



Etta Colish and Beverly Hawkins, Rice Institute, talk it over with Werner Ascoli, left, and Eduardo Granados, in Houston from Guatemala City. Granados, freshmen who will study in Guatemala this year.



BIRTHDAY CAKE—Dr. Joseph S. Werlein (left), director of the University of Houston international study center, is congratulated by former Houstonian Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, now United States cultural attache in Mexico City, on the tenth anniversary of the study-travel program.

U. H. Students Hold Party in Mexico City

BY MARION WILHELM
Chronicle Correspondent

Mexico City.—The University of Houston international study center had a Mexican birthday party at the United States embassy here in observance of its tenth year of operation as a program in international education and understanding.

United States Cultural Attache Robert G. Caldwell, former Houstonian, helped the 41 students and teachers of the 1953 Mexican study center—including 18 Houstonians—blow out the candles on their anniversary cake. More than 400 students from all over the United States have studied in Mexico under the Houston University study-travel program, founded and directed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston.

The ceremony also marked the reunion after 27 years of Doctor Werlin and Doctor Caldwell, who was Werlin's history professor at Rice Institute in 1924, before entering diplomatic service.

Mexico was the birth place, in 1943, of the U. H. international study program, which has since become a four-country project with centers also in France and Europe and, in former years, Guatemala and Cuba. The five-week Mexican program this year will continue through July 13. Participants in the European center will leave New York July 8, returning September 3.

The official classroom is at the University of Mexico, where the American students study Mexican folklore, contemporary problems, economic development and conversational Spanish. But the students do their learning also in the streets of Mexico, its museums, schools, hospitals and historical buildings.

"I established these centers," explained Doctor Werlin, "because of the misconceptions so many of my students had of Mexico, most of whom had never been beyond the border and generalized all of Mexico on the basis of these limited and most unflattering experiences."

The student who has always thought of Mexico in terms of tortillas, poverty and illiteracy leaves the Mexican study center with a new understanding of his country's southern neighbor.

Students attending study centers range in age from 17-year-old Carolyn Roberts, Lake Charles, La., high school senior, to 67-year-old Col. Frank Lammons, Boerne, Texas, rancher, now studying history at San Antonio's Trinity University after 42 years in the United States Army.

One student is Mrs. James D. Lea, 44 Bash Street, Houston, an instructor in air transportation at the University of Houston. Helen M. Durrenberger, 7125 Winfree, Houston, who teaches at Deady Junior High School, is making her second Mexican tour with the U. of H. group.

Aiding Doctor Werlin with the classroom teaching are Vernon L. Engberg, chairman of the department of transportation and foreign trade in the University of Houston's college of business, and Mexico City College and University of Mexico professors.

Houstonians studying with the U. H. group are:

Rafael Alva, 2602 Lyons; Adelia Barber, 2020 Albans; Kay Berry, 4025 Essex Lane; Berta Royce Graham, 4361 Wheeler; Betty Jo Duncier, 126 Roundhook; Helen Durrenberger, 7125 Winfree; Mrs. Adela Perrault, 2301 Persa; Anthony Rafti, 1645 Kipling; Helen Robb, 3019 Locke Lane; Evelyn Joan Eggers, 8360 Park Place Boulevard; Joseph Campion, 1716 Lubbock; Joseph Moline, University of Houston Village; Gene Reed, 6653 Wildwood; Louis Krippner, 4003 Lamar, and Mrs. James D. Lea, 44 Bash.

Texas students are:

Barbara Adler, Webster; Mrs. Edna Beeson, El Campo; Martha L. Boyle, Galena Park; Nancy Jane Burridge, Angleton; Mrs. Daisy Carter, Caldwell; Jay Jean Barnes, Amarillo; Sue Ann Guy and Evelyn Robson, Baytown; Harriet Hirsh, Corpus Christi; Bettye Reed, Port Arthur; Marie de la Paz Rubio, Brownsville; Col.

Frank Lammons, Boerne; Bettye Jo White, Port Arthur; Mrs. Rosa Parrish and Marie Geze, La Marque; Mrs. Flossie Kirtley, Burke.

Our City

The First Decade

REPRESENTATIVES of many states joined with Mexican educators in Mexico City recently to help Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the University of Houston's International Summer Center. The center is a college credit program of travel and study. Their approach to the study of a foreign country is to visit that country.

The first of the study centers was set up in Mexico in the summer of 1944. Three other travel-study programs have been established by Dr. Werlin, in Cuba, Guatemala and France. The French center is the newest, opened three years ago.

Funds for opening the first center were supplied by M. M. Feld, Houston philanthropist interested in promoting international understanding. The study center program has come a long way in its first 10 years in spite of distractions from world war and unrest.

THE FRENCH center provides courses at the Sorbonne in Paris and trips to Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands and England. Plans for the future include additional centers in the Near East, the Mediterranean and other areas.

Naturally, the most developed of the present centers is the oldest one—that in Mexico. Now studying there in the Houston University group are 42 students, aged 17 to 70, from 12 colleges and 14 states. For most of them it is their first trip to Mexico.

On the schedule are lectures at the National University by outstanding Mexican professors and authors, and Doctor Werlin and Professor Vernon Engberg, also of the University of Houston and a student of Mexico and the Mexican people. Regular Spanish classes are given by Mrs. Josephine Mariscal.

THE "LEARNING by seeing" side of the program is highlighted by field trips to the Archaeological Museum, University City (the spectacular new home of the National University which strikes all visitors with awe), to city and rural schools, hospitals, welfare and cultural institutions, and cultural landmarks.

In addition to these 16 trips, this year's itinerary includes visits to Xochimilco, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Puebla, Toluca, Acapulco, and the National Agricultural College at Chapingo.

The program is designed to provide the depth of understanding necessary to promote good will between the two peoples. Also basic are the aims to familiarize the Americans with the cultures, conditions and spirit of foreign countries, and to advance the interest that teachers and students have in the people of other nations.

AT THE American embassy this year Doctor Werlin was greeted by Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, former Houstonian and now embassy cultural attache, who taught courses in American history taken by Werlin 30 years ago at Rice Institute. In honor of that anniversary and of the tenth birthday of the center, the two joined in cutting a birthday cake.

At the dinner celebrating the study center anniversary were Dr. Brito Foucher, former president of the National University who helped Doctor Werlin in setting up the initial program in 1943; Alexander Buelna, assistant director of the National Commission of Tourism who also aided in developing the program, and officers of the National University.

Two years ago the Mexican government recognized the success of the program by awarding Doctor Werlin the Distinguished Visitor's Service Medal for his work in the field of "establishing better understanding between the United States and Mexico."

Through the study centers of the University of Houston students of the culture and history of other people are able to learn more in less time than through any other method.

In Today's Chronicle

THE TRUSTEES OF THE RICE INSTITUTE

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT A DINNER IN HONOR OF

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOUSTON

AT THE RICE HOTEL

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING

THURSDAY, APRIL THE TENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN

**THE FAVOR OF A REPLY IS REQUESTED
P. O. BOX 115, HOUSTON 1**

DRESS OPTIONAL

This personal invitation was extended by the President of the University of Guatemala to Doctor Werlin to represent the Guatemallian University, second oldest on the American Hemisphere, at the Inaugural ceremonies honoring President Houston, the newly inducted president of Rice University, 1947

HOUSTON COURIER 4-7-47

Werlin Represents Guatemala College At Rice Inaugural

This week will truly be Pan-American week for Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, head of the University sociology department.

When Doctor Werlin attends Rice Institute's presidential inaugural next Thursday he will be coming back to his alma mater . . . but as a representative of the University of Guatemala.

The Central American school asked the University sociologist to represent them last week due to Doctor Werlin's work in Guatemala with the University summer centers.

Since taking his B. A. degree at Rice in 1924, Doctor Werlin has attended the University of Chicago and the University of Berlin. When he goes to Rice Institute on Thursday, however, he will be representing the fourth oldest college in the western hemisphere. The University of Guatemala was founded in 1676.

Following the inauguration of Rice's new president, William V. Houston, Doctor Werlin plans to present the Rice library with the first modern publications put out by the Latin-American University. This consists of a three-volume work published in 1946 dealing with the social and cultural aspects of Guatemala.

The University of Guatemala notified the sociology department head that he has also been named for the staff of foreign advisors to the new San Marcos summer school. Doctor Werlin was instrumental in founding this school while conducting last year's university summer center in Guatemala City.



INAUGURATION
OF
WILLIAM VERMILLION HOUSTON
AS
PRESIDENT OF THE RICE INSTITUTE

*In 1947, Dr. Werlin was honored by the Guatemalan Government to represent the University of Guatemala, established in 1678, at Rice University's Presidential inauguration of Dr. William V. Houston, in which procession he marched third in line only to be preceded by The Royal Society of London, established in 1662, and Harvard University, established in 1636.

APRIL TENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN

INAUGURATION CEREMONY

In the Court of the Chemistry Laboratories
At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning

PROGRAM

Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, President Emeritus
Presiding

PROCESSION

VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS

Choir of Trinity Episcopal Church

INVOCATION

Dr. A. Frank Smith, Bishop of the
Methodist Episcopal Church

ADDRESS: "DYNAMIC EDUCATION"

Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, President of the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

INDUCTION

Mr. Harry Carothers Wiess, Vice-Chairman
of the Board of Trustees

RESPONSE

President Houston

AMERICA

Choir and Assembly

BENEDICTION

Bishop Smith

RECESSION

DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT
AND MRS. HOUSTON

FOR OFFICIAL DELEGATES AND INVITED GUESTS

In the Crystal Ballroom of the Rice Hotel
At Seven o'Clock

Mr. George Rufus Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Board
of Trustees, Toastmaster

GRACE

The Rev. Dr. Charles Leonidas King, Pastor of
the First Presbyterian Church

ADDRESSES

ON BEHALF OF THE ALUMNI

Mr. Carl Milham Knapp, President of the
Association of Rice Alumni

ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

The Hon. Jesse Holman Jones

"THE LONE STAR AND THE CONSTELLATION"

Dr. Dixon Wecter, Chairman of the Research
Group, The Huntington Library,
San Marino, California

LUNCHEON IN THE COMMONS FOR THE
OFFICIAL DELEGATES AND THE
RICE INSTITUTE FACULTY

At One o'Clock

Dr. Harold Albert Wilson, Professor of Physics
Presiding

ADDRESS: "MEN WANTED"

Dr. Lee Alvin DuBridge, President of the
California Institute of Technology



RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES AND
INVITED GUESTS

In Cohen House on the Campus

At Four-Thirty

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND LEARNED SOCIETIES

- 1636 *Harvard University*
Alan Dugald McKillop, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.
- 1662 *The Royal Society of London*
Sir Robert Robinson, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.I.C., P.R.S.
Harold Albert Wilson, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- 1678 *University of Guatemala*
Joseph S. Werlin, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
- 1701 *Yale University*
Dixon Wecker, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D.
- 1740 *University of Pennsylvania*
William Ward Watkin, B.S. Architecture
- 1743 *The American Philosophical Society*
Harold Albert Wilson, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- 1746 *Princeton University*
Julian Parks Boyd, A.B., A.M., Litt.D.
- 1749 *Washington and Lee University*
Melvin Earl Kurth, B.A., LL.B.
- 1754 *Columbia University*
Victor Kuhn La Mer, Ph.D.
- 1754 *The Royal Society of Arts*
Alfred Charles Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., M.P.
- 1764 *Brown University*
Kenneth Livingston Burdon, Ph.B., M.S., Ph.D.
- 1766 *Rutgers University*
Kenneth Mildrum Eden, B.Sc.
- 1769 *Dartmouth College*
Dwight James Edson, B.A.
- 1773 *Dickinson College*
B. Frank Porter, B.A.
- 1776 *Hampten-Sydney College*
Mason A. Botkin, B.S.
- 1776 *United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa*
Floyd Seyward Lear, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.
- 1780 *The American Academy of Arts and Sciences*
Karl Taylor Compton, D.Sc., D.Eng., Ph.D., LL.D., D. App.Sci.
- 1787 *University of Pittsburgh*
John Nill Troxell, P.E.
- 1789 *University of North Carolina*
Raemond Wilson Craig, A.B., M.A.
- 1791 *University of Vermont*
Laurence Golden Cowles, B.S., A.M.
- 1793 *Williams College*
Hamilton Hyde Kellogg, D.D., S.T.D.
- 1795 *Union College*
Floyd Edward Ulrich, B.S. in E.E., M.S. in E.E., A.M., Ph.D.
- 1800 *The Library of Congress*
Duncan Black MacDonald Emrich, Ph.D., D. en Letras
- 1800 *Middlebury College*
Donald F. Weekes, Ph.D.
- 1802 *United States Military Academy*
Rudolph Charles Kuldell, B.S., Brigadier General, O.R.C., A.U.S.
- 1804 *Ohio University*
Jay V. Castle, B.S. in Com.
- 1809 *Miami University*
Horace N. Shofstall, B.A., M.A.
- 1812 *The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*
Asa Crawford Chandler, A.B., M.S., Ph.D.
- 1812 *Hamilton College*
Joseph Selwyn Ibbotson, A.B., B.S.
- 1817 *University of Michigan*
Robert Haig Martin, LL.B.
Russell Sheldon Wolfe, M.D.
- 1818 *St. Louis University*
President Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., A.M., Ph.D., Mag. Agg.
- 1819 *The Cambridge Philosophical Society*
Harold Albert Wilson, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- 1819 *Centre College of Kentucky*
President Walter A. Groves, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.
- 1819 *Colgate University*
James Andrew Brooks, Jr., B.S.
- 1819 *Maryville College*
Virginia Ross Donnahoe, B.A.
- 1819 *University of Virginia*
Joseph Chappel Hutcheson, LL.B.
- 1820 *Indiana University*
Phil Harter Hidy, Ph.D.
- 1821 *George Washington University*
Evan Weisiger Burris, LL.B.
- 1822 *Hobart College*
Gerald F. Coursey, A.B.
- 1824 *Kenyon College*
Robert Edward Lee Boyd II., A.B.
- 1824 *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*
H. Banks Jones, Jr., C.E.
- 1826 *Lafayette College*
Edward Prince Renouf, M.E.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND LEARNED SOCIETIES

- 1827 *University of Toronto*
Vincent J. Guinan, B.A., M.A.
- 1829 *Illinois College*
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DIRECTOR AND FOUNDER--CUBA-1948

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CUBA

FIRST EXPERIENCE

Cuba's first experience with a Constitution came about in 1812 while it was still a Spanish colony. Napoleon had invaded Spain and taken the Spanish king, Ferdinand VII, prisoner to France in 1808. During the King's captivity a Central Junta or Board ruling Spain called a meeting of representatives of all the Spanish possessions to draft a Constitution. The document they produced is known as the Constitution of 1812.

This Constitution went into effect in Cuba on June 13, 1812, and was acclaimed by the Cuban-born residents of the Island, though some of the Spanish residents opposed it. The Constitution provided for a change in the government organization of the Island which could now send deputies to the Spanish Cortes or Parliament. Three provincial organisms to which the provinces elected delegates, were established; municipal governments were reorganized; the administration of justice was made independent of the municipalities and of the governor of the island; and freedom of the press was proclaimed. Certain important rights were granted Spanish subjects and extended on a basis of equality to Cubans. Under this Constitution Cuba held its first elections, while several newspapers began publication throughout the island, defending this or that ideal and freely criticizing such government measures as they saw fit.

This pleasant state of affairs, however, was short-lived, for with the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, and his interment on the island of Elba, Ferdinand VII returned to Spain, repealed the Constitution and re-established absolutism. And though troops in Spain later forced the King to re-establish the Constitution and troops in Cuba did likewise concerning the Spanish governor of the island, the King finally recovered his absolute powers in 1823 and all trace of constitutional government was wiped out in Cuba.

EARLY ESSAYS

The experience with the Constitution of 1812 and the resulting division of the people into constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists it produced here planted in Cubans the idea of independence.

THE JOAQUIN INFANTE CONSTITUTION

Joaquin Infante, a lawyer native of the city of Bayamo, cradle of many patriots, had been forced to leave Cuba in 1810 when the government discovered that he and others were conspiring for Cuba's independence. He saved himself by fleeing to the United States, haven of many Cuban political refugees, and thence went to Venezuela, where he concluded the draft of a Proposed Constitution for the Island of Cuba.

The draft Constitution for the Island of Cuba prepared by Infante had 100 articles. It established four powers: Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Military. Infante's Constitution was called Democratic, but it maintained slavery, which had become quite an issue, and established a series of distinctions between freed Negroes and Mulattoes, with privileges for the White population. Therefore, while Democracy was one of the features of this Draft Constitution, it was not exactly Democracy as we understand it today.

Noteworthy also is the inclusion of a Military power in Infante's document. Civil and military power had been closely linked in Cuba from the early days of colonization of the island and seemed imbedded in the minds of people as something inseparable. While the idea of such a power was later discarded, it is a fact that the military still wields considerable influence in Cuba.

Infante's Constitution was opposed to large land-holdings, a precept which we find in our Constitution today.

CONSTITUTION OF NARCISO LOPEZ

General Narciso Lopez, a Venezuelan who established residence in Cuba, also strove for Cuba's independence. In fact, he headed two unsuccessful revolutionary attempts. In the first, in 1850, he landed at Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba, took the town and held it for a short time before being forced by the Spanish forces to depart. The following year he landed at Pinar del Rio province, west of Havana; was captured and executed.

In a manifesto distributed here on his second landing in 1851, Narciso Lopez told the inhabitants of Cuba that the star of his flag might, if the sovereign Cubans so determined, "be added to the constellation of the flag of the United States, or shine gloriously forever as the symbol of a free and independent Cuba." This manifesto has led some historians to the belief that Narciso Lopez was a separatist during the years 1848 to 1849, but later became an annexionist.

THE AVE MARIA CONSTITUTION
About ten years after the failure of the Narciso Lopez expeditions, another group of Cubans, residing in New York City, organized a society known as "El Ave Maria" to free Cuba. This group practically adopted the Narciso Lopez Constitution, the main change consisting in the addition of an article banning the introduction of slaves; otherwise the order of the Narciso Lopez articles was simply changed around.

This brings us to the end of a period of constitution making which represents our early essays with documents of this sort. It is interesting to observe that each independence movement is characterized by the prior drafting of a Constitution. This contrasts with your own case, in which the Constitution was drafted some years after independence from England had been achieved. The American colonies first got busy attaining independence, and later wrote a Constitution; we, in the period we have so far considered, wrote our constitutions first, then tried to achieve independence. Of course, circumstances were different—you were thirteen different colonies joining to shake off English rule and not yet certain that you would care to unite; we were one colony seeking freedom from the rule of the metropolis.

WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

We now come to the period of independence war constitutions. In this period we began warring first and drafted our constitutions while fighting. These documents may, therefore, be called Constitutions of the Republic in Arms.

GUAIMARO CONSTITUTION

Cuba's first serious armed effort to attain independence came in 1868 with the start of the Ten Years War on October 10. Shortly after, on April 10, 1869, leaders of the movement for freedom adapted a Constitution which is known as that of Guaimaro, named after the town where it was proclaimed. This time we began fighting first, but lost no time in drafting a Constitution.

The Guaimaro Constitution provided for a federal parliamentary republic, formed by four states which would have no laws of their own. Each State was to have the same number of members in a House of Representatives. Freedom was to be granted to slaves. Article 24 providing that all inhabitants of the Republic were to be free. Freedom of creed of the press, of education, as well as the right of petition were provided in its 29 articles. Rights of man were guaranteed. A president, assisted by two secretaries, formed the Executive Power.

This Constitution, drafted by two patriots, Ignacio Agramonte and Antonio Zambrana, ruled Cubans in arms during the ten years of the war. It naturally went into discard with the loss of the war.

There was some talk of annexation at the beginning of the discussion of the Guaimaro Constitution, but the idea of free and independent Cuba finally prevailed.

THE JIMAGUAYU CONSTITUTION

Armed conflict against Spain again broke out on February 24, 1895, with the start of our War of Independence which saw the entrance of the United States into the conflict and ended with the defeat of Spain in 1898.

A constitution was again in order and representatives of the different sections of the island in arms against the metropolis met at Jimaguayu where they drafted a 24-article document known as the Jimaguayu Constitution.

This document, also imbued by the spirit of Democracy, provided that the government of the Republic in Arms was to be placed in the hands of a Government Council composed of a president, a vice-president and four secretaries. An independent judicial power, to be organized and regulated by the Council of Government, was to be set up.

It was provided that this Constitution was to last two years, at the end of which, if the war was not over, a meeting of representatives of the different districts was to be called to amend the document as might be thought necessary and to pass on the work of the Council of Government.

THE YAYA CONSTITUTION

We now come to the last of our pre-Republic Constitution. The war was not over in the two years mentioned in the Jimaguayu Con-

stitution, so four delegates from each of the six army corps in the field met at the town of La Yaya on October 14, 1897 and drafted the most complete document thus far, known as the Yaya Constitution. It contained 48 articles, double the number of that of the Jimaguayu document.

This document guaranteed the political rights of individuals and provided that if Spain evacuated the island the Council of Government would call a meeting of the delegates which, acting as an Assembly of Representatives, would take what ever measures might be necessary for the definitive establishment of the Republic. With the end of the war the delegates met at Santa Cruz del Sur where

A TALK DELIVERY BEFORE STUDENTS OF THE HOUSTON UNIVERSITY SUMMER CENTER OF CUBA, AT UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL, ON JUNE 17, 1948

By CARLOS A. TELLEZ

ate and a House of Representatives; provision for provincial and municipal governments were established. Under American influence and because of the administration of the Cubans for the system of government of the United States, the Constituent Assembly turned

adopts the principles and practices of International Law which foster human solidarity, respect for the sovereignty of peoples and reciprocity among States.

Foreign residents are guaranteed the same rights as enjoyed by Cuban nationals, but immigration is restricted in order to conserve employment for Cuban citizens.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

All Cuban citizens are equal before the Law, the Constitution rejecting all privileges. Discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, creed or class is illegal.

Confiscation of property is prohibited, but expropriation with prior payment of indemnization is authorized in cases where it is duly justified that public utility or social

the regime of representative democratic government of the Republic or which are directed against the national sovereignty are declared illegal.

"Adequate" resistance for the protection of individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution is declared legitimate.

Constitutional guarantees may, however, be suspended for a limited period by law or presidential decree in cases of war or of invasion of the national territory, or of the occurrence of events which profoundly disturb public peace.

THE FAMILY

The family, maternity and matrimony, are fostered and protected. Our labor laws provide that a gravid employed woman shall enjoy a period of six weeks before delivery and six weeks after free from work, with salary and with her employment conserved for her during that period with all its attendant rights. For a certain additional period she is allowed time off from work for nursing. Through maternity insurance, to which both employers and employees contribute, working women are provided with income, medical assistance and hospitalization if necessary in maternity cases.

Children born out of wedlock are granted certain rights as though they were legitimate children, and no indication of the circumstances of their birth shall be contained in birth certificates or other similar documents.

EDUCATION

Education shall be provided free, though high schools and superior schools may charge a small registration fee. Havana University is autonomous; the government contributes a certain percentage of its budget to this establishment, which makes the cost of university courses very moderate for students.

LABOR

The provisions of our Constitution of 1940 concerning labor are of considerable interest. Taken together with labor legislation and regulations they form a most interesting subject. However, before anyone acts in a labor matter, it is necessary to consult a specialist—and even then you must cross your fingers before you act. Many complaints are heard daily regarding the working of the body of constitutional precepts, legislation and regulatory provisions which govern labor. Everything seems quite new, not sufficient precedent has been established since the Constitution was enforced and the problems are so complex and so much affected by other influences—politics, for example—that it is difficult to know where one stands. Also certain conciliation

mission in which employers and employees are to be equally represented under the presidency of a judicial official, and a national tribunal to which the resolutions of these commissions may be carried in appeal have not yet been established. Employers are of the opinion that the only thing certain is that the worker has plenty of protection.

Work is specifically classed as an inalienable right of the individual and the State is charged with using all the means at its disposal to provide work for the

unemployed and to assure manual and intellectual workers such economic conditions as may be necessary for them to live with decorum.

A minimum salary, based on living conditions of each region and the normal material, moral and cultural needs of the worker, considered as the head of family, is guaranteed by a constitutional provision. The bases for periodical adjustment of the minimum salary or wage by paritarian commissions shall be regulated by law. Equal work under identical conditions shall be equally remunerated, regardless of the person employed, the Constitution provides.

Social security is laid down by the Constitution as an inalienable and imprescriptible right, with the State, employers and employees contributing. Retirement because of age and seniority and pensions for disability are provided. Employers are obligated to carry insurance against accidents and professional diseases which their employees may suffer.

The maximum work day is stipulated at eight hours for adults; it may be reduced to six hours for minors between 14 and 18 years. The maximum work week shall be of 44 hours with pay of 48 hours. Work and apprenticeship for minors under 14 are prohibited.

One month's paid vacation is provided in the Constitution for each eleven months of work. If because of the nature of the work the employment does not last eleven months, the proportional part of the vacation with pay shall be granted.

There are three national holidays and one national day of mourning on which work is prohibited, but which must be paid for.

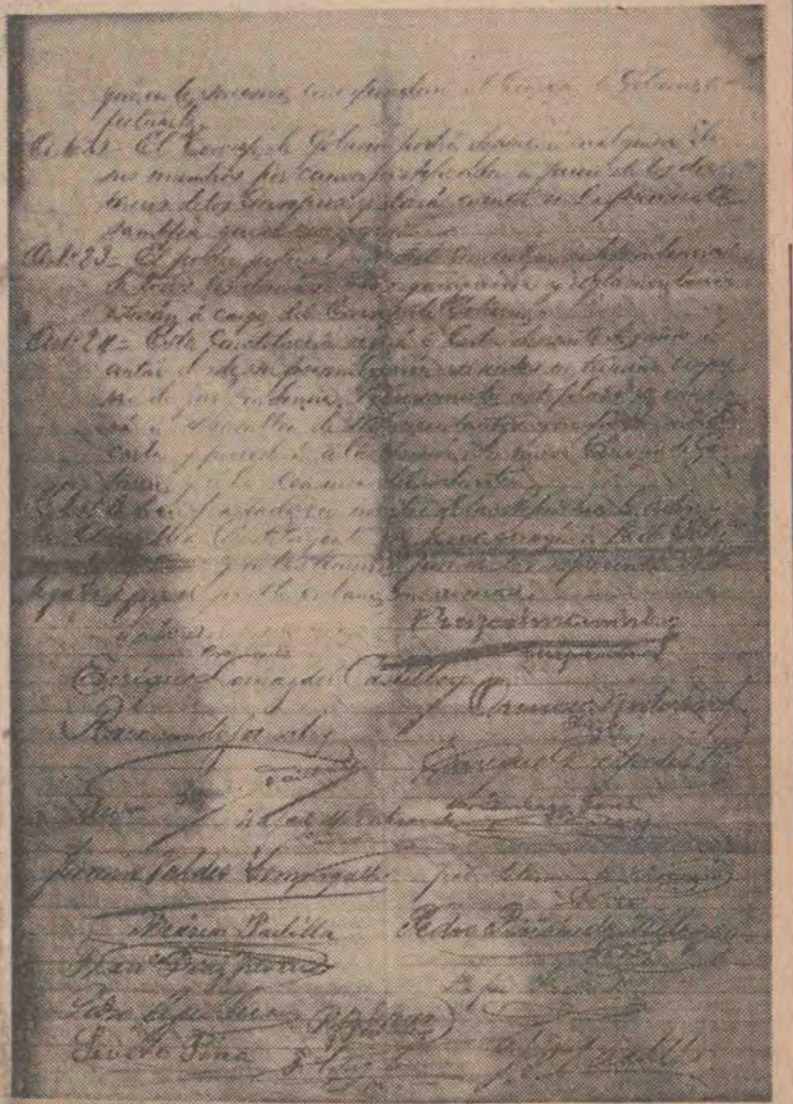
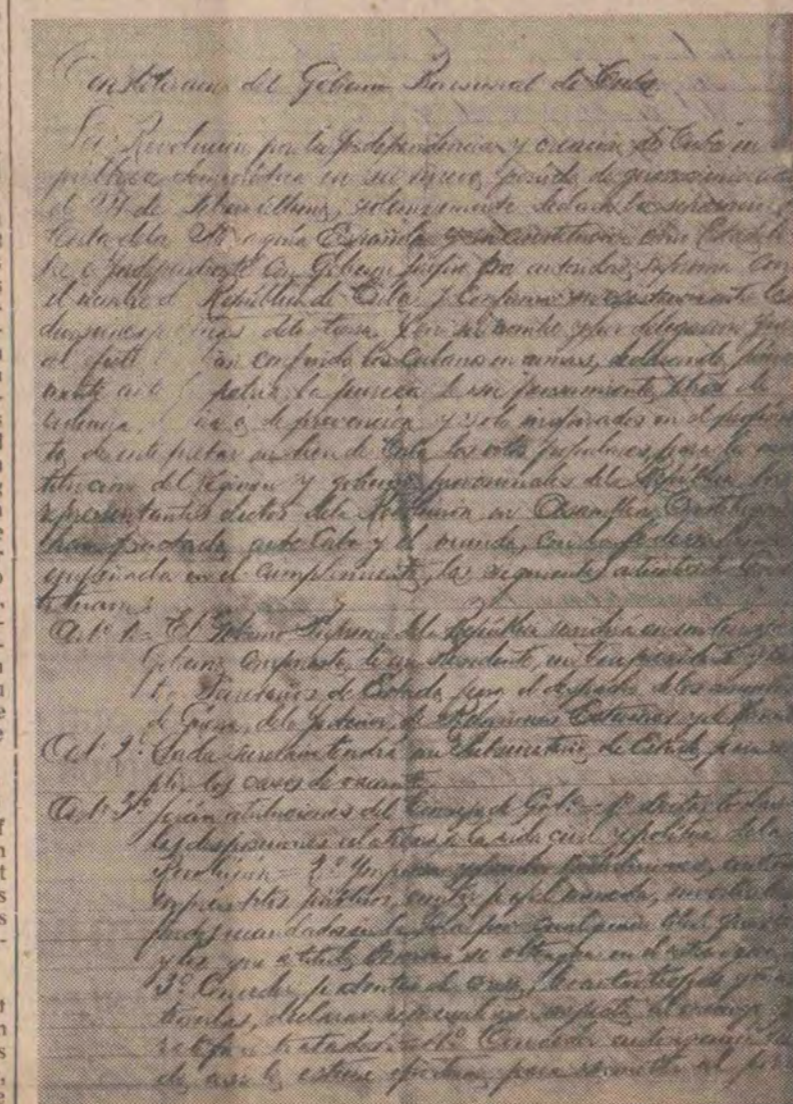
Employers as well as workers are granted the right to organize into unions of syndicates, as they are called here, for their economic-social activities exclusively.

University professionals must be organized, forming what are called "colegios" or corporations. Membership is compulsory if one is to exercise his profession. Recently, association of non-university professionals have been made compulsory also.

The right of workers to strike and of employers to establish lock-outs, in accordance with corresponding regulations, are recognized by the Constitution, which also provides collective contracts between employers and employees as regulated by law. Any clause in these contracts which waive or modify rights granted workers by the Constitution shall be null and void.

Native born Cubans are granted by the Constitution a preponderant participation in any public activity available, both as to actual jobs and as to salaries. Naturalized Cubans with children born in Cuba have preference over naturalized Cubans without Cuban-born offspring and over foreigners. These preferences—fill but call them privileges—of Cubans, may be waived in cases of indispensable technical positions for which foreigners may be employed when

(Continued on Page 16)



Photostatic copies of the first and last page of the four-page Jimaguayu Constitution. The original document was found in 1943 in Cardenas.

President Bartolome Maso placed his power in the hands of the Assembly.

This assembly later met in Havana and began to consider what should be done. Differences of opinion arose and finally, on April 4, 1899, it dissolved.

REPUBLICAN ERA

This brings us to the end of the last of the Constitutions of the era of the Wars of Independence or Republic in Arms constitutions.

With the dissolution of the Assembly of Representatives the fate of the new nation was left in the hands of the United States, which had established a military government over the island which it had taken over on the evacuation of the Spanish on January 1, 1899.

CONSTITUTION OF 1901

On February 21, 1901, this Assembly completed a 115-article Constitution which is known as the Constitution of 1901. The document carried an appendix, distasteful to Cubans, known as the Platt Amendment, whereby the United States were granted the right to intervene in Cuba under certain circumstances, prohibited the conclusion of treaties or pacts with foreign powers which might restrict the new nation's independence, or allow the establishment of military or naval bases on the island's territory. It prohibited the negotiation of loans for whose service the surplus of government income over expenses might not be sufficient. The Isle of Pines was excluded from the national territory of Cuba with the decision concerning who should have sovereignty over it left for a later date.

The Platt Amendment was finally repealed in 1935.

The Constitution of 1901 provided for the establishment of a democratic Republic represented by a President-elected for a four-year period. Three powers—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial—were provided. All male Cubans, of over 21 years, were granted the vote. Individual rights were guaranteed and foreigners granted the usual equality of rights.

Congress was composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. This document went into effect on May 20, 1902, when General Wood turned the island's government over to the Cubans.

The Constitution of 1901 continued in force until 1928 when President Gerardo Machado called for election of a Constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution. The revision consisted in extending the presidential period to six years and on this basis Machado was re-elected with unfortunate results for the nation.

CONSTITUTION OF 1940

We now come to our present Constitution, the Constitution of 1940, which has been termed a notable political document embracing advanced principles which are being gradually adopted by other Democratic countries.

Up to the Constitution of 1901, these documents had been drafted by men imbued with the idea of an independent Cuba. From that of Guaimaro up to that of 1901 inclusive, they were drafted by men who had participated in the wars for independence. The names of the men who amended the Constitution of 1901 lack that ring of a roll call of patriots which characterized the signers of previous constitutions. The one predominant ideal—that of independence—was gone. The main ideal seems to have been to extend the presidential term to six years.

The re-election of President Machado and the dictatorial methods then adopted by him brought about profound discontent in the country. Besides, many new political ideas were gaining ground. Machado was overthrown in late 1933 and in 1935 the Constitution was suspended and replaced by what are known as the "Constitutional Statutes," drafted by a Council of State which was a body with powers of a legislative nature. These Statutes were ratified by Congress on April 6, 1936. After several false starts, elections for a Constituent Assembly were held and 76 delegates elected on November 15, 1939, to draft a new Constitution. The Assembly met on February 9, 1940 and drafted our present Constitution which entered into force on October 10, 1940. We find 11 dif-

ferences between the present Constitution and that of 1901. We find a woman participating in this assembly of 1940, we find people from all walks of life, including the laborer, and we find Communists. There is no single ideal such as that of independence; instead there are a multitude of ideals each warmly, very warmly defended by their respective partisans; there is, however, one general desire—that of progress.

The full benefits of this new Constitution have not yet had an opportunity to develop. For them to do so Congress must approve a series of laws, commonly known as "complementary laws" for which the Constitution calls.

The specified periods for their approval and enactment have already passed, but there is hope that Congress will get around to them. Possibly the Assembly would have liked to draft these laws itself, but it had already taken more than the allotted time in drafting the 284 articles and numerous transitory provisions which the document contains.

THE STATE

The Constitution of 1940 establishes an independent and sovereign state organized as a unitary and democratic republic, with sovereignty vested in the people. It condemns wars of aggression and

interest makes expropriation necessary.

The death sentence is outlawed, excepting in cases of military crimes committed by members of the armed forces, or of treason or espionage in favor of enemy countries at war with Cuba committed by civilians.

Persons accused of crimes shall be considered innocent, even though they confess, until proven guilty.

Anyone detained shall be set free or presented to the corresponding judge within 24 hours. The judge must, within 72 hours, either set the detained person free or order arrest pending full investigation of the charges. The right of habeas corpus is provided.

Cuba provides right of asylum for political refugees, provided these respect the laws of the nation. Extradiction of political refugees of other countries is refused and if such a refugee should be expelled he shall be sent to some country other than that from which he fled. Extradiction shall not be attempted in cases of Cubans who have fled Cuba for political reasons.

Freedom of expression of thought, of creed, and of peaceful unarmed meeting is guaranteed. The formation and existence of political organizations contrary to

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CUBA

Continued from Page 14)

there are no Cubans competent to fill them, but with the condition that facilities be provided for the native Cubans to learn the work.

These preferences for Cuban workers naturally require some control over immigration and to this end the Constitution provides that immigration shall be regulated by law in line with the national economic regime and social needs. Importation of laborers under contract is prohibited, as is also any immigration which may tend to lower working conditions.

Article 77 of the Constitution, provides that no employe may be dismissed except under certain conditions to be established by law. The article is very short—under 50 words—but has become the bane of employers who declare that it is harder to get rid of an employe than it is of one's wife.

The Constitution, in its determination to provide for the worker, also requires the State to foster construction of low-rental homes. It also specifies that law shall determine which enterprises shall have the obligation of providing for the worker adequate living quarters, schools, hospitals and other services. In Cuba we have a sugar industry whose plants are located away from populated centers and in fact constitute little towns by themselves—they will be affected by this provision.

Another constitutional provision states that a law shall regulate the transfer of factories and shops, in order to prevent a lowering of working conditions. A cigar factory, for instance, may not be transferred from a city to a town where costs are lower if by so doing working conditions are affected adversely.

The Cuban professional is protected by a constitutional provision to the effect that professions which require an official academic degree may be exercised only by native-born Cubans or by naturalized Cubans who have acquired citizenship at least five years prior to the date on which they request



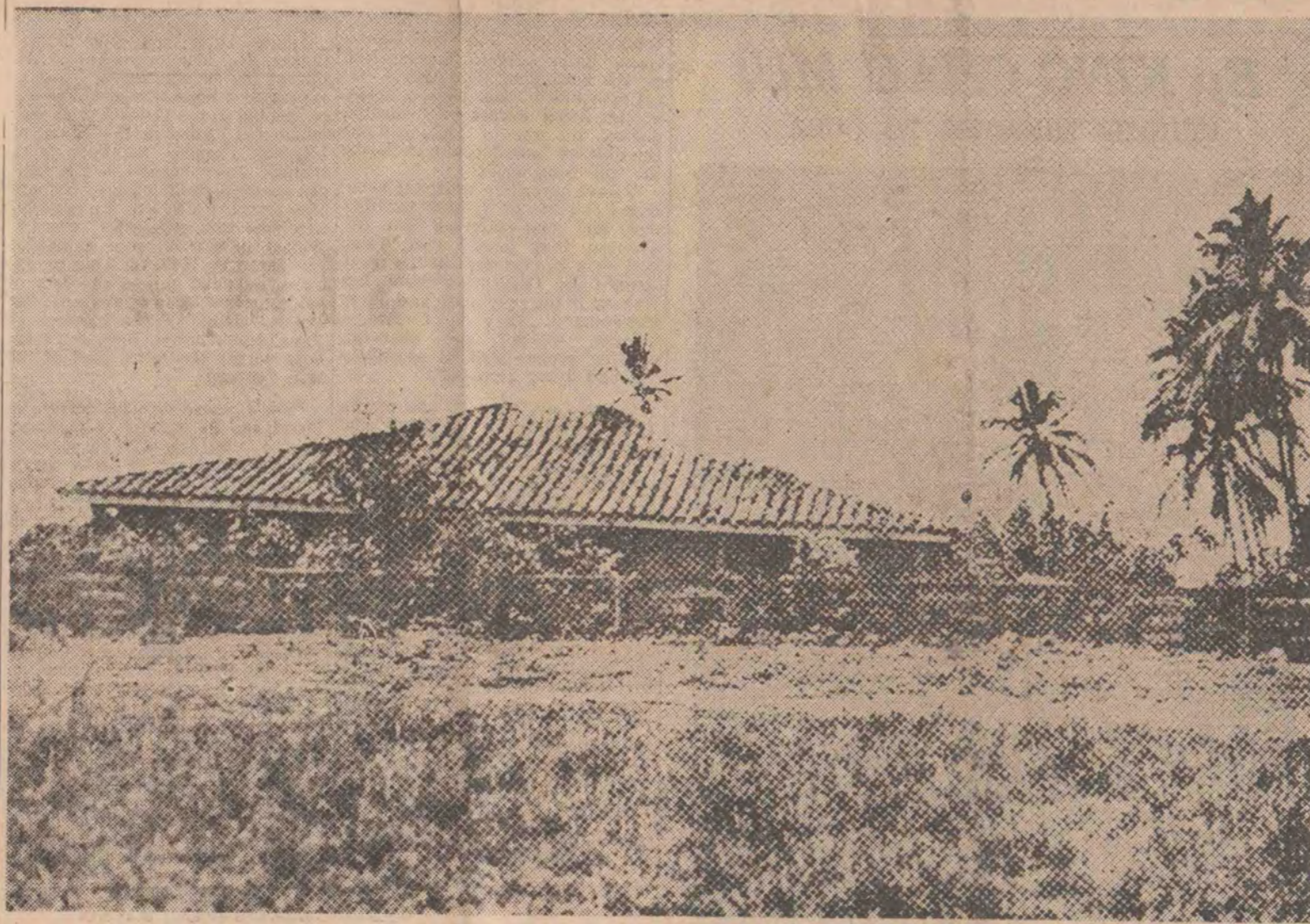
IGNACIO AGRAMONTE
Co-drafter of Guaimaro Constitution.

authorization to exercise their profession. Congress may, however, by special act suspend this provision temporarily when it is of benefit to public interest to have foreign technicians or professionals cooperate in Cuban public or private enterprises.

The final articles of the section on Labor of the Constitution provide for the establishment of conciliation commissions on which employers and employes shall have equal representation, under the presidency of a judicial officer. These are the commissions to which I have referred that are intended to solve controversies between labor and capital. It is also provided that the rights and benefits assured to the worker in the different articles of the section on Labor shall not exclude such other rights as may be derived from the principles of Social Justice.

PROPERTY

Concerning property the Constitution recognizes the existence and legitimacy of private property in



HOUSE WHERE THE ASSEMBLY WHICH DRAFTED THE LA YAYA CONSTITUTION MET.

its broad conception of social function. Large landholdings are discouraged—as they were in some of the early constitutions—and the amount of land any natural or juridical person may own shall be determined by law for each particular purpose to which the land is dedicated. Transfer of ownership from foreign to Cuban hands is envisaged. The Government is granted preemption rights in all cases of forced sales of property itself or of securities representing property.

To protect small farmers and develop small farm ownership, the Constitution provides that the head of a family who resides on a farm which he cultivates and whose value does not exceed \$2,000, may declare his land a homestead. The farm would then be free from taxes, unattachable and inalienable except as to responsibilities acquired before enactment of the Constitution. The plantings on or products of the farm may, however, be encumbered to guarantee loans, and the lender may, if need be, attach these, but not the property itself.

VOTE

All Cubans, of either sex, over 20 years of age, must vote. The Constitution establishes the vote as an obligation and provides penalties for those failing to exercise it in elections or referendums.

Full freedom for the organization of political parties or associations is guaranteed, provided that they are not based on race, sex or class. Representation for minorities in the national, and the provincial and municipal governments is provided.

STATE ORGANS

The State has three powers—Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The Legislative Power is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives which, together, form our Congress. The powers of the two bodies are practically the same as those of the United States.

Minority representation in the Senate is assured by the Constitution which provides that there shall be nine senators for each province, of which six shall belong to the majority and three to the minority parties. In the House of Representatives minority representation is assured by proportional representation. There shall be one representative for each 35,000 inhabitants or fraction greater

than 17,500, the number corresponding to each province being determined by the population shown by the last census. The number of votes a candidate must have for election is determined on a proportional basis, taking into consideration the total of votes cast, which is divided by the num-



ANTONIO ZAMBRANA
Co-drafter of Guaimaro Constitution

ber of representatives to be elected.

Senators are elected for a four-year period at the end of which there is a complete renewal of the Senate. Representatives are also elected for a four-year period, but half the membership of the House is renewed every two years.

THE PRESIDENT

Cuba may have rather young presidents, for the Constitution stipulates 35 years as the minimum age. The President exercises the executive power, assisted by a Council of Ministers. It is stipulated that he shall act as a moderating director, exercising his power in benefit of national solidarity.

Ours is a semi-parliamentary form of government which, according to some critics, does not work out very well.

The President is elected by universal suffrage, direct and secret, for a period of four years.

A Vice-President is elected jointly with the President, his main function being that of substituting for the president in case of absence, disability or death. He is also president of the Senate but has no vote therein except in case of a tie.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is composed of such ministers as may be determined by Law. One of them is the Prime Minister, whose duty it is to preside over meetings of the Council when the President is absent, to represent the general policy of the Government and to represent the Government before Congress.

The Prime Minister and the min-

isters are individually responsible before Congress for their acts as such. Jointly, they are responsible for the acts of the Council. Either of the Houses of Congress may bring up questions of non-confidence affecting any individual minister or the entire ministry. Crises shall be considered total when they affect the Prime Minister or



NARCISO LOPEZ
Landed with a Constitution

a total of four ministers; otherwise they are considered partial.

Any minister affected by a vote of non-confidence must resign within 48 hours and he may not be again appointed to the same portfolio which he had when confidence in him was withdrawn.

At present there are twelve ministers heading as many government departments, a Prime Minister and some ministers without portfolio.

JUDICIAL POWER

The Judicial Power is exercised through a Supreme Court of Justice, a Supreme Electoral Court and other courts and judges provided by law.

The Constitution calls for the enactment of laws establishing several additional courts, such as the Court of Constitutional and Social Guarantees, the Court of Accounts and some others which are necessary for the full and ef-

ficient operation of the Constitution.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The provinces are governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of the mayors of the municipalities of the province.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

The municipalities are autonomous and may write laws for their own government. They may have government by commission, by manager and council, or by mayor and council. The Mayor and council is the favorite and prevails throughout.

You will note that in the main our national and municipal governments are very much like your own, if I am not mistaken. In our national government we have the semi-parliamentary feature which you do not have; in practice

it seems to make little difference although it gives us a little more opportunity for political activity as the ministers may be called to Congress for criticism in a rather spectacular manner. Our provincial governments differs from your State governments, mainly because the provinces are not states, but administrative divisions of the nation. We do not have a federal government, for there is no federation. Ours is simply a national government.

UNIVERSITY GIRLS MEET PRIO AND OFFICIAL FAMILY

JUNE 15, 1954 HAWAIIAN POST



There were smiles all around at the Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel Nacional yesterday when six University of Houston (Texas) summer school girls met Cuba's President Grau San Martin, upper photo, extreme left; the First Lady Lady, Paulina Alsina viuda de Grau; President-elect Carlos Prio Socarrás, (with dark glasses), and Mrs. Alex Roberts, wife of the Rotary President, extreme left. The girls, left to right, are Lucille Murphy, Dorothy Burr ridge, Betty Edwards, Polly Huebner, Patty Hays and Alice Jean Cummings. In the lower photo a larger group of the visitors is shown during a call on United States Ambassador Robert Bulter at the Embassy. (Photos by Raul Arias and Henry Wallace).

Six Houston U. Girls Meet Prio In Spontaneous Goodwill Visit

By HENRY WALLACE

A half-dozen pretty lassies from the University of Houston crashed the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday and met Cuba's highest dignitaries.

The invaded the Hotel Nacional shortly after noon to get a look at the nation's young president-elect Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras. Then they decided they should meet him, and, last, have their pictures taken him "to show te folks back home."

The succeeded in their entire plan and more, for they also met incumbent President Ramon Grau San Martin, the first Lady, Paulina Alsina viuda de Grau, and a number of others of high import.

Even Army Chief Genovevo Pez Damera, resplendent in a white medaled uniform, gave the shapely sextet a friendly greeting. He spoke to them in Spanish and they flashed back smiles that crossed language barriers.

The improptu goodwill call came after the entire University of Houston summer session group, here to attend University of Havana lectures, had visited United States Ambassador Robert Butler, who received them in his embassy office.

Following a chat with the new ambassador, who praised Houston University's mission as an example of a vital form of cementing international goodwill, six of the group decided as one: "We want to see Prio." Someone advised them he was honor guest of the Rotary luncheon.

When they got to the Nacional

there was some doubt about how close they could get to the upcoming President. They were a representative group from the University of Houston, they explained, and wished to congratulate the recently-elected chief executive and pass on to him greetings from the Lone Star State, and the rest of the United States as well.

Under warm Texas smiles and the drawl peculiar to America's Southland, what opposition there was wavered. Then up stepped Paco Prieto, political buddy of the winner of the June 1 elections, who said he would ask Prio himself. Alex Roberts, Rotary president, said if it was okay with Prio it was okay with him.

Then a big limousine rolled up, the presidential guard snapped to attention and Prio, President Grau, the First Lady and Army Chief Perez Damera arrived. As Prio came through the door surrounded by well-wishers, Paco Prieto pulled him to one side. He explained quickly that a delegation from Houston University—and what a delegation!—was on hand to greet him.

Prio turned on his best smile, shook hands with the entranced students, told them he would be delighted to be photographed with them. They, too, said they were delighted. And as they filed into the main salon where the Rotary luncheons are held, they told each other what they thought about Cuba's president-elect:

"Isn't he handsome," exclaimed Lucille Murphy of Houston.

"My but he's nice," said Dorothy Burr ridge of Angleton.

"He's cute," asserted Betty Edwards of West.

"Isn't he grand?" asked Polly Huebner of Bay City, rhetorically, and got five affirmative answers.

"I shook hands with him and said 'Mucho Gusto' (you could catch the accent of the wide open plains in this) and I meant it, too," said Patty Hays of Houston.

"What a President! Wait until I tell them about this in Memphis," said Alice Jean Cummings, a comely brunette from the Tennessee city high on the bluffs above the Mississippi River.

As the president-elect, President Grau and other honor guests took their seats midst the grinding of newsreels and popping of flash-bulbs, the now formally-invited six planned their final strategem. This was to move in close for the picture.

They took a quick briefing from Dr. Antonio Prio Socarras, brother of the President-elect and Treasury Department official, who assured them the way was clear.

The six then circled the horseshoe table seating the honor guests and hosts. As they passed Army Chief Perez Damera they faltered, apparently dazzled by resplendency. Then, encouraged by a diplomatic smile from Secretary of State Rafael P. Gonzalez Munoz, they proceeded to a point directly behind Prio, President Grau and the First Lady.

Here they stopped. The presidential group greeted them, they returned greetings, cameras clicked, newsreels spun. Betty Edwards summed up this final act of the improvised bit of Cuban-American goodwill:

"I said to Prio, 'Muchas Gracias', and he said, 'De Nada'."

Patty Hays was going to say "Encantada", but she forgot how it was said and just smiled.

Then the six filed out. Admiring eyes followed them.

The Rotary luncheon continued on schedule. The goodwill march

(Continued on Page 7)
LOOK AT TOP OF PAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

ants hustled off to their classes at the University of Havana.

Later, back at Apartment Hotel "8 and 19", the rest of the University of Houston international study flock, which is shepherded by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology, and Mrs. Werlin, got a round-by-round description of the intrepid six's encounter with Cuba's top officialdom.

Among lecturers heard by the University of Houston students attending summer courses at the University of Havana are Carlos Tellez, editor of the Havana Post, correspondent for International News Service and professor of English at the School of Professional Journalism; Dr. Portei Vila, professor of History at Havana University; Dr. Salvador Mas sip, also a professor at the University of Havana, and Dr. Raul Maestri, professor of Economics in the Journalism School. Tellez lectured yesterday afternoon on the constitutional history of Cuba. Other persons prominent in the educational and intellectual life of Cuba will be heard by the visitors during their month's course here.

THE HAVANA POST

CUBA'S ONLY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DAILY - OLDER THAN THE REPUBLIC

HAVANA, CUBA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1948

Houston U. Students Enjoy Study, Sights in Havana

Something new has been added to good neighborliness between Cuba and the U.S.A.

It comes in the form of the "college on wheels" — and sometime on wings — of the University of Houston, unique in the field of promoting understanding by North Americans of the lands to the south of the Rio Grande and Florida

Some 30-odd members of the University's summer study courses are now winding up three weeks of lectures at the University of Havana, and three weeks of field trips in the capital and interior, to acquaint them better with Cuba and its people.

Enrolled under the sponsorship of Houston University, the group comprises members from a dozen states. Students, teachers, secretaries, social workers, bankers, housewives, artists, writers and even missionaries make up the education-excursion cross-section of American life. There's no limit on age, as long as the applicant isn't too much under 17 or too far past 70.

In words of the parent or-

ganization, purpose of the 'college on wheels' is:

"To familiarize Americans with the culture, social conditions and spirit of present-day Cuba, Mexico and Guatemala.

"To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers, business people, social welfare workers and others may have in Latin America.

"To promote understanding and good will between the peoples of the United States and Latin America."

During their stay here, the study group has heard lectures from many of Cuba's cultural and educational leaders, and through organized tours has seen the highlights of the country's historical and scenic locales.

In classrooms of Havana University the summer course enrollees have adsorbed knowledge of Cuba's history, social conditions, government and culture, and in daily lessons, have gotten a start on the language.

In addition to Cuba, the Houston University summer

centers take in Guatemala and Mexico and may expand to other countries in the future.

One of the best features of the summer centers is that they are inexpensive. For \$275.00 the enrollee gets transportation from Houston to Havana, food, room, field trips about Havana. Tuition, field trips into the interior and carfare to school are extra. All in all, it amounts to a reasonably-priced summer vacation-study.

Looking after the troupe is Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, summer center director, who is aided by Mrs. Werlin. As official managers and chaperones, the Werlins see that the students attend classes, tour museums and churches, even when they would rather sleep or go to a picture show, go out proper social circles and come in at respectable hours.

Enrolled this term in the Cuban study center are John Bennett, Mrs. Billve B. Bradley, Earl Bradley, Gayle Campbell, Pattie Hays, Polly

Huebner, Walter Krazes, Roland Ludke, Ada K. McTernan and Lucille Murphy, all from Houston.

Also from Texas are Mattie Anderson, Baytown; Obie H. Bell, Shattie Dixon, and Mrs. Wilma Finley, Liberty; Emily Belluomini and Rose Caballero, Galveston; Mary Frances Beiring, Mrs. Doris Long and Faytene Zumwalt, McAllen; Mary Elizabeth Brooks and Mrs. Zulma G. Smith, Goose Creek; Dorothy Burridge, Angleton; Betty Edwards, West, and Avis Le Maire and Mrs. Erna Merriweather, Alto.

From other states are Mrs. Yvone Robinson, Louisiana; Pauline Weldy, Ohio; Seymour L. Moskovitz, Detroit; Alice Jean Cummings, Memphis, Tenn., a student at Baylor University of Waco Texas; both John and Janell Warner, Utah; Bradford C. White, Virginia; Lawrence Marsh of Wisconsin and John C. Creger of Alabama.

over

ALMA MATER



Forming a foreground for "Alma Mater" of the University of Havana, are six of the University of Houston's summer session group. Back row, left to right, Betty Edwards, Polly Huebner, Dorothy Burrige, and Alice Jean Cummings. In front row are Patty Hays and Lucille Murphy.



Seeing the sights in downtown Havana is this group of University of Houston summer session students taking courses at the University of Havana. Left to right, Patty Hays, Lucille Murphy (pointing), Polly Huebner, Alice Jean Cummings, Dorothy Burrige, and Betty Edwards.



Taking the University of Houston summer study are honeymooners Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bradley of Houston, Tex. During sightseeing tour of Havana they were photographed at the Hotel Nacional.



On the steps of the University of Havana, these University of Houston summer school students look over the broad sweep of the city below. They are, left to right, Betty Edwards, Polly Huebner, Dorothy Burrige, Alice Jean Cummings, Patty Hays and Lucille Murphy.

STUDENTS FROM HOUSTON UNIVERSITY COME TO STUDY IN CUBA



A group of students of the University of Houston who have come to Havana to take a special course of the culture, social conditions and spirit of Cuba at the Havana University Summer School. The course will begin next Monday and end August 16.

mer School, under the direction of Professor Dr. Joseph S. Werlein, who appears with them in the photograph alongside the Braniff International Airways plane which brought them to Havana. The course will begin next Monday and end August 16.

Vienen de la Universidad de Houston a Hacer Estudios Sobre Cuba

JULY, 1949



Grupo de estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, que como el año pasado vienen a la Escuela de Verano para tomar un curso especial sobre la cultura, condiciones sociales y espíritu de Cuba, bajo la dirección del profesor doctor Joseph S. Werlein, quien aparece con ellos en la fotografía junto al avión de la Braniff International Airways que los trajo a la Habana. El curso se iniciará el lunes próximo y terminará el dieciséis de agosto.

VISITARON LA MANSION PRESIDENCIAL. Un grupo de profesores y alumnos de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, visitaron la Mansión Presidencial siendo acompañados por el señor Jovellanos, director general del departamento de Información y Propaganda, y por el coronel José M. Acosta, jefe de la casa militar.

HOUSTON STUDENTS HONOR MARTI



Twenty students from the Houston University International Study Center of Cuba gathered with Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Director of the Center, and Havana University professors Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá and Domingo Ramos, at the Martí Statue in Central Park where they honored Cuba's Apostle of Liberty by placing a floral offering at the base of the monument. Dr. Werlin was the speaker.

Houston Students Render Honor to Jose Marti

A group of 20 students of the University of Houston International Study Center of Cuba yesterday honored Jose Marti, placing a floral offering at the base of the Apostle of Liberty's statue in Central Park.

The group is in Havana studying "Contemporary Cuba" at first hand, attending lectures given by Cuban professors at Havana University and visiting Havana's historical sites and the surrounding Cuban countryside. Together with the group at yesterday's ceremony were several of the Cuban professors, including Dr. Herminio Portell Vila, professor of History in Havana University, and Dr. Domingo Ramos, also a Havana University professor.

In rendering honor to Marti, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director of the Study Center, said:

"We students, teachers and professors from colleges of the U. S. and Canada, making up the membership of the University of Houston International Study Center of Cuba, have come here today seeking, through the placing of this little floral wreath, to render homage to the sublime figures whose effigy in stone is before us and whose spirit ennobles and fructifies this island people from whom he sprang and whom he loved so dearly.

"Jose Marti is far beyond our power to describe or exalt—to paraphrase our own great Emancipator in his Address at Gettysburg—his place is secure among the World's Immortals; but we should like at least to make the effort to speak out what is in our minds and hearts on this occasion. Because in honoring Marti, we are endeavoring not merely to praise a man—he would be the first to spurn purely personal tri-

bute—but to emphasize the eternal values for which his life was an endless dedication.

"That is why no North American appreciative even to a slight degree of what mankind owes to great personalities should ever leave Cuba without acknowledging, in at least some modest way, personal indebtedness to her great Apostle who, by lofty thought, complete selflessness, noble precept and supreme sacrifice, bequeathed not only to Cuba but to all the earth a wonderful treasury of spiritual values, a real "fountain of youth" where, if the soul of man will only bathe, it cannot but emerge purer, stronger, more altruistic.

"We American school people in particular—students, teachers, administrators—should have an ever warm spot in our hearts for this remarkable man because—aside from his having lived some fifteen of his last years in our land, describing and evaluating us with characteristically keen perception and beautiful language—he was essentially one of us—a Teacher in the best sense of the word. In his amazingly versatile career he was, for a time, a pub-

lic school teacher in New York; but the imperative of a sublime inner spirit made him into something incomparably greater: a Teacher of the Public! Not just an instructor of classes, but of whole generations! Not just a simple pedagogue burdening students with grammatical distinctions or empty phrases, but a Master instilling ideals of democracy, valor and social-mindedness in a whole nation in order to make it worth of freedom.

"In honoring Marti one automatically honors the nation that gave him to the world. Only a basically good people could have called forth lifelong sacrifices from so incorruptible a character as Marti, only a people in whom he could have not just ordinary faith but certainty that Freedom, to which his whole life was a dedication, would not be betrayed by them; that they would use liberty to destroy the slavery, oppression, intolerance and inequality that he so hated, and would supplant them by a nobler way of life, one which would seek consciously to give dignity and worth to every human being, irrespective of color, creed, social origin and other accidents of life.

"Marti has not been betrayed! The high hopes that he held, the unquenchable dreams, the endless toil, were not in vain. Could he but return to the Island he so passionately loved, he would be essentially satisfied, because he would see a society in which fifty years of liberty has wrought a wondrous transformation—one in which slavery has been abolished in deed as well as in law, where human beings of all races, denominations and backgrounds, walk, play, work and dream together side by side in friendliness and fearlessness, where each year sees more of the best side in friendliness and fearlessness, where each year sees more of the best that the world has of science, art and social conscience combine to ease the lot and brighten the future of every Cubano, even the most lowly; where, despite human failings and disappointing set-backs, a Community has evolved that stands in the very forerank of the nations of the Western Hemisphere and of the world itself.

"We have still another reason for being here today: to join with Cubans in consecrating the Marti "spirit" so that it may become a Beacon and an Inspiration for the whole earth. For this was no ordinary man, no village Hampden, no little patriot whose inner horizon was no broader than the Island for which he so proudly lived and died. Marti was a man first, a nationalist second; a Cosmopolitan not just a Cuban. He had drunk deeply, even greedily, of the sizzings of universal culture and ideals, and that is precisely what made him so valuable to his people: he sought to bring them their "world birthright"; to give them the rights and liberties, the science and arts, the interests and aspirations, that had become com-

CONTINUED
FROM FRONT PAGE

mon currency of the more advanced nations, brought up in an atmosphere of political and spiritual liberty.

"Thus Martí is not merely the heroic figure of a little Island people. He is a universal personality who performed, through the accident of history, on an island stage. Let us remember that the great teachers of mankind did not require for their messages to be heard immense world-stages on which they could strut amidst a sea of floodlights, banners, flashing swords, glittering uniforms and all the other "props" used by the "master-showmen" of Nuremberg, Rome and Moscow. History's most honored leaders did their work most often in little humble places of the earth—in remote Galilee, an Athenian market-place, a Paris laboratory, a library niche, an obscure studio, a modest cottage by the side of the road. And so with Jose Martí: Cuban emancipator, patriot, poet, but equally a world-citizen whose life and teachings need only to be made better known to constitute a model and inspiration for people in all corners of the earth.

"Men everywhere today, as the Cubans in his day, still languish under the yoke of tyranny. They too need a spiritual Redeemer, a Great Voice, the catalytic example in a little Caribbean island set in an azure sea casting off heavy chains of oppression at the clarion call of a courageous, liberty-loving, incorruptible leader—they needed Jose Martí!

DIARIO DE LA MARINA

LA HABANA, VIERNES, 5 DE AGOSTO DE 1949



EL MUNDO JUNE 23, 1948



Estudiantes de la Universidad de Houston, con su profesor el señor Joseph S. Werlin, Ph. D., que se encuentran en La Habana en viaje de estudios, visitaron la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad, siendo atendidos por el director de la misma el doctor Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, así como por los doctores Herminio Portell Vilá y Julio Le-Riverand, con los que aparecen en el patio del Museo de la capital.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.—3 DE AGOSTO DE 1949

Estudiantes de EU depositarán flores a Martí

Mañana tendrá efecto el acto en el Parque Central

Un grupo de veinte estudiantes norteamericanos, procedentes del Centro Internacional de Estudios de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, que se encuentran de visita en La Habana, colocarán una corona de flores a los pies de la estatua de José Martí en el Parque Central, mañana jueves a las 4:00 p.m.

Oficiales del gobierno cubano, miembros de las facultades universitarias y representantes de la Embajada americana, así como del Instituto Cultural Cubano-Norteamericano, participarán en el programa. El Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director del Centro Internacional de Estudios, rendirá tributo formal a la memoria de Martí con un breve discurso, siguiéndole en turno el Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá notable historiador cubano que responderá a las palabras del profesor norteamericano. Serán huéspedes especiales de honor los profesores cubanos que están brindando el presente curso titulado "Cuba Contemporánea" a los estudiantes norteamericanos en la Universidad de La Habana.

El Dr. Werlin, explicando el motivo de la ceremonia dijo: "El acto de colocar una corona de flores a los pies del gran libertador cubano es para nosotros no sólo un honor, sino un privilegio y una forma de recompensar la oportunidad de poder estudiar en su propia fuente la riqueza de la historia cubana y su cultura y material sociológico".

Los veinte estudiantes norteamericanos son miembros de un grupo que está participando de un plan de estudios extranjeros que lleva a cabo la Universidad de Houston, Texas. Entre ellos hay representantes de California, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas y Canadá; en su mayoría son profesores, graduados o estudiantes universitarios. El grupo Houston ha tenido la distinción de ser el primero que vino a Cuba como una unidad, cosa que ocurrió el año pasado cuando el programa fue inaugurado aquí.

El Centro Internacional de Estudios está ahora en su sexto año de operaciones. Marítimo centros en México y Guatemala, que fueron organizados por el Dr. Werlin que es presidente del Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Houston, con el fin, según el mismo explica, de "familiarizar a los norteamericanos con la cultura, las condiciones sociales y el espíritu de la América latina de hoy en día, así como para promover un mutuo entendimiento y buena voluntad entre el pueblo de los Estados Unidos y los de las otras repúblicas americanas".

JULY, 1949. HABANA POST

A number of students all of the University of Houston came in to take a special course in the Summer School of the University of Havana. Classes are on social, historical, geographic and economic matters. This is the second time for that type of instruction. It has to do with courses sponsored by the University of Houston in Mexico and Cuba under an interchange plan and made available for the Goodwill Commission in Texas whose president is E. R. Smith in Houston. The object in such summer classes first in Cuba and then in Mexico under Professor Joseph S. Werlin is to familiarize Americans with culture and custom in the two countries. It is also the purpose to have better relations between the States and the Spanish-speaking countries. There came to Havana with the professor Rose Werlin, his wife, she who specializes in publicity, their sons Joe and Ernest, and students Lois M. Blanchette, Gail Gammage, Lilian Dickens, Myrtle Greene, Montreal Turnes, Earl B. Shaver, Margaret Scott, Antonia Mae La Cou, Constance Jett, Lottie Ingram, K. Selson, William M. Holmes. They were arrivals on a Brazilian international plane.

HABANA POST

JULY 1949

"College On Wings" Arrives In Havana For Months Visit

Members of the "College of Wings" group, headed by Dr. Joseph Werlin, arrived in Havana Thursday. They plan to spend a month here carrying out a program of field studies and lectures concentrating mainly on social problems in Cuba. This will be done through the University of Havana.

The group is from the University of Houston, Texas, and forms part of the division known as the International Study Centers interested primarily in acquainting United States students with their neighbors across the borders. The group came here last summer on a similar project.

They are stopping at the 8th and 19th Apartments in Vedado.

PROFESORES Y ESTUDIANTES DE HOUSTON VISITAN EL PALACIO PRESIDENCIAL



Un grupo de profesores y alumnos de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, EE. UU, visitó ayer el Palacio Presidencial, siendo atendidos por el Jefe de la Casa Militar coronel José M. Acosta y el señor Evelio Rodríguez Ortega, director general del Departamento de Información y Publicidad, con quienes aparecen en esta fotografía.

EL DOCTOR JOSEPH S. WERLIN USA DE LA PALABRA EN EL HOMENAJE A MARTÍ



Recoge esta fotografía, los instantes en que el doctor Joseph S. Werlin, que visita La Habana acompañado de un grupo de estudiantes de la Universidad de Texas, hacía uso de la palabra ante la estatua de José Martí, para rendir tributo de admiración al apóstol cubano. Con los estudiantes y público asistente, aparecen también el doctor Domingo Ramos; el doctor Herminio Portell Vilá, profesor universitario y otras personalidades.

STORY ON BACK - CONT.

Rinden Estudiantes Norteamericanos un Homenaje a la Memoria del Apóstol Martí

Pertenecen al Centro Internacional de Estudios de la Universidad de Houston, Texas. Elocuentes Palabras Pronunciadas por los Dres. Joseph S. Werlin y Herminio Portell Vilá

Un grupo de estudiantes norteamericanos, pertenecientes al Centro Internacional de Estudios de la Universidad de Houston, Texas, depositó ayer tarde una hermosa ofrenda floral ante la estatua de José Martí, en el Parque Central de esta capital, como homenaje al que fuera Apóstol de la Independencia de Cuba.

Representaciones de distintos centros educacionales y culturales oficiales y privados de La Habana, así como numeroso público, presenció la breve y emotiva ceremonia y aplaudió, posteriormente, las elocuentes palabras pronunciadas por el doctor Joseph S. Werling, director del referido Centro Internacional de Estudios y por el profesor de la Universidad de La Habana, doctor Herminio Portell Vilá, miembro destacado también del Instituto Cubano Americano de Cultura.

Expresó el doctor Werling, que estaba fuera de su alcance, expresar lo que significa Martí, ya que su obra le situaba en el mundo de los inmortales.

Pero honrando—como acabamos de hacerlo—agregó, la memoria de José Martí, no solamente le rendimos homenaje al hombre, sino también a los eternos valores por los que él luchó hasta el fin de su vida.

Nosotros los norteamericanos—dijo—, especialmente los estudiantes y profesores, debemos dedicar un lugar de nuestros corazones a José Martí, no solamente porque convivió en nuestra patria durante algún tiempo, describiéndonos y evaluándonos con un penetrante sentido de percepción y hermosa forma de expresión, sino porque fué—lo que, es aún más esencial para nosotros—un Maestro en el más completo sentido de la palabra. Martí no fué sólo un maestro en las escuelas, fué también un Maestro de Público, que llevó a una generación, poderosos ideales de Democracia y valor y derechos sociales a una nación que era merecedora de la libertad.

Honrando a Martí, honramos también a la nación que lo dió al mundo. Solamente un pueblo básicamente bueno y generoso pudo merecer el sacrificio de un carácter tan incorruptible como lo era Martí, pues él sabía que nunca sería traicionado en sus ideales; y que su pueblo utilizaría la libertad para combatir la esclavitud, la opresión y la intolerancia.

Martí no ha sido desfraudado—agregó—pues a los cincuenta años de liberada, su patria y su pueblo han sufrido una maravillosa transformación, pues al erradicarse la opresión colonial, todos sus habitantes, hombres y mujeres de distintas razas, conviven amistosamente, en pleno desarrollo social, científico, artístico y cultural.

Tenemos—agregó el doctor Werling—una razón más para venir frente a la estatua de Martí: unidos a los cubanos en la consagración del espíritu de Martí, para que podamos llegar a ser el Faro e Inspiración de toda la tierra, pues él no fué un hombre corriente, ya que representa una personalidad universal cuya vida y enseñanzas solo requieren ser mejor conocidas para constituir un modelo y una inspiración para los pueblos de toda la tierra. Los hombres que aún sufren de las tiranías, en diversas partes del mundo, dijo por último, necesitan de José Martí.

A las anteriores palabras, contestó, también en idioma inglés, el profesor doctor Herminio Portell Vilá, significando que la estatua de José Martí, muy modesta, ya que fué construida por un pueblo pobre, a raíz de haber alcanzado su libertad, encarnaba un alto valor espiritual para los cubanos, pues desde entonces, reconocían ya los altos valores del que había sido Apóstol de la Independencia cubana.

Habló de su vida, de sus sacrificios y de cuanto significaba para la América toda, la ejemplar enseñanza de José Martí, el paladín de los derechos humanos y agradeció este homenaje de la juventud americana.

Este grupo de estudiantes americanos, que honró a Martí, está participando de un plan de estudios extranjeros que lleva a cabo la Universidad de Houston, Texas. Entre ellos hay representantes de California, Louisiana, Michigan,

Texas y Canadá; en su mayoría son profesionales, graduados o estudiantes universitarios. El grupo Houston ha tenido la distinción de ser el primero que vino a Cuba como una unidad, cosa que ocurrió el año pasado cuando el programa fué inaugurado aquí.

El Centro Internacional de Estudios está ahora en su sexto año de operaciones. Mantiene centros en México y Guatemala, que fueron organizados por el doctor Werling que es presidente del Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Houston, con el fin, según él mismo explica, de "familiarizar a los norteamericanos con la cultura, las condiciones sociales y el espíritu de la América Latina de hoy en día, así como para promover un mejor entendimiento y buena voluntad entre el pueblo de los Estados Unidos y los de las otras repúblicas americanas".

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

JULY 7, 1949



STUDY IN HAVANA—These University of Houston summer session girls are shown in Havana where they are attending the university. They are, left to right, Miss Lucille Murphy of Houston; Miss Betty Edwards of West, Texas; Miss Dorothy Burrige of Angleton; Miss Alice Jean Cummings of Memphis; Miss Polly Huebner of Bay City; and Miss Pattie Hays of Houston.

Habana U. Professors Honored By University Of Houston Group

A number of professors of the University of Habana, with their wives, were the guests of honor at a reception held last evening from eight thirty to eleven thirty at the North American Cultural Institute, Prado 112, by some forty members of the University of Houston International Study Center.

This group, one of three Cultural Study Centers, was founded by Dr. Joseph Werlin. This is the first visit made to Cuba. The two other groups have visited Mexico City five consecutive years and also Guatemala City several times.

Known as the "Travelling University" and sometimes called the "College on Wheels" plans are now being made to go to the University of Paris two years hence. Arriving here on June 10th and planning to return to the States on Tuesday, June 6th, members of this group have enjoyed a series of lectures at the University of Habana, on the various phases of Cuban culture and the reception last evening was offered as a gesture of appreciation to the professors, who conducted these courses.

Some hundred guests from the intellectual, cultural and musical circles of Havana were in attendance. An illustrated lecture on native Cuban music was presented and dancing was enjoyed.

Among the guests invited were Dr. Clemente Inclan, Rector of Havana University; Dr. Herminio Portel Vila; Dr. Salvador Massip, Carlos Tellez; Dra. Elena Meideros; Dr. G. Lage; Dr. W. Rangel; Dr. Estela Agramonte; Dr. Manuel Menendez; Dr. Luis de Soto; Dr. E. Moreno, Secretary of the Havana University Summer School; Dr. Jose M. Gutierrez, Director of the Summer School; S. Villaseca, Registrar of the Summer School; Henry Wallace; Mariano Grau; Mrs. R. H. Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Carrier and Dr. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring.

Clippings Pertaining to the University of Houston International
Cultural Tours Established by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Director and
Founder--Europe-1951

Touring brochures pertaining to programs
for 1946, 1954, 1955, 1956 (two), 1957,
1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, and 1964.

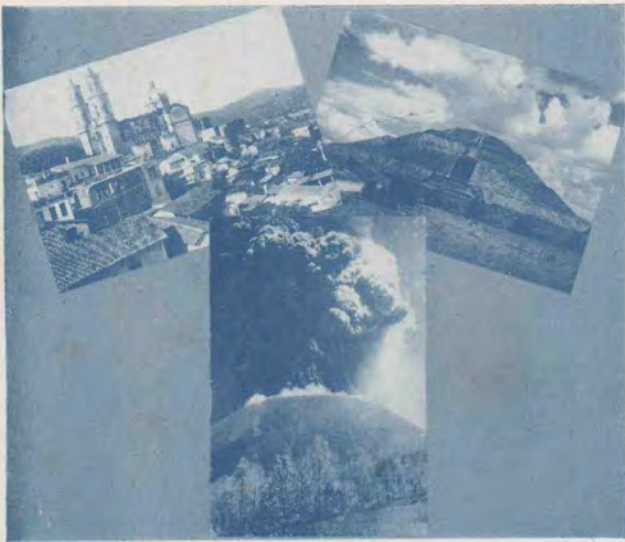
1951

Bulletin

**THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTERS**

ANNOUNCING
7TH ANNUAL SUMMER PROGRAM

Summer of 1950



PROGRAM, SUMMER 1950

First Term

MEXICO

June 8-July 13, 1950

Second Term

MEXICO-GUATEMALA

July 20-Aug. 24, 1950

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

SUMMER CENTERS OF

MEXICO AND MEXICO-GUATEMALA

DESCRIPTION

Administration

University of Houston Summer Centers of
Mexico and Mexico-Guatemala

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

Character of U. of H. Summer Centers

The University of Houston conducts the largest program of Latin American summer field study-travel centers of any American university. It is the first American university to enter into inter-university cooperation with the Universities of Guatemala (San Carlos) and University of Havana; it conducts the second oldest study program in Mexico.

Purpose

To familiarize Americans with the culture, social conditions and spirit of present-day Latin America.

To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers, business people, social welfare workers and others may have in Latin America.

To promote understanding and good will between the peoples of the United States and Latin America.

Affiliation with Universities of Mexico and Guatemala

The U. of H. Summer Centers of Mexico and Mexico-Guatemala are conducted in full inter-university cooperation with, respectively, the National University of Mexico and the University of Guatemala and are jointly sponsored by the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas and its Chairman, Mr. R. E. Smith of Houston, and the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding, a University of Houston Foundation.

Classes of the Mexico Center are held at the Summer School Building of the University of Mexico; those of Mexico-Guatemala, at the University of Guatemala.

Enrollment

Undergraduates and graduates may earn six hours' university credit each term. They are approved for college-enrolled veterans, and tuition is paid for by the Veterans' Administration.

Persons in business, professions and public service cordially invited.

Knowledge of Spanish is not required or necessary. All courses are conducted in English.

Membership in the Summer Centers of Mexico and Mexico-Guatemala

1. Open to two groups: (a) Credit students (Graduate and Undergraduate); (b) Non-Credit Students.
2. Credit students must satisfy usual entrance requirements of graduation from high school. Students over 21 may participate on the "individual approval plan."
3. Persons not seeking university credit are accepted only on individual approval. They must attend lectures and join in all visits and other activities of the Summer Centers.

Courses for Summer 1950

1. First Term (Mexico, June 8-July 13)

Sociology (History) 371 (171):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director, Intern Study Centers and Prof. of Socio., U. of H.

Sociology (History) 372 (172):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico

(Continuation of Soc. (Hist) 371 (171)—Independent Half)

Art (Architecture) 480 (180):

Art, Architecture and Related Arts of Mexico City and Environs

David Red, M.S., Instr. in Architecture, U. of Houston, formerly Edward Langley Scholar of A.I.A. in Mexico and Guatemala

Architecture 400:

Research Problem in Architecture of Mexico

David Red, M.S.

Spanish 133:

Practical Spanish for Beginners

Professor, Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)

Spanish 233:

Practical Spanish for Advanced Students

Professor, Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)

2. Second Term (Mexico-Guatemala, July 20-Aug. 24, 1950)

Sociology 380 (180):

Contemporary Civilization of Guatemala
Professors, University of Guatemala

Sociology 371 (171):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Professor of
Sociology, University of Houston

Sociology 372 (172):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico (Con-
tinuation of Sociology 371 (171); Inde-
pendent Half)

Spanish 133:

Practical Spanish for Beginners
Instructor, University of Guatemala (In-
structor to be announced later)

Spanish 233:

Practical Spanish for Advanced Students
Instructor, University of Guatemala (In-
structor to be announced later)

Credits

1. Each course carries three semester hours of college credit. Students are limited to two courses each term. Courses are open to students of all levels, both undergraduate and graduates.
2. Students from other colleges are urged to consult their Registrars relative to the adaptability of these courses to their curricula.

**Program: First Term—Mexico
(June 8-July 13, 1950)**

1. Method of Travel. Pan American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; return trip, identical.
2. Class Lectures and Activities. Four to five times weekly in each course; held at University of Mexico.
3. Field Trips. Approximately 16 field trips within and on outside of Mexico City are scheduled and obligatory for every student. They include:
 - a. Within City of Mexico: Business & residential areas; Churches, markets & libraries; Famous public buildings; Historical & architectural landmarks; Public schools; Institutions of higher learning; Hospitals & health institutions; Social-welfare institutions; Art galleries & museums.
 - b. Week-end Trips Outside of Mexico City: Xochimilco (Floating Gardens); Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cuernavaca & Taxco; Cholula & Puebla.

4. Recommended but voluntary 3-4 day trip to either cities & areas of Toluca, Morelia, Patzcuaro, Island of Janitzio, Uruapan & Volcano of Paricutin, or to Acapulco.
5. Evenings. Activities of a cultural, social & recreational character are carried on. Participation is voluntary but recommended.

Program: Second Term—Mexico-Guatemala (July 20-Aug. 24, 1950)

1. Method of Travel. Pan-American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; Mexico City-Guatemala City. Return Trip: Guatemala City to New Orleans, with possible stop-over at Merida, Yucatan; Eastern Airlines, New Orleans-Houston.
2. Class Lectures & Activities. Four to five times weekly in each course; held at University of Guatemala.
3. Field Trips. Approximately 17 field trips within Mexico City & Guatemala City are scheduled and obligatory for every student. They include:
 - a. Mexico.
 - (1) Visits to various places and institutions of great cultural, social & historical significance within Mexico City during week of July 20-Aug. 3rd.
 - (2) Recommended but voluntary trips to Xochimilco, Teotihuacan, Cuernavaca-Taxco.
 - (3) Evening activities of cultural character.
 - b. Guatemala.
 - (1) Visits within the Capital include: Business & residential areas; churches & markets; National Palace, Library & Archives; public schools & University of Guatemala; Museums of Anthropology & Archaeology; hospitals & health institutions; Art Museum & Conservatory of Music; social-welfare institutions; Guatemala-American Institute; National Assembly.
 - (2) Scheduled, but voluntary, field trips outside of City of Guatemala: Antigua & Lake Amatitlan Area; Chichicastenango & Lake Atitlan Area; Tiquisate & banana growing area of United Fruit Co.; National School of Agriculture.
 - (3) Evenings. Activities of a cultural, social & recreational character are carried on. Participation is voluntary but students are expected to attend.

- (4) If the membership so desires, stop-over can be arranged at Merida, Yucatan, in order to visit famous ruins of Chichen-Itza.

All-Expense Arrangements

Members of the Centers are free to make their own living & travel arrangements to, from and within the countries visited.

With the object of reducing the living and travel costs for all members, the Summer Centers have made arrangements with transportation agencies, hotels and restaurants, through **The American Travel Company** of Mexico and associated agencies in the other capitals, for a low-cost group price to cover all basic needs of the members of either or both Centers.

All such travel & living arrangements are made with **The American Travel Company** and associated agencies. The University of Houston is prepared to collect the required sums for the Company, but it must be clearly understood that it does this solely as a gratuitous service for the students and is entirely without financial or other responsibility in so acting. All claims for refunds or any criticism regarding service must be made directly to **The American Travel Company**.

First Term (Mexico): All-Expense Costs: \$325.00

Includes: **Tuition:** Round-Trip, Pan-American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; hotel, Mexico City; transportation costs & guide services on field trips within Mexico City; private car and meals on scheduled field trips outside of Mexico City (Xochimilco, Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cities of Cholula and Puebla; Cities of Taxco and Cuernavaca).

Not included: Meals in Mexico City (allow approximately \$2.00 daily); all voluntary activities; all baggage, porter & meal tips; laundry & personal expenditures; all car fares or cab fares; tourist card (\$2.10).

Second Term (Mexico-Guatemala): All-Expense Costs: \$495.00

Includes: **Tuition:** Round-Trip, Pan-American & Eastern Airlines, Houston-Mexico City-Guatemala City-Yucatan-New Orleans-Houston; hotel & all meals, Mexico City; field trips within Mexico City; **pension** or hotel and meals, Guatemala; field trips, City of Guatemala.

Not included: All transportation, hotels or meals costs on voluntary field trips outside of Mexico City or Guatemala City; all voluntary

APPLICATION

To: Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers, University of Houston, 3801 St. Bernard St., Houston 4, Texas.

I hereby make application for membership in the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico Mexico-Guatemala

Undergraduate "Credit" Student Graduate "Credit" Student Non-Credit Member

1st Term Courses in Mexico

Sociology (Hist.) 371 (171)
 Architecture 400

Sociology (Hist.) 372 (172)
 Spanish 133

Art (Arch.) 480 (180)
 Spanish 233

2nd Term Courses in Mexico-Guatemala

Sociology (Hist.) 380 (180)
 Spanish 133

Sociology (Hist.) 371 (171)
 Spanish 233

Sociology (Hist.) 372 (172)

I want to go on the "All-Expense" basis

First Term

Second Term

Both Terms

I am enclosing \$15.00 as down-payment.

Signature of applicant _____

Full Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Sex _____ Married or Single _____

Nationality _____

Date of Birth _____

Place of Birth _____

Date of Application _____

Telephone _____

activities; all baggage, porter & meal tips; laundry & personal expenditures; tourist cards (\$4.20).

Physical & Moral Well-Being

The Summer Centers will seek to assure the physical and moral safety of the members by observing every ordinary precaution and the using of counsellors; however, members must sign a statement releasing the University from all responsibility for their physical or moral well-being, and must pledge to observe all conduct regulations laid down by the Administration.

Fees

Tuition

\$75.00, either Center.

Undergraduate or Graduate "Credit" Students, or "Non-Credit" Members.

All-Expense Costs

First Term (Mexico) \$325.00

(Includes Tuition, Air Transportation, Hotel, Field Trips, etc.—See Panel 6)

Second Term (Mexico-Guatemala) \$495.00

(Includes Tuition, Air Transportation, Hotels, Meals, Field Trips, etc.—See Panel 6)

Costs for Veterans

The courses in both Mexico and Cuba are approved by the Veterans' Administration for accreditation in the college programs of veterans. Upon presentation of a letter of eligibility from his local Veterans' Administration Office, the college veteran will be accepted for enrollment in either or both Summer Centers. The tuition costs are paid by the Veterans' Administration, together with the normal subsistence allowance, but the travelling and living expenses must be met by the veteran himself.

Application and Method of Payment

1. Applications are acceptable after Feb. 1; to be accompanied by down payment of \$15.00.
2. All costs for First Term must be paid by May 30; for Second Term by July 10.
3. All costs are payable to Bursar, Univ. of Houston, 3801 St. Bernard St., Houston 4, Texas.

For Further Information

Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers

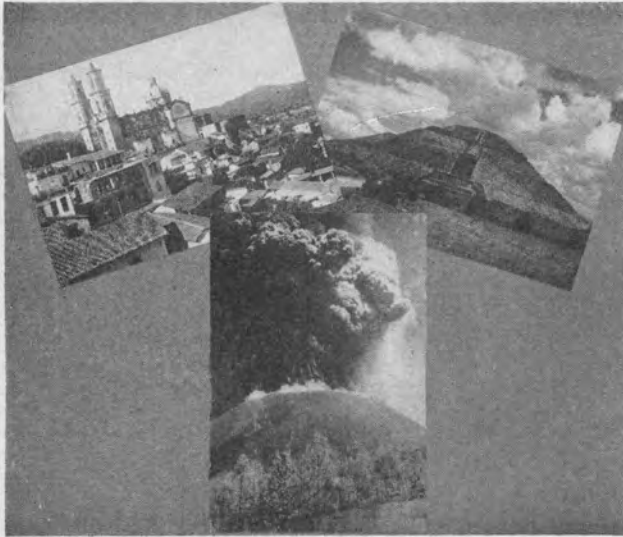
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
3801 St. Bernard Street,
Houston 4, Texas
Telephone: CH-1681

Bulletin

**THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTERS**

ANNOUNCING
8TH ANNUAL SUMMER PROGRAM

Summer of 1951



PROGRAM, SUMMER 1951

First Term

MEXICO

June 5—July 8

Second Term

FRANCE & WESTERN EUROPE

July 12—Sept. 4

*Nine Countries: France, Switzerland,
Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium,
Holland and England*

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
International Summer Centers
BRIEF STATEMENT

Administration

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

Character of Centers

The U. of H. International Study Centers are now in their 8th year.

The University of Houston conducts the largest program of Latin American summer field study-travel centers of any American university. It is the first American university to enter into inter-university cooperation with the Universities of Guatemala (San Carlos) and University of Havana; it conducts one of the oldest university study programs in Mexico.

The Summer Center of France and Western Europe constitutes one of the very few programs of cooperation between an American university and the leading university of France, the Sorbonne (University of Paris). The inclusion of eight other countries makes the program one of the richest and most unusual ever offered.

Sponsorship

The International Study Centers are made possible in large measure due to the generosity of the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding, a University of Houston Foundation.

Purpose

To familiarize Americans with the cultures, conditions and "spirit" of foreign countries.

To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers and others may have in foreign countries.

To promote understanding and good will between the peoples of the United States and the larger world.

Enrollment

Undergraduates and graduates may earn six hours' university credit each term. They are approved for college-enrolled veterans, and tuition is paid for by the Veterans' Administration.

Persons in business, professions and others cordially invited.

Knowledge of Spanish or French is not required or necessary. All courses are conducted in English.

Membership in the Summer Centers of Mexico and France-Western Europe

1. Open to two groups: (a) Credit students (Graduate and Undergraduate); (b) Non-Credit Students.
2. Credit students must satisfy usual entrance requirements of graduation from high school. Students over 21 may participate on the "individual approval plan."
3. Persons not seeking university credit are accepted only on individual approval. They must attend lectures and join in all visits and other activities of the Summer Centers.

Credits

1. Each course carries three semester hours of college credit. Students are limited to two courses each term. Courses are open to students of all levels, both undergraduate and graduates.
2. Students from other colleges are urged to consult their Registrars relative to the adaptability of these courses to their curricula.

SUMMER CENTER OF MEXICO

(June 5—July 8)

DESCRIPTION

Affiliation with University of Mexico

The U. of H. Summer Center of Mexico is conducted in inter-university cooperation with the National University of Mexico.

Classes are held at the Summer School Building of the University of Mexico.

Courses Offered

Sociology (History) 371 (171):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director, Intern.

Study Centers and Prof. of Socio., U. of H.

Sociology (History) 372 (172):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico (Continuation of Soc. (Hist.) 371 (171)—Independent Half)

Sociology (Education) 437 (137)

Mexican Folklore Applied to American Education

Miss Frances Toor, Folklore Authority of Mexico,

Author, and Instructor, University of Mexico

Spanish 133:

Practical Spanish for Beginners

Professor, Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)

Spanish 233:

Practical Spanish for Advanced Students, Professor,

Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)

Schedule of Travel & Activities

1. Method of Travel. **Pan American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; return trip, identical.**
2. Class Lectures and Activities. Four to five times weekly in each course; held at University of Mexico.
3. Field Trips. Approximately 16 field trips within and on outside of Mexico City are scheduled and obligatory for every student. They include:
 - a. Within City of Mexico: Business & residential areas; Churches, markets & libraries; Famous public buildings; Historical & architectural landmarks; Public schools; Institutions of higher learning; Hospitals & health institutions; Social-welfare institutions; Art galleries & museums.
 - b. Week-end Trips Outside of Mexico City: Xochimilco (Floating Gardens); Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cuernavaca & Taxco; Cholula & Puebla.
4. Recommended but voluntary 3-4 day trip to either cities & areas of Toluca, Morelia, Patzcuaro, Island of Janitzio, Uruapan & Volcano of Paricutin, or to Acapulco.
5. Evenings. Activities of a cultural, social & recreational character are carried on. Participation is voluntary but recommended.

SUMMER CENTER OF FRANCE AND WESTERN EUROPE

DESCRIPTION

General

1. **Dates:** July 12-Sept. 4, from New York to New York.
2. **Nine Countries:** France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland, England.

Affiliation with Sorbonne (Univ. of Paris)

1. The course, Educational, Cultural, Social and other Aspects of Contemporary France, and the classes in Practical French are organized through exclusive arrangements between the Sorbonne and the University of Houston.

2. The professors are designated by the Sorbonne; the classes, together with all others in the Program, will be held in one of the buildings of the Sorbonne.

Courses Offered

Sociology (Education) 467 (167)
Educational, Cultural, Social & other Aspects of Contemporary France
Professors, Sorbonne

Sociology (History) 631 (131)
Contemporary European Life
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director, Intern.
Study Centers & Prof. of Sociology, U. of H.

French 133
Practical French for Beginners
Instructor, Sorbonne (name to be announced later)

French 233
Practical French for Advanced Students
Instructor, Sorbonne (name to be announced later)

CALENDAR OF STUDY, TRAVEL & ACTIVITIES

1. Travel to & from Europe

Outbound trip: Sail from N. Y. City on **S. S. Mauretania**, July 12.

Return trip: Sail from Southampton on **S. S. Mauretania**, August 29.

2. Activities Centering at Paris (July 19—Aug. 10)

a. **Arrival in France.** Arrive Le Havre, July 19. Proceed by special train to Paris. Hotel is close to Pantheon, in heart of Latin Quarter, three blocks from Sorbonne.

b. **Classes** will be held 4 to 5 times weekly for 2 hours each. A number of lectures to be given aboard **Mauretania**.

c. Field trips in Paris

(1) Approximately 14 scheduled field trips, including: Museums, Educational Institutions, Churches, Boulevards, Squares, Gardens, Monuments, Public Buildings, Markets and Libraries.

d. Scheduled Field Trips Outside of Paris

- (1) Motor Tour of Greater Paris
- (2) Palaces and Gardens of Versailles, Grand Trianon, Little Trianon and Forest of St. Cloud.
- (3) Palace and Parks of Fontainebleau.
- (4) Overnight excursion to Tours, including the Cathedral of Chartres and the Chateau Country of the Loire River.

e. Three Scheduled Evening Activities

- (1) The **Halles Centrales** (Wholesale Market)
- (2) Music Hall Performance.
- (3) Night Tour of Paris: Latin, Montmartre, Montparnasse & Champs-Elysees Quarters.

f. Voluntary Activities

Numerous social, cultural and recreational activities, usually in evenings, including theatres, music halls, concerts, lectures, exhibits, etc.

MOTOR TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE

(Aug. 10—Aug. 29)

1. **20 days**, through 9 countries: France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland, England.

2. Calendar and Activities

AUG. 10. Start motor tour of Western Europe . . . to Nancy, old capital of Lorraine, with its Burial Church of the Dukes of Lorraine, the Palaces of Stanislaw Lechinsky, and the extensive Rococo Gardens.

AUG. 11. Via Basel, Swiss border city, with one of Europe's most modern museums of arts, to Zurich, Switzerland's largest city. Visit its modern university.

AUG. 12. To Interlaken, mountain resort city, to witness the open-air performance of Schiller's **William Tell**.

AUG. 13. To Lucerne, one of the best examples of medieval town planning, with well-preserved walls, watch towers and covered bridges. Visit includes Richard Wagner's home and its outstanding collection of his manuscripts.

AUG. 14. Across the Alps via St. Gotthard Pass to Milan with its great Gothic Cathedral, the Renaissance Palace of the Sforzas, La Scala, and Leonardo da Vinci's **Last Supper**.

AUG. 15. To Verona, with the Gothic Tombs of the Scalings, and its Roman Arena, still in use.

AUG. 16. Continue to Venice. Visit includes St. Mark's Cathedral, Palace of the Doges, the Rialto, and outstanding churches.

AUG. 18. Across the Brenner Pass to Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol. Visit the Hofkirche, with Tomb of Emperor Maximilian.

AUG. 19 & 20. To Garmisch Partenkirchen, Bavaria, and on to Munich, capital of Bavaria. Visit to **Deutsches Museum**, Germany's finest museum of industrial development; evening at Hofbrauhaus.

AUG. 21. To Augsburg, city of the Fugger Family, and Ulm, for a visit to the 1000 years' old Cathedral. Overnight at Stuttgart, capital of Wurtemberg.

AUG. 22. Through the German Black Forest and across the Rhine to Strasburg, in Alsace. Visit Strausburg Cathedral, one of Europe's finest Gothic churches.

AUG. 23. Through Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to Bastogne, center of American Army's heroic fighting during World War II. On to Brussels, capital of Belgium, with its Great Square, Town Hall and Guild Houses, considered the finest example of Flemish city-planning.

AUG. 24 & 25. Crossing of large part of Holland en route to Amsterdam. Visit to the Rijksmuseum, with its great collection of Franz Hals and Rembrandts, including the **Night Watch**. Boat trip to the Isles of Marken and Volendam, the "Wooden Shoe Islands."

AUG. 26 & 27. Across the North Sea to London. Survey of the English capital, including visits to British Museum (seeing Magna Charta and Rosetta Stone), National Gallery, the Tower, Westminster Abbey and Festival of Britain.

AUG. 28. Excursion to Oxford with its Bodleian Library, Radcliff Camera and Magdalen College. Visit to Stratford-upon-Avon and Anne Hathaway's Cottage. Attendance at Shakesperian Play.

AUG. 29. By special train to Southampton, for embarkation on **S.S. Mauretania**.

Fees

Tuition: \$75.00 either Center

Matriculation

& Guidance \$25.00 either Center

Total Fees: \$100.00 either Center

Undergraduate or Graduate "Credit" Students, or "Non-Credit" Members

Costs for Veterans

The courses in both Summer Centers are approved by the Veterans' Administration for accreditation in the college programs of veterans. Upon presentation of a letter of eligibility from his local Veterans' Administration Office, the college veteran will be accepted for enrollment in either or both Summer Centers.

However, only the Tuition Costs of \$75.00 are paid for by the Veterans' Administration, together with the normal subsistence allowance. The matriculation-guidance fees of \$25.00 and the traveling, living, recreational and other expenses must be met by the veteran himself.

All-Expense Arrangements

1. Members of the Mexico Center are free to make their own living and travel arrangements to and from Mexico.

2. Members of the France-Western Europe Center, owing to the extensive travel character of the program, involving 9 countries, are required to go on the All-Expense basis.

3. With the object of reducing the living and travel costs for all members, the Summer Centers have made arrangements with transportation agencies, hotels and restaurants, through **The American Travel Company** of New York—Mexico and associated agencies in the other capitals, for a low-cost group price to cover all basic needs of the members of either or both Centers.

All such travel & living arrangements are made with **The American Travel Company** and associated agencies. The University of Houston is prepared to collect the required sums for the Company, but it must be clearly understood that it does this solely as a gratuitous service for the students and is entirely without financial or other responsibility in so acting. All claims for refunds or any criticism regarding service must be made directly to **The American Travel Company**.

GENERAL INFORMATION

First Term (Mexico): All-Expense Costs: \$325.00

Includes: Fees (Tuition, Matriculation-Guidance); Round-Trip, Pan American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; hotel, Mexico City; transportation costs & guide services on field trips within Mexico City; private car and meals on scheduled field trips outside of Mexico City (Xochimilco, Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cities of Cholula and Puebla; Cities of Taxco and Cuernavaca).

Not included: Meals in Mexico City (allow approximately \$2.00 daily); all voluntary activities; all baggage, porter & meal tips; laundry & personal expenditures; all car fares or cab fares; tourist card (\$2.10).

Second Term (France & Western Europe): All-Expense Costs: \$996.00

Includes: University Fees of \$100.00, and Travel-Living Charges of the **American Travel Company** of \$896.00. Includes Round-Trip Steamer Transportation, New York to New York, all transportation in the nine countries of Europe by motor-coach, rail, sight-seeing buses, etc., all entrance and guide fees on scheduled trips, all tips in Europe to hotel & restaurant employees, all meals (continental breakfast, lunch, dinner); all hotels or inns, all scheduled field trips and entertainment, free transfer of allowable luggage.

Does Not Include:

Passport or visa fees, beverages, items of personal nature, tips to stewards aboard ship, laundry, bath-fees in Continental hotels, foreign port taxes (if charged), or voluntary non-scheduled activities in Paris or elsewhere.

Note:

The All-Expense does **not** include transportation from Houston to New York or living expenses while in New York. Members are free to make their own plans for reaching New York. Those however so desiring may accompany the Director, Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, who is planning to leave Houston Tuesday night, July 10, via Eastern Air Lines Night Coach for New York; headquarters for the group while in New York will be the Hotel Taft. The air-fare must be paid for by the student, but the reservations and tickets may be arranged through the Director's Office.

Registration and Method of Payment

For the Mexico Center

1. Registrations now acceptable; must be accompanied by down-payment of \$15.00.

2. Balance on Fees or on All-Expense Costs must be paid by May 25.

3. Checks should be made payable to Bursar, University of Houston, and sent to Director, International Study Centers, University of Houston, Houston 4, Texas.

For the France-Western Europe Center

1. Registrations now acceptable.

2. The Fees (Tuition, Matriculation, Guidance), amounting to \$100.00 are payable to University of Houston.

3. Balance on All-Expense—\$896.00—payable to the American Travel Company of New York City.

4. Registrations **cannot be considered unless accompanied by an initial down-payment of \$165.00**. This should be in the form of two checks: \$15.00 made payable to Bursar, University of Houston to apply against Fees; \$150.00 made payable to American Travel Company, to be applied against living-travel expenses. Both checks should be sent to Dr. Jos. S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers, University of Houston.

5. **Important Notice:** Owing to the very great shortage of boat spaces to Europe, especially on famous liners like the **Mauretania**, only 25 reservations have been made available thus far on this great ship. **It is therefore urgent that registrations be made at the earliest possible time.** However, no application can be considered by the American Travel Company unless accompanied by the \$150.00, which must be turned over to the Cunard Line as a down-payment on the boat fare.

6. **Conditions Established by American Travel Co.** FINAL PAYMENT OF THE TOUR PRICE shall be due not later than six weeks prior to sailing. The full amount received will be refunded on cancellations made 1 month before sailing. In event of later cancellations—but not later than ten days before sailing—all payments with the exception of a \$30.00 cancellation-fee will be refunded. On later cancellations certain additional amounts may be forfeited, such as the cost of cancelling tickets in Europe, etc.

Physical and Moral Well-Being

The Summer Centers will seek to assure the physical and moral safety of the members by observing every ordinary precaution and the using of counsellors; however, members must sign a statement releasing the University from all responsibility for their physical or moral well-being, and must pledge to observe all conduct regulations laid down by the Administration.

For Further Information Address

Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

3801 St. Bernard Street,

Houston 4, Texas

Telephone: CH-1681

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To: Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers, University of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston 4, Texas.
I hereby make application for membership in the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico France-West Europe
 Undergraduate "Credit" Student Graduate "Credit" Student Non-Credit Member

1st Term Courses in Mexico

- Sociology (Hist.) 371 (171) Sociology (Hist.) 372 (172) Sociology (Education) 437 (137)
 Spanish 133 Spanish 233
 I am enclosing \$15.00 down-payment I want to go on the "All-Expense" Basis

2nd Term Courses in France & Western Europe

- Sociology (Hist.) 631 (131) Sociology (Education) 467 (167)
 French 133 French 233

I am enclosing \$165.00 as down-payment.

Signature of applicant _____

Full Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____
Sex _____ Married or Single _____ Nationality _____ Date of Birth _____
Place of Birth _____ Date of Application _____ Telephone _____

Bulletin

**The University of Houston
International Study Centers**

11TH ANNUAL PROGRAM

SUMMER 1954



U. of H. Students at Tower of London

First Term . . . Mexico Center

JUNE 7—JULY 11

MEXICO CITY and RADIUS of 250 MILES

Second Term

France and Western Europe

DEPARTURE, MONTREAL, JUNE 30

ARRIVE QUEBEC, SEPT. 2 or SEPT. 9

12 to 14 countries: Canada, Wales, England, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
International Summer Centers
BRIEF STATEMENT

Administration

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

Character of Centers

The U. of H. International Study Centers are now in their 11th year.

The University of Houston conducts the largest program of Latin American summer field study-travel centers of any American university. It is the first American university to enter into inter-university cooperation with the Universities of Guatemala (San Carlos) and University of Havana; it conducts one of the oldest university study programs in Mexico.

The Summer Center of France and Western Europe constitutes one of the very few programs of cooperation between an American university and the leading university of France, the Sorbonne (University of Paris). The inclusion of twelve to fourteen other countries makes the program one of the richest and most unusual ever offered.

Sponsorship

The International Study Centers are made possible in large measure due to the generosity of the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding, a University of Houston Foundation.

Purpose

To familiarize Americans with the cultures, conditions and "spirit" of foreign countries.

To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers and others may have in foreign countries.

To promote understanding and good will between the peoples of the United States and the larger world.

Enrollment

Undergraduates and graduates may earn six hours' university credit each term. They are approved for college-enrolled veterans, and tuition is paid for by the Veterans' Administration.

Persons in business, professions and others cordially invited.

Knowledge of Spanish or French is not required or necessary. All courses are conducted in English.

Membership in the Summer Centers of

Mexico and France-Western Europe

1. Open to two groups: (a) Credit students (Graduate and Undergraduate); (b) Non-Credit Students.
2. Credit students must satisfy usual entrance requirements of graduation from high school. Students over 21 may participate on the "individual approval plan."
3. Persons not seeking university credit are accepted only on individual approval. They must attend lectures and join in all visits and other activities of the Summer Centers.

Credits

1. Each course carries three semester hours of college credit. Students are limited to two courses each term. Courses are open to students of all levels, both undergraduate and graduates.
2. Students from other colleges are urged to consult their Registrars relative to the adaptability of these courses to their curricula.

**COMBINE EDUCATION
WITH
VACATION & TRAVEL!**

Intended for Students, Teachers & Serious-Minded Persons Irrespective of Major Interest or College Classification.

All courses are of introductory type; no background whatever assumed.

All Classes in English; no Knowledge of Spanish or French needed.

Credits given by U. of Houston; Undergraduate or Graduate.

Credits obtainable in History, Sociology, Economics, Education, Spanish.

Two Options: Earn 6 hours Credit; Go as Non-Credit Student, no Study or Assignments.

**Mexico Center
Program (June 7—July 11)**

- Orientation Courses: **Contemporary Problems of Mexico; Mexican Folklore in Relation to American Education; Economic Development in Mexico**, courses in **Conversational Spanish**.
- Classes conducted in Buildings, University of Mexico.
- Numerous Field Trips within Mexico City
- Week-End Excursions including Floating Gardens, Pyramids of Teotihuacan, Cuernavaca-Taxco, Cholula-Puebla
- Numerous Evening Events

\$385 Houston to Houston

INCLUDES: All University Fees, Pan-American Transportation, All Costs of Field Trips and Excursions, all Hotel Accommodations.

**France and Western Europe
Program (June 30—Sept. 2 or 9)**

- Travel in 12 to 14 countries: **Canada, Wales, England, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden.**
- Orientation Courses: **Educational, Cultural, Social and Other Aspects of Contemporary France; Contemporary Life of Europe; Conversational French.** Classes held at University of Paris. Residence at famous Reid Hall.
- Numerous Field Trips and Week-End Excursions in Paris and France.
- Thirty-five to forty-two days of private motor-coach touring to famous cities and places in these countries.
- Numerous Evening Events.

\$1179 to \$1275 N.Y.— Europe — Quebec

INCLUDES: All University Fees, Steamship, all Train and Motor-Coach transportation in Europe; all hotels and meals, all scheduled entertainment, all tips, entrance and guide fees.

Summer Center of Mexico

(JUNE 7—JULY 11)

Description

Affiliation with University of Mexico

Classes are held at the School of Engineering of the University of Mexico.

Courses Offered

Sociology (History) 371 (171):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director, Intern.
Study Centers and Prof. of Socio., U. of H.

Sociology (History) 372 (172):

Contemporary Problems of Mexico (Continuation of Soc. (Hist.) 371 (171)—Independent Half)

Sociology (Education) 437 (137)

Mexican Folklore Applied to American Education

Mrs. Patricia Ross, Folklore Authority on Mexico, and Instructor, Mexico City College

Economics (Transportation) 462:

Economic Development in Mexico
Vernon Engberg, Assoc. Prof. of Foreign Trade, U. of Houston

Spanish 133:

Practical Spanish for Beginners
Professor, Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)

Spanish 233:

Practical Spanish for Advanced Students,
Professor, Univ. of Mexico (Instructor to be announced later)



U. of H. Students at the Enchanting Floating Gardens of Xochimilco.

Schedule of Travel & Activities in Mexico

1. Method of Travel. **Pan American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; return trip, identical.**
2. Class Lectures and Activities. Four to five times weekly in each course.
3. Field Trips. Approximately 16 field trips within and outside of Mexico City are scheduled and obligatory for every student. They include:
 - a. Within City of Mexico: Business & residential areas; Churches, markets & libraries; Famous public buildings; Historical & architectural landmarks; Public schools; Institutions of higher learning; Hospitals & health institutions; Social-welfare institutions; Art galleries & museums.
 - b. Week-end Trips Outside of Mexico City: Xochimilco (Floating Gardens); Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cuernavaca & Taxco; Cholula & Puebla.
4. Recommended but voluntary 3-4 day trip to either cities & areas of Toluca, Morelia, Patzcuaro, Island of Janitzio, Uruapan & Volcano of Paricutin, or to Acapulco.
5. Evenings. Activities of a cultural, social & recreational character are carried on. Participation is voluntary but recommended.



Summer Center of France and Western Europe

Description

1. **Dates:** June 28, departure, N. Y. all members
Aug. 25, departure, Europe, Section A;
Sept. 2, departure, Europe, Section B & C.
2. **12 to 14 countries:** Canada, Wales, England, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden.

Affiliation with Sorbonne (University of Paris)

1. The course, Educational, Cultural, Social and other Aspects of Contemporary France, and the classes in Practical French are organized through exclusive arrangements between the Sorbonne and the University of Houston.
2. The professors are designated by the Sorbonne; the several classes are held in one of the buildings of the Sorbonne.

Courses Offered

- Sociology (Education) 467 (167)
Educational, Cultural, Social & other Aspects of Contemporary France
Professors, Sorbonne
- Sociology (History) 483 (183)
Contemporary European Life
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director, Intern.
Study Centers & Prof. of Sociology, U. of H.
- Conversational French
A non-credit gratuitous course in conversational French for all students.



Enroute Europe via S.S. Ascania

Itemized Calendar of European Travel—Study—Activities

All Members — Sections A-B-C

- June 28: New York**—Get-together party in N. Y. By train, leaving at night from N. Y. to Montreal.
- June 29: Montreal**—All-day sightseeing in beautiful Montreal.
- June 30—**
- July 7: At Sea.** Embarkation on **Cunard S.S. Ascania.** Sail down majestic St. Lawrence past Quebec towards the Gaspé Peninsula.
- The *Ascania* is an established favorite with Atlantic travelers. Comfort is the keynote of this splendid Cunard ship.
- July 7: Scotland**—After a short stop at Greenock Bay, Scotland, proceed through the Irish Sea to England.
- July 8: England**—Disembarkation at Liverpool. By private bus to medieval Chester, and into **Wales.** Overnight at Shrewsbury.
- July 9: Stratford**—Arrival at Stratford-on-Avon, for a visit to Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage. Evening performance at the Shakespeare Memorial theatre.
- July 10: Oxford & Windsor**—Via Banbury and Blenheim Castle, birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill, to the great university city of Oxford. Continue to royal Windsor Castle, and on to London. Evening walk to Piccadilly and Leicester Squares.
- July 11: London**—A free Sunday morning. Afternoon at British Museum and National Gallery.
- July 12: London**—Motor tour of London, stopping at Tower of London, St. Paul's, Buckingham Palace, St. James and Hyde Park. Free afternoon.
- July 13: London**—Visit to Westminster Abbey and Changing of Guards Ceremony. Free afternoon and evening.
- July 14: Channel Crossing**—By train and boat across the Channel to arrive in Paris on Bastille Day.

July 15— July 28 Study & Activities in Paris

- a. **Classes.** Held 4 to 5 times weekly for 2 hours each.
- b. **Residence.** At famous **Reid Hall**, in heart of Latin Quarter. Reid Hall is supported by the American Association of University Women.
- c. **Field Trips in Paris.** Approximately 14 scheduled field trips, including: museums, educational institutions, churches,

boulevards, gardens, monuments, public buildings, markets and libraries.

d. **Scheduled Field Trips Outside of Paris.** Excursions to Versailles, Trignon, Fontainebleau, and to quaint Barbizon of painter Millet fame.

e. **3 Scheduled Evening Activities.** (1) Opera or Ballet Performance; (2) Night tour of Paris: Latin, Montmartre, Montparnasse & Champs-Elysees Quarters; (3) the **Halles Centrales.**

f. **Voluntary Activities.** Numerous social, cultural and recreational activities, usually in evenings, including theatres, opera, ballet, music halls, concerts, lectures, exhibits, restaurants, etc.

July 29: Tours—Southbound from Paris by our own private buses to Chartres with its famed Gothic cathedral. After a visit to the castles of Blois & Langeais, on to Tours, center of the beautiful Chateaux country of the Loire Valley and of Charles Martel fame.

July 30: Bourges—Via Chenonceaux Castle to Bourges, in central France, the home of Jacques-le-Coeur.

July 31: Avignon—Through Van Gogh's Provence to Avignon, with its Palace of the Popes.

August 1: Riviera—Along the French Riviera via Cannes to fashionable Nice.

August 2: Monaco—To independent Monaco with its Casino at Monte Carlo. Continue to Genoa, Italy's great harbor city and Alassio, Sta. Margherita and Rapallo, famed resorts.

August 3: Pisa—Following the Mediterranean Coast via La Spezia and Viareggio to Pisa, home of the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and the Duomo.

August 4-7: Rome—In Rome for a survey of the Eternal City, including the Vatican, St. Peter's, the great Basilicas, the Forum Romanum, Coliseum, and many other monuments of ancient Rome. An evening at the Opera of Caracalla.

August 8-9: Florence—Via Siena to Florence, with its great art treasures, the Uffizi Galleries, Pitti Palace, Medici Tombs, and Sta. Croce.

August 10-11: Venice—After a visit to Bologna and Padua, with the Shrine of St. Anthony and Giotto's great frescoes, continue to Venice, enchanted city of canals and gondolas. Short drive to Verona for a performance in the old Roman Arena.

August 12: Tyrol—Along the shores of Lake Garda up to Bolzano, capital of southern Tyrol.

August 13: Austria—Across the Brenner Pass to Innsbruck, center of Austria's wonderful Tyrolean mountains. Overnight at Patscherkofel Lodge, high above the timber line.

August 14: Liechtenstein—Through the Arlberg to the tiny principality of Liechtenstein of **Call Me Madam** fame. Overnight in Zurich, Switzerland's largest city.

August 15-16: Interlaken—Via Lucerne with its covered bridges to Interlaken, famed mountain resort at the foot of towering Jungfrau, a highpoint of the entire trip.

August 17: Basel—Short drive to Basel, with Europe's most modern art museum.

August 18: Black Forest—To Freiburg, old German university city in the charming Black Forest region.

August 19: Heidelberg—Morning drive to Heidelberg, scene of **The Student Prince**, with its great castle.

August 20: Rudesheim—Via Frankfurt with its World-War ruins, to Rudesheim of the famed German Rhine-Wine-and-Song romantic tradition.

August 21: Bonn—Through the Rhine Valley, passing Heinrich Heine's Lorelei Rock to Bonn, capital of West Germany.

August 22: Belgium—To Brussels, capital of Belgium, with the medieval splendor of its Main Square, the Royal Parks, and the charming lace shops.

August 23-24: Holland—Northbound into Holland for a 2 days' visit to Amsterdam, Venice of the Netherlands. Visit to the Rijksmuseum and its collection of Dutch art, including Rembrandt's Night Watch. Excursion to the "Wooden Shoe" village of Volendam.

August 25-Sept. 1: Group Divides Into 3 Sections

Section A

August 25: England—By boat across Channel and train to London for another short visit.

August 26: Liverpool—By special train to Liverpool for embarkation on **Cunard S.S. Franconia.**

August 26-Sept. 2: At Sea—Arrive at Quebec: End of Tour, Sept. 2.

Section B

August 25: Flensburg—Continue from Amsterdam via Bremen & Hamburg to Flensburg, Germany's most northern city.

August 26-29: Scandinavia—After a visit to Odense, birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, continue to Copenhagen. Our survey of Denmark's fairytale capital includes **Glyptothek**, with one of the finest collections of modern French art, modern Scandinavia housing developments, and the Carlsberg Brewery. Evening at **Tivoli**, Europe's one-hundred-year-old amusement park. Excursion to **Sweden's** harbor city of **Helsingborg**, via **Elsinore**, Hamlet's castle.

August 30-31: Luebeck & Hanover—Southbound to old Hanseatic Luebeck and to Hanover with its amazing reconstruction from the ruins of World War II. Continue on to **Paris.**

September 1: Paris—By special boat train to Le Havre for embarkation on **Cunard S. S. Samaria.**

September 1-9: At Sea—Arrive Sept. 9 in Quebec. End of Tour.

Section C

August 25-September 1: Paris—Leave Amsterdam by train for Paris, August 25. Members may elect to stay in Paris for the week at **Reid Hall** or else they may visit on an individual basis, **at their own expense**, Spain or other portions of Europe.

Costs

UNIV. OF HOUSTON TUITION FEES \$100.00 EITHER CENTER

For 6 hours Undergraduate or Graduate Credits, or "Non-Credit" Members.

ALL-EXPENSE ARRANGEMENTS

Mexico Center

All-Expense Costs: \$385.00

Includes: Univ. of Ho. Fees of \$100.00; Round-Trip, Pan American Airways, Houston-Mexico City; hotel, Mexico City; transportation costs & guide services on field trips within Mexico City; private car and meals on scheduled field trips outside of Mexico City (Xochimilco, Pyramids of Teotihuacan; Cities of Cholula and Puebla; Cities of Taxco and Cuernavaca).

Not included: Meals in Mexico City (allow approximately \$2.25 daily); all voluntary activities; all baggage, porter & meal tips; laundry & personal expenditures; all car fares or cab fares; tourist card (\$2.10).

France-Europe Center—All-Expense Costs

Sect. A \$1179; Sect. B \$1275; Sect. C \$1227

Includes: University Fees of \$100.00, and Travel-Living Charges of the **American Travel Company** of \$1079-\$1175. Includes Round-Trip Steamer Transportation, New York to New York, all transportation in the 12 to 14 countries of Europe by motor-coach, rail, sight-seeing buses, etc., all entrance and guide fees on scheduled trips, all tips in Europe to hotel & restaurant employees, all meals (continental breakfast, lunch, dinner); all hotels or inns, all scheduled field trips and entertainment, free transfer of allowable luggage.

Does Not Include:

Passport, hotel-meals in Montreal, beverages, items of personal nature, tips to stewards aboard ship, laundry, bath fees in Continental hotels, port taxes (if charged), non-scheduled activities, tips to bus drivers, transport from Quebec (R.R. coach to N.Y. \$22.00).

Costs for Veterans

The courses in both Summer Centers are approved by the Veterans' Administration for accreditation in the college programs of veterans. Upon presentation of a letter of eligibility from his local Veterans' Administration Office, the college veteran will be accepted for enrollment in either or both Summer Centers.

The Veterans' Administration pays the U. of H. fees of \$100.00 together with the normal subsistence allowance; the traveling, living, recreational and other expenses must be met by the veteran himself.

Amplifying Details Regarding All-Expense Arrangements

MEXICO CENTER

1. Members of the Mexico Center are free to make their own travel & living arrangements to and from Mexico, and all travel and weekend excursions **outside** of Mexico City.

2. Costs for members making own arrangements is \$125.00. This includes \$100.00 U. of H. tuition and \$25.00 for transportation, entrance fees and guides on field trips **within** Mexico City.



Liability Restrictions of Our Travel Agencies

The American Travel Co.

With the object of reducing the living and travel costs for all members, the Summer Centers have made arrangements with transportation agencies, hotels and restaurants, through **The American Travel Company** of New York—Mexico and associated agencies in the other capitals, for a low-cost group price to cover all basic needs of the members of either or both Centers.

All such travel & living arrangements are made with **The American Travel Company** and associated agencies. The University of Houston is prepared to collect the required sums for the Company, but it must be clearly understood that it does this solely as a gratuitous service for the students and is entirely without financial or other responsibility in so acting. All claims for refunds or any criticism regarding service must be made directly to **The American Travel Company**.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company

"All arrangements for shore accommodation, transportation and sightseeing are made by the **American Travel Co.** of New York; all arrangements for ocean transportation on **Cunard steamships** are made by **The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited**, which company is not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship. The usual passage contract in use by The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited when issued shall constitute the sole contract between The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited and the Purchaser of this tour and/or the passenger."

France-W. Europe Center

1. Members of the France-Western Europe Center, owing to the extensive travel character of the program, involving 12 to 14 countries, **are required to go on the All-Expense basis.**

2. The All-Expense costs are based on **Minimum Tourist Class** accommodations. For those desiring more luxurious facilities a number of **First Class** accommodations have been arranged. The extra cost is approximately **\$75.00 to \$100.00 each way.**

3. The quoted rates are based on **49 to 56 days** in Europe. Any additional time desired by student will entail a small additional charge per day.

4. The quoted rate covers virtually all basic expenses from N. Y. to Quebec, including tips on the Continent. Hence an additional sum of between **\$100.00 and \$150.00** should meet all additional prudently-controlled personal expenditures.

5. The quoted rate does not include transportation from Houston to New York, or living expenses while in N. Y. Members are free to make their own plans for reaching or staying in N. Y. **Headquarters in N. Y. is Hotel New Yorker.**

6. The quoted rate includes the one-way railroad coach-ticket from N. Y. to Montreal of \$15.00. This sum will be refunded students joining group in Montreal. **Not** included is the one day hotel-meals in Montreal.

7. **Not** included is transportation from Quebec. Members make own arrangements to their respective points of destination. Coach fare, N. Y. to Quebec, \$22.00.



U. of H. students at Anne Hathaway's Cottage

Bouquets by Former Students

Regarding Mexican Program

"Your terrific organization and perfect planning made the trip a grand success, and it is something I'll never forget . . . The understanding and interest I have gained from this trip and about our neighbor Mexico astounds me. I cannot believe I knew so little before going, but apparently I did, for my thoughts are now completely different from before . . . The people in the group were of the finest, and will be my friends for years to come . . ."

Louisa A., Student, Univ. of Houston
July 17, 1952

Regarding European Program

"I'll always remember this as the most exciting experience in my life, and how wonderful everyone on the tour was . . ."

Janet C., Student, Univ. of Texas
Sept. 26, 1952

"I want to thank you for all you did in making my trip such a delightful, rich, never-to-be forgotten experience. You thought of everything possible for the comfort, safety, and pleasure of our group. We were the beneficiaries of your careful planning, store of information, and experience in travel . . . I keep probing for the answer to the question: What was the greatest highlight of the trip? But I cannot seem to find the answer for there were so many and such varied wonderful experiences that I have been unable to so designate any one."

Harriet D., Teacher, Houston Public Schools
Sept. 24, 1952

"Looking back over the wonderful tour, I shudder to think what we would have done without you . . . Best of all was the fact that we had nothing to worry about—so well planned was this tour. How you all did it amazes me. It was perfect! I do want to thank you again for the many kind and wonderful things you did for us. They will never be forgotten . . ."

Mrs. Lela Davis, Houston
October 31, 1952

"The trip last summer will leave me with a lifetime of wonderful memories plus, I am afraid, the inability to be satisfied until I can make a second trip to Europe . . . I was astounded when I checked to find that I had spent only about \$70.00 (excluding purchases taken home) for all expenses in Europe, including tips on board ship . . ."

Elizabeth G., Lincoln, Nebraska
October 26, 1951

Registration & Method of Payment

Mexico Center

1. Registration must be accompanied by down-payment of \$15.00.
2. Balance on Tuition or All-Expense Costs must be paid by June 1.

France-Western European Center

1. Registration must be accompanied by down-payment of \$250.00.
2. This is to be in form of 2 checks: \$100.00 made payable to Bursar, Univ. of Houston, to cover Tuition; \$150.00, payable to American Travel Co., to be applied against living-travel expenses.
3. Send both checks to Dr. Jos. S. Werlin, Director, Intern. Study Centers, Univ. of Houston.

Conditions Established by American Travel Co.

FINAL PAYMENT OF THE TOUR PRICE shall be due not later than six weeks prior to sailing. The full amount received will be refunded on cancellations made six weeks before sailing. In event of later cancellations—but not later than ten days before sailing—all payments with the exception of a \$40.00 cancellation fee, will be refunded. On later cancellations, certain additional amounts may be forfeited, such as the cost of cancelling tickets in Europe; the passage tickets will be placed on sale and any amount received therefor will be refunded to the passenger. THE TOUR PRICE is based on present tariffs and the value of foreign currencies in relation to the USA dollar as of Nov. 1, 1953. Any important or major fluctuations in such may bring about an equal adjustment of the tour-price, in which case any tour member is entitled to cancel without any loss in deposits.

Physical and Moral Well-Being

The Summer Centers will seek to assure the physical and moral safety of the members by observing every ordinary precaution and the using of counsellors; however, members must sign a statement releasing the University from all responsibility for their physical or moral well-being, and must pledge to observe all conduct regulations laid down by the Administration.

For Further Information Address

Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
3801 Cullen Blvd. (Formerly St. Bernard St.)
Houston 4, Texas

University of Houston Telephone: CH-1681
Home Telephone: LY-9047

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To: Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers, University of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston 4, Texas.

I hereby make application for membership in the University of Houston Summer Center of Mexico France-West Europe
 Undergraduate "Credit" Student Graduate "Credit" Student Non-Credit Member

1st Term Courses in Mexico

First Period Course: Sociology (Hist.) 371

Second Period Courses: Sociology (Education) 437 (137) Econ. (Transp.) 462 Spanish 133 Spanish 233
 I am enclosing \$15.00 down-payment I want to go on the "All-Expense" Basis

2nd Term Courses in France & Western Europe

Sociology (Hist.) 483 (183) Sociology (Education) 467 (167) Conversational French (Non-Credit)

I want to go with Section A ; Section B ; Section C

I am enclosing \$250.00 as down-payment.

Signature of applicant

Full Name

Street

City and State

Sex

Married or Single

Citizenship

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Date of Application

Telephone

TWO COOPERATIVE TOURS

Amer. Travel Co.—Univ. of Houston

9 Countries—All-Expense: \$1096

Two unusual tours of 53 days organized and conducted under the sole responsibility of the American Travel Company for persons not interested in university credit. During the 9 days spent in Paris the Group will attend the lecture program of the University of Houston at the Sorbonne, and will join U. of H. students in afternoon field trips, evening events and week-end excursions.

Cooperative Tour E-1—June 23-Aug. 14 All-Expense \$1096—N. Y.-Europe - Quebec

Condensed Itinerary: N. Y., June 23; Montreal, sail Cunard S.S. Samaria, June 23; England (London-Oxford-Stratford), July 3-5; Denmark (Copenhagen), July 6-8; Sweden (Elsinore-Helsingborg), July 9; Germany (Luebeck-Rhineland-Heidelberg), July 10-12; Switzerland (Basel-Lucerne-Zurich, Interlaken-Bern), July 13-18; Paris (with U. of H.), July 18-26; France (Bourges-Avignon), July 27-28; Monaco (Riviera-Monte Carlo), July 29; Italy (Genoa-Rome-Florence), July 30-Aug. 4; Paris (Aug. 5); Le Havre (Sail S.S. Samaria), Aug. 6; Quebec, Arrive Aug. 14, End of Tour.

Cooperative Tour E-2—June 29-Aug. 20 All-Expense \$1096—New York to New York

Condensed Itinerary: N. Y. (sail on Cunard S.S. Georgic), June 29; Ireland (Cobh Bay), July 6; England (London-Oxford-Stratford), July 8-10; Scotland (Edinburgh-Scottish Highlands), July 11-14; Holland (Amsterdam-Volendam), July 15-16; Belgium (Antwerp, Brussels), July 17; Paris (with U. of H.), July 18-26; France (Bourges-Avignon), July 27-28; Monaco (Riviera-Monte Carlo), July 29; Italy (Genoa-Rome-Venice-Verona-Milan), July 30-Aug. 5; Switzerland (Lugano-Interlaken-Lucerne-Basel), Aug. 6-8; Germany (Freiburg-Black Forest), Aug. 9; Paris (Aug. 10); Le Havre (Sail S.S. Georgic), Aug. 11; New York, Arrive Aug. 20, End of Tour.

Address all inquiries to
JOSEPH S. WERLIN, DIRECTOR,
Intern. Study Centers, U. of H.

International Cultural Tours
1955 Cultural Tour of
Western Europe

June 22 - August 30

Directed by

Prof. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin

12th Consecutive Year of Guided
International Cultural Travel

Open to All: Adults, Students, Teachers



"Three Coins in a Fountain" (Pisa)

Our Richest Program in 12 Years!

14 countries: Canada, Wales, England, Denmark, Sweden, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland —

70 Days

SPAIN or SCOTLAND-IRELAND OPTIONAL

For all information, address

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Director,
International Cultural Tours,
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas
Phone: LYnchburg 9047

International Cultural Tours

"One seeing is worth a hundred tellings."
—Confucius

Director

JOSEPH S. WERLIN, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Houston.

What are the International Cultural Tours?

Origin: To succeed the University of Houston International Study Centers, suspended for 1955 in the interest of economy and consolidation at the University.

The University of Houston is thus without official connection or responsibility for the International Cultural Tours; however, the directorship, nature and purposes of the International Cultural Tours remain essentially the same as for the International Study Centers.

Purposes:

To familiarize Americans with the culture, character and conditions of foreign countries.

To advance the personal, cultural, academic or professional interests that the adults, students, teachers, professional people and others may have in foreign countries.

To promote understanding and good will between our people and those of the larger world.

Who are the Directors and Conductors?

JOSEPH S. WERLIN, Ph.D.

Entering his 21st year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston;** founder, director and conductor of the University of Houston International Study Centers for the 11 years of their existence in Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala and Western Europe; lectures and writes extensively on international affairs; holder of the **Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal** of the Mexican Government.

ROSELLA H. WERLIN, M.S.

Journalist, author and lecturer of long standing; joint-conductor of the University of Houston's International Study Centers from their inception in 1944.

Sponsors

MR. M. M. FELD

Leading manufacturer, citizen and philanthropist of Houston; honored on numerous occasions by his fellow-citizens for his great civic and philanthropic endeavors; identified with every good cause of inter-faith, inter-racial and inter-national cooperation; financial and spiritual sponsor of the University of Houston's International Study Centers.

OTHER TEXANS

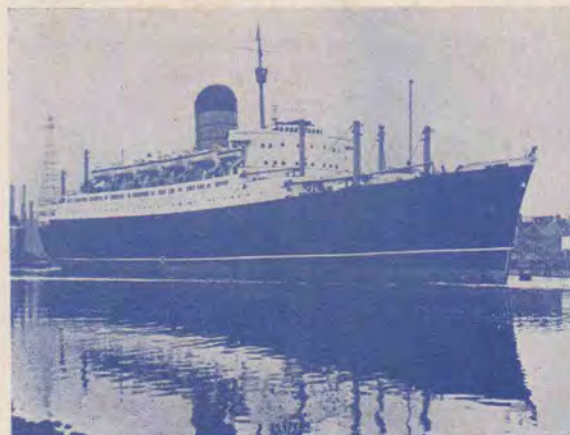
(Names to be announced later.)

1955 Cultural Tour of Western Europe

Our Richest, Finest Program in 12 Years!

14 countries: Canada, Wales, England, Denmark, Sweden, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland. Spain or Scotland-Ireland Optional.

- 70 days of living and travelling in complete comfort.
- One big happy family atmosphere of friendliness and informality.
- We travel in our own private motor-coaches—the only real way of seeing Europe.
- Comfortable hotels and fine meals served in old-world charm everywhere.
- Our ship is the **Saxonia**, latest and among very finest of the great Cunard system.



"Our Ship, the Great, New Saxonia"

All-Expense Price: \$1298
(Montreal-Europe-Montreal)

Includes:

Practically everything. Round-trip steamship accommodations; all motor-coach and train transportation in Europe; all hotels and meals; all scheduled field-trips, visits, week-end excursions; all scheduled entertainment, such as theatres, opera, ballet; all tips at hotels and restaurants; all entrance and guide fees on scheduled visits; all lectures and **Certificate of Attendance** from the Sorbonne.

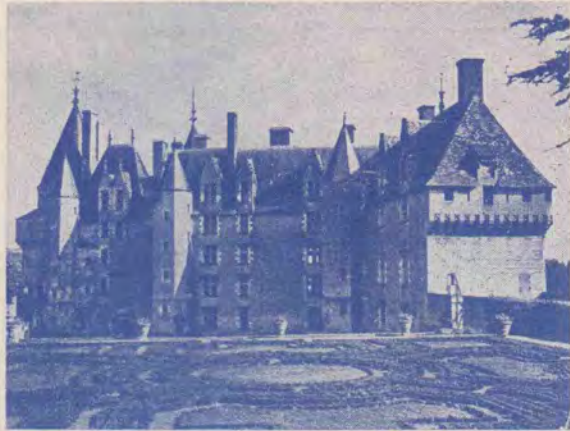
1955 Cultural Tour of Western Europe — Highlights

Our Activities in a Nutshell!

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A vast, unique program of travel, field-trips, visits, week-end excursions, musical, cultural and social entertainment, day and evening, in 13 European countries, plus a comprehensive series of on-the-spot orientation lectures describing life, conditions and problems in present-day France and Western Europe by highly-competent authorities.

Cities

Nearly all the famous cities of Western Europe are visited: Liverpool, Stratford, London, Copenhagen, Halsingborg, Hamburg, Hannover, Ruhr Valley cities, Cologne, Paris, Versailles, Tours, Bourges, Nice, Monaco, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Siena, Florence, Venice, Salzburg, Interlaken, Lucerne, Interlaken, Basel, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Bonn, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam.



"Castle of Langeais on the Loire River"

Museums

Nearly all the important ones are included: British Museum and National Gallery in London; Louvre and Modern Art in Paris; Vatican in Rome; Pitti and Uffizi in Florence; those of Basel, Brussels, Amsterdam, etc.

Palaces and Castles

Most of the famous ones: Windsor, Westminster, Tower of London, Buckingham in England; Versailles, Fontainebleau, Loire Valley and Palace of the Popes in France; Hamlet's Castle of Elsinore in Denmark; Medici, Vatican and royal palaces in Italy; princely, ducal or episcopal castles and palaces in nearly all countries.

Evenings

Numerous events in all the great European cities at night: theatre, concerts, casinos, music-halls, cabarets, promenades, fine restaurants, parks, wine gardens, etc.

Drama and Spectacles

Shakespearean Play at Stratford-on-Avon; Schiller's **Wilhelm Tell** at Interlaken; opera and ballet at Paris and Rome; music festival at Salzburg, etc.

Churches and Shrines

Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, England; Notre Dame, Sacre Coeur, Chartres, St. Etienne, France; St. Peter's, the Great Basilicas, St. Mark's and Florence Cathedral, Italy; the cathedrals of Cologne and Freiburg; Napoleon's Tomb and Pantheon; Medici Chapel and Catacombs, etc.

Mountains, Seas, Lakes, Rivers

Nearly all the great European bodies of water are traversed or skirted: the Irish, North, Baltic and Mediterranean seas and the English channel; the French, Italian, Dolomite, Tyrolean and Swiss Alps; the Appenines, Black Forest and Ardennes mountains; the Swiss, Italian and Austrian lakes; the Thames and Seine, the Rhone and Po, the Danube and Rhine rivers.



Having Fun in London

1955 Cultural Tour of Western Europe

THE PARIS PORTION (July 10-24)

Fifteen wonderful days in the world's most interesting city.

Field Trips

Visits to museums, churches, shrines, monuments, markets, gardens, palaces, public buildings, panoramic tour.

Week-end Excursions

Week-end visits to Versailles, Trianon, Fontainebleau, Marly, and to quaint Barbizon, home of the painter Millet.

Scheduled Evening Activities

(1) Opera or ballet performance at the great Opera House; (2) Night tours to the great Quarters of Paris: Latin, Montmartre, Montparnasse, Champs-Elysees.

Voluntary Activities

Numerous social, cultural and recreational activities on a voluntary basis: theatres, opera, ballet, music halls, great restaurants, Moulin Rouge, Follies Berege, boat-ride on Seine.

Where We Reside

We stay in the heart of the Latin Quarter, near to the Sorbonne and the beautiful Luxemburg Gardens, at the very focal point of all the exciting day and night life of the Left Bank.

The younger people (mostly under 25) reside at famous **Reid Hall**, sponsored by the American Association of University Women; the older members stay at an excellent hotel nearby.



"Getting bread habit in Paris"

1955 Cultural Tour of Western Europe

Lectures at the Sorbonne

- 10 lectures on present-day France — its history, culture and problems — by distinguished professors of the Sorbonne (University of Paris).
- 10 group meetings, introducing the members to the French Language through the **Conversational Method** by Sorbonne professors.

Lectures on Europe

- 15 lectures on present-day European life, conditions and problems, by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, Professor of Sociology, University of Houston; these will be given at the Sorbonne and on Shipboard.
- 5 lectures on Europe by professional authorities in London, Rome, Venice, Bonn and SHAPE.
- Explanatory and interpretative comments by microphone during the entire period of motor-coach travel in the 13 countries.

Credits and Professional Recognition

- **Certificate of Attendance** given by the Sorbonne.
- **Academic Credit.** Consult your Registrars. 137 American colleges now offer credit for educational travel.
- **Professional Recognition.** 347 American colleges and hundreds of Public School Administrations now give professional recognition for educational travel (in-service credits, promotions, salary increases, etc.).
- The **International Cultural Tours** are prepared to furnish all Registrars and Administrators of colleges and public schools with a statement certifying membership in the International Cultural Tours together with a detailed account of the academic part of the program.

Day-by-Day Calendar

June 20: New York—Get-together party in N. Y., as guests of the American Travel Co.

June 21: Montreal—By plane to Canada's largest city; all-day sightseeing in beautiful Montreal.

June 22-29: At Sea—Embarkation on **Cunard's S. S. Saxonia**. Sail down majestic St. Lawrence to Quebec. Short stop at Quebec, then on the the Straits of Belle Isle.

June 28: Scotland—After short stop at Greenock, Scotland, proceed through the Irish Sea to England.

June 29: England—Disembarkation at Liverpool. By private bus to medieval Chester, and on into Wales. Overnight at Shrewsbury.

June 30: Stratford—Arrive at Stratford-on-Avon, for a visit to Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage. Evening performance at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

July 1: Oxford-Windsor—Via Banbury and Blenheim Castle, birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill, to the great university city of Oxford. Continue to Royal Windsor Castle, and on to London. Evening walk to Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square.

July 1-5: London—5 wonderful days. A complete survey of the world's largest city takes us to St. Paul's Cathedral, Tower of London, Buckingham and St. James' Palaces, Westminster Abbey and Hyde Park. Attendance at the Changing of the Guards. Visits to British Museum and National Gallery.

July 5: Crossing—After luncheon by train to Harwich for embarkation on one of Denmark's new streamlined steamers, for an overnight trip across the North Sea.

July 6: Denmark—Arrive at Esbjerg and proceed by rail via Odense, birthplace of Hans Christian Anderson, to Copenhagen, Denmark's fairy tale capital.

July 6-8: Copenhagen—Morning sightseeing tour, including the Carlsberg Glyptothek, and the Tivoli, Europe's oldest and most famous amusement park.

July 8: Sweden—Via Elsinore, Hamlet's Castle, to Halsingborg, and through the Castle Country of Sweden.

July 9: Hannover—Across the Danish Islands and the Baltic to war-torn Hannover, Germany, with its fantastic, modern reconstruction work. Continue by rail via Cologne to Paris.

July 10 to July 24: Lectures & Activities in Paris

July 25: Tours—Motor to Chartres in our private buses, where we visit the famed Gothic Cathedral, with its beautiful stained-glass windows. After a visit to the castles of Blois and Amboise, on to Tours, centre of the Chateaux Country of the Loire.

July 26: Via Chenonceaux Castle to Bourges, in Central France, home of Jacques-le-Coeur, where we visit famous St. Etienne Cathedral.

July 27: Avignon—Through Van Gough's Provence to Avignon, on the Rhone, with the Palæe of the Popes.

July 28-29: Riviera—Along the wonderful French Riviera, via Cannes to fashionable Nice, for two days of swimming and sunning in the Mediterranean.

July 30: Italy—Continue along the Italian Riviera, after a visit to the independent PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO, with its gambling Casino in Monte-carlo. Via Genoa, birthplace of Columbus, to the resorts of San Remo, Allassio, Sta. Margherita and Rapallo.

July 31: Pisa—Following the coast via La Spezia and Viarregio to Pisa, home of the Leaning Tower and the white marble Duomo.

August 1-4: Rome—Continue through historical Etruscan country to the Eternal City. Our visit includes the great Basilicas, Forum Romanum, Colosseum, Pantheon, and of course Vatican City, with St. Peter's. An evening at the open-air opera at the Terme di Caracalla.

August 5: Tuscany—Northbound via Viterbo and Lake Bolsena to medieval Siena, and on to Florence, cradle of Italian Renaissance art.

August 6: Florence—Our survey of the city includes the Uffizzi Gallery, Piazza della Signoria, Ponte Vecchio, Cathedral, Baptistery, Medici Tombs and Sta. Croce.

August 7-8: Venice—On to Bologna and Padua, with St. Anthony's shrine, and Giotto's frescoes at the Scrovegni Chapel. Continue to Venice, enchanted city of gondolas and canals, where we visit the Doges' Palace, as well as St. Mark's cathedral and square.

August 9: Austria—Northbound to Cortina, and through towering Italian and Austrian Dolomites to Meiligenblut, world-famous skiing centre.

August 10: Salzkammergut—Across the breath-taking Grossglockner Alpine road—Europe's most modern one—to the beautiful lake district of Salzkammergut, Austria's most fashionable vacationing region. A visit to Mozart's home town, SALZBURG, with its Baroque castles and gardens.

Day-by-Day Calendar

August 11: Tyrol — Crossing German territory we pay a visit to Berchtesgaden, and thence to Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol. Overnight at Patscherkofel Mountain Lodge, high above the timber line, overlooking the city.

August 12: Liechtenstein—Across the Arlberg Pass, into tiny independent Liechtenstein, of "Call Me Madam" fame, staying overnight at Vaduz, the capital.

August 13: Switzerland—Cross the Rhine River to enter lovely Eastern Switzerland. Continue along the rugged shores of Lake Wallen, and reach friendly Lucerne, centre of Swiss watch trade. Afternoon motor-boat trip on the lake.

August 14: Interlaken—Over the Brunig Pass to Interlaken, famous mountain resort in the very heart of the Bernese Oberland, at the foot of towering Jungfrau.

August 15: Basel—After a visit to Berne, the Confederation's capital, we continue to Basel, with Europe's most modern art museum.

August 16: Germany — Through the Black Forest region to Freiburg, old university city.

August 17: Heidelberg—Morning drive to the city of "The Student Prince," visiting the castle, which commands a magnificent view of the romantic Neckar valley.

August 18: Rudesheim—Via Frankfurt to Rudesheim, in the centre of the Rhine wine producers' district.

August 19: Bonn—Passing Heinrich Heine's Lorelei Rock, we continue to Bonn, capital of Western Germany, and to Cologne, with its majestic cathedral.

August 20: Belgium—Through Lohengrin's Brabant to Brussels, capital of Belgium. Visit the medieval Grand'Place, the Royal Parks and lovely lace shops.

August 21-22: Holland—Three full days in enchanting quaint Amsterdam, with its tree-lined canals, visiting the collection of Dutch art at the Rijksmuseum, including Rembrandt's Night Watch. Excursion to the "wooden shoe" village of Volendam. Overnight crossing to England.

August 23: London — One last day in the British capital, with an opportunity to do last-minute shopping and sight-seeing.

August 24: Sail—By special boat-train to Liverpool for embarkation on **SS Saxonia** (or other ships).

← Places we visit and scenes we see.



Costs

ALL-EXPENSE COSTS: \$1298.00

What is included:

Round-trip steamer transportation Montreal to Europe to Montreal; all transportation in the 13 countries of Europe by our private motor-coaches, rail, sight-seeing buses, etc.; all entrance and guide fees on **scheduled** field trips and visits; all tips in Europe to hotel and restaurant employees; all meals (continental breakfast, lunch, dinner); all hotels; all **scheduled** field trips, operas, ballets, drama, spectacles; free transfer of allowable luggage.

What is not included:

Passport (\$10.00), one day hotel-meals in Montreal (\$10.00), beverages, items of a personal nature, tips to stewards aboard ship (\$10.00), bath fees in Continental hotels (only occasionally), port taxes, if charged (about \$5.00), tips to bus drivers in Europe (about \$3.00), all personal, **non-scheduled** activities and entertainment.

Also transportation from your home to New York and Montreal and back (airplane, New York to Montreal \$23.00; R. R. coach \$15.00).

Registration and Method of Payment

1. Registration must be accompanied by a **down-payment of \$150.00.**

2. Make check payable to the **American Travel Co.** and send to **Dr. Joseph S. Werlin.**
Conditions Established by American Travel Co.

FINAL PAYMENT OF THE TOUR PRICE shall be due not later than six weeks prior to sailing. **The full amount received will be refunded on cancellation made six weeks before sailing. In event of later cancellations—but not later than ten days before sailing — all payments with the exception of a \$40.00 cancellation fee, will be refunded.** On later cancellations, certain additional amounts may be forfeited, such as the cost of cancelling tickets in Europe; the passage tickets will be placed on sale and any amount received therefor will be refunded to the passenger. THE TOUR PRICE is based on present tariffs and the value of foreign currencies in relation to the USA dollar as of Nov. 1, 1954. Any important or major fluctuations in such may bring about an equal adjustment of the tour-price, in which case any tour member is entitled to cancel without any loss in deposits.

Amplifying Details Regarding All-Expense Arrangements

Additional Pocket Money

The quoted all-expense rates cover virtually all basic expenses from Montreal back to Montreal. **Hence an additional sum of around \$150.00 to \$200.00** should amply meet all prudently-controlled extra personal expenses (theatres, special evening events, pastry shops, etc.).

Tourist Class Accommodations

1. The All-Expense rate is based on **Tourist Class** ship accommodations, amounting to **\$175.00 each way** from Montreal back to Montreal.

2. The **Saxonia Tourist** accommodations are so extraordinarily comfortable and satisfactory that there is no particular reason for members to want first-class accommodations.

3. **A number of extra-nice 2-bed and 3-bed Tourist cabins have been made available. Persons receiving these superior accommodations must be prepared to pay the \$5.00 to \$15.00 extra for these cabins.**

First-Class Accommodations

We have arranged a number of **First-Class** accommodations for persons desiring more luxurious facilities. The extra cost will be around **\$100.00 each way.**

Our Headquarters in New York

Our headquarters in New York is the great **Hotel New Yorker**, 34th St. and 8th Ave., one block from the Pennsylvania Station.

Visiting SHAPE Near Paris



Regarding Additional Information

Folder from American Travel Co.

After registration, the American Travel Co. will mail you their **Folder** containing useful information regarding passports, luggage, clothing, packing, insurance, etc.

Get-Together Party in Houston

During the Spring-time Dr. and Mrs. Werlin will extend invitations to all members and prospective members and friends to attend a **Get-Together Party** in Houston where one will meet many of our former members and learn from them, through talks, demonstrations, slide and movies, all the finer details: what to wear, how to prepare, to pack, etc., etc.

Physical and Moral Well-Being

The Intern. Cult. Tours and the Amer. Tr. Co. will seek to assure the physical and moral well-being of the members by observing every ordinary precaution; however, members must be prepared to sign a statement releasing Directors and the Amer. Tr. Co. from all responsibility for their physical and moral well-being, and must pledge to observe all conduct regulations laid down by the International Cultural Tours and the American Travel Company.

Liability Restrictions of Our Travel Agencies

The American Travel Co.

ATC Tours, Inc., the American Travel Company, its organizers, and/or their guides, are acting only as agents for the various transportation and sightseeing companies, and as such, assumes no responsibility nor liability in connection with the service of any train, carriage, motor, plane, or other conveyance which may be used either wholly or in part, and neither will it be responsible for any act, error, or omission, or for any injury, loss, accident, delay or irregularity which may be occasioned by any company or person engaged in conveying the passenger, nor for any hotel proprietor, or hotel service. ATC Tours, Inc., will not be responsible for any damage, expense or inconvenience caused by late train or boat arrivals and departures, or by any change of schedule or other conditions; nor will it be responsible for the loss of, or damage to; baggage or any article belonging to the passenger. The right is also reserved to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of this tour at any time, or to withdraw any offered tour.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company

"All arrangements for shore accommodation, transportation and sightseeing are made by the **American Travel Co.** of New York; all arrangements for ocean transportation on **Cunard steamships** are made by **The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited**, which company is not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship. The usual passage contract in use by The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited when issued shall constitute the sole contract between The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited and the Purchaser of this tour and/or the passenger."

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

NOTICE TO REGISTRARS & ADMINISTRATORS

Description of Cultural Tour of Western Europe

Involves a program consisting of two aspects: (1) **Academic**, consisting of a comprehensive series of orientation lectures on the culture, conditions and problems of present-day France and Western Europe by highly-competent European authorities; (2) **Education Travel**, involving 8 full weeks of carefully planned and guided travel, institutional field-trips, week-end excursions and cultural-social introduction in 13 European countries.

Academic Portion

More specifically, the Academic Portion consists of the following:

1. A series of 10 lectures on present-day France: Its History, Culture and Present-day Problems, at the Sorbonne, given by 5 professors designated by the *Ecole Superieure des Professeurs de Francais a l'Etranger*.
2. 15 lectures on present-day European life, conditions and problems, by Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, University of Houston, given mostly at the Sorbonne.
3. 5 lectures on present-day European life, conditions and problems, by professional lecturers and other authorities in London, Rome, Venice, Bonn and at SHAPE (Marly).
4. Explanatory and interpretative comments by microphone during almost the entire period of motor-coach travel in the 13 countries.
5. 10 class-meetings introducing members to the French language through the Conversational Method; given by professors of the Sorbonne.

Reference to University of Houston Catalogue

The Academy Portion represents an integration of three heretofore independent courses, listed and described in the Catalogue of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the University of Houston (Catalogue 19, Dept. of Sociology).

These are: (1) **Sociology (Education) 467: Educational, Cultural, Social and Other Aspects of Contemporary France**; (2) **Sociology (History) 483-4: Contemporary European Life**. Each course has carried 3 hours academic credit at the University of Houston when offered.

Recognition of Education Travel by Universities

Attention is respectfully called to the following:

- (1) A **Certificate of Attendance** is given by the Sorbonne to all members.
- (2) At least 137 American colleges now offer credit for educational travel (including 9 in Texas).
- (3) 347 American colleges offer professional recognition (in-service credits, promotions, salary increases).

Certifying Statement by International Cultural Tours

The International Cultural Tours is prepared to furnish any college or public school administrator or registrar a statement certifying whether a particular member has engaged in the full program of academic labors of the Cultural Tour of Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS NOTICE TO REGISTRARS & ADMINISTRATORS

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INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas

What Former Members Say About Us

Testimonials from Summer 1954

TO DOCTOR WERLIN

"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,

But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.

"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe.

And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.

"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years

We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."

(Mrs.) Adele Wirtz (Bank Exec. Secretary)
Houston, Aug., 1954

"Your program in Europe is the best I've ever heard of and I would like to tell you how much I enjoyed myself this summer . . . I want to thank you again for this wonderful summer which I shall cherish forever and for your kindness which I shall never forget."

R. Range Cloyd, Jr. (Graduate, S.M.U.;
now at Okla. City U.)

Oklahoma City, Oct. 10, 1954

"In all the 17 years that we have listened to, watched and tried to please Kenneth, never, never have we experienced such complete satisfaction as we have today—due to you two. All Ken's letters are so exuberant. I've never known him to be so thrilled and excited."

Mr. and Mrs. M. Margolis
(parents of 1954 High School Senior, Kenneth)
Houston, July, 1954

"Attending the Sorbonne was the highest privilege of the trip for me . . . I feel that I shall be greatly benefitted both in my personal and in my professional life from this wonderful experience."

(Miss) Harriet Joekel (YWCA Secretary)
Houston, Sept. 23, 1954

"Although a wonderful summer, thanks to you and Mrs. Werlin and Mr. Gottschalk . . . Thanks for everything!

(Mrs.) Peggy Howerton
(Dean of Women, Meridian Munic. College)
Meridian, Miss., Aug. 29, 1954

"Let me be among the first to thank you for a glorious summer in Europe."

(Mrs.) Mary G. Kelley (Counsellor,
Camp Waldemar)
Alexandria, La., Sept. 11, 1954

"I wish to thank you both again for being so wonderfully kind to me on the most interesting and unforgettable trip of my life."

(Mrs.) Jerry Daigle (Executive)
Lake Charles, La., Sept. 27, 1954

Testimonials from Former Members

"Really that trip was a storehouse of knowledge and pleasure that I shall never forget."

(Miss) Barbara Henrich

(Student Bryn Mawr)

Houston, Oct. 8, 1951

"I'll always remember this as the most exciting experience in my life."

(Miss) Janet Corenbleth (U. of Tex. Student)

Dallas, Sept. 26, 1952

"I think of my wonderful trip each day and realize how lucky I was to have gone with such a marvelous group."

(Miss) Florence Frenkel (U. of Tex. Student)

Galveston, Nov. 17, 1952

"I want to thank you for all you did in making my trip such a delightful, rich, never-to-be forgotten experience. You thought of everything possible for the comfort, safety, and pleasure of our group."

(Mrs.) Harriet Dietzel (Teacher)

Houston, Sept. 24, 1952

"Looking back over the wonderful tour, I shudder to think what we could have done without you. Best of all was the fact that we had nothing to worry about—so well planned was this tour."

(Mrs.) Lela Davis (Retired Teacher)

Houston, Oct. 31, 1952

"Everytime I look at my slides, I enjoy my trip all over again. You really have a wonderful trip. It is much, much better than any other I have heard of."

(Miss) Virginia Jean Keller (Supervisor)

Houston Public Schools, Christmas, 1953

"We surely did enjoy our trip. We never think of the 1% disagreeable part, but surely do enjoy going back over the 99% which was so wonderful. It was the greatest bargain I ever had."

Dr. Geo. A. Schenewerk

(Past President, Dallas Medical Society)

Dallas, Fall, 1952

"The trip last summer will leave me with a lifetime of wonderful memories plus, I am afraid, the inability to be satisfied until I can make a second trip to Europe."

(Miss) Elizabeth Grone (Librarian)

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 26, 1951

For further information address:

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
Director, International Cultural Tours,
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas
Phone LYnchburg 9047

EUROPE

in '56

With
Professor and
Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin



Venice

FOR ALL INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

- WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS
Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas
Phone JACKSON 9-9047

Travel Arrangements By
BROWNELL TOURS

Werlin

1956 Cultural Tours of Europe

Our Finest Tour in 13 years!

Breath-taking in Vastness.

Every Moment a Delight.

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 22nd year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston;** founder and director of the Werlin International Cultural Tours, now in their 13th year of operation in Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba; lecturer and writer on international affairs; holder of the **Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher.

15 Wonderful Areas

(Covered Mostly by Motor)

Gibraltar and Mediterranean -
Sicily - Italy - Austria - Liechtenstein -
Switzerland - Germany - Holland - Belgium -
England - Scotland - France - Riviera and
Monaco - Spain - Portugal

Motoring: Perhaps the most comfortable and satisfactory way to see the scenic regions of Europe is by chartered motorcoach. We make a special point of including as much motoring as possible on this tour. The coach picks you up at your hotel, and you pass through an off-trail village, picturesque forest or maybe drive over a beautiful mountain pass—only possible by motor.

Typical Brownell Features:

OUR Tours are just as represented.

OUR Tours are all-inclusive—all meals and no unexpected optional trips or extras.

OUR motor sightseeing programs are complete, including virtually everything that one normally would wish to see.

OUR hotels will surpass your expectations in comfort and meals.

OUR exclusive use of motor transportation for sightseeing economizes both time and energy.

OUR tours are just as represented. They are run upon the broad policy of giving you full value for every travel dollar expended.

OUR travelers return with delightful memories, saying no detail should be changed.

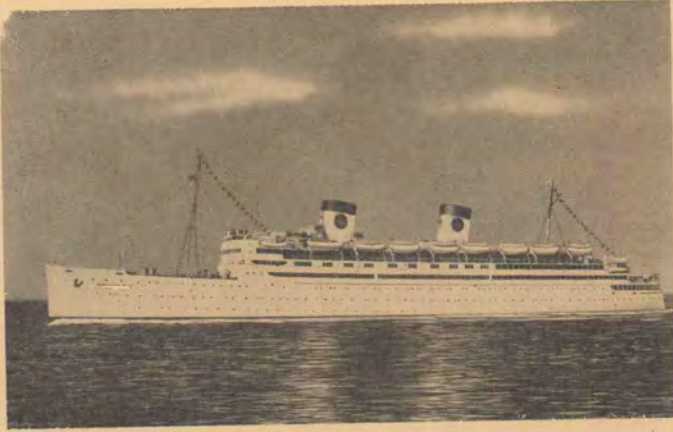


A Brownell Motorcoach

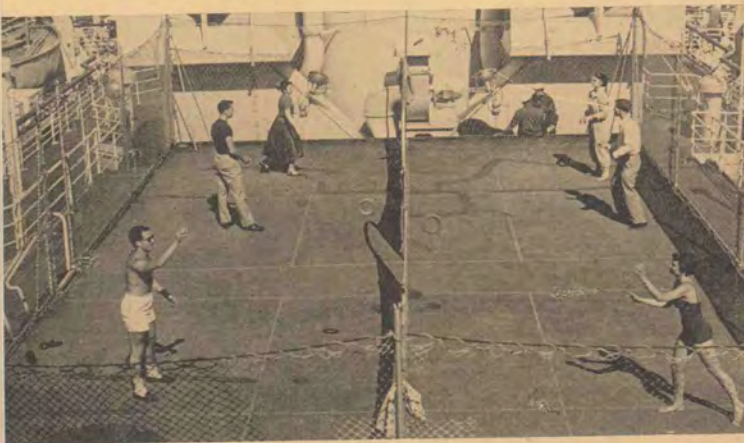
Our Ships Are Wonderful!

Our Europe-Bound Ship is **QUEEN FREDERICA**

Home Lines



This swift, luxurious liner offers you a wide choice of attractive modern accommodations in First and Tourist classes, including an entire deck of de luxe air-conditioned Belvedere Suites with Sun Lounges overlooking the sea! Unexcelled facilities for fun and recreation . . . a great tiled outdoor pool . . . exceptionally spacious sports and promenade decks . . . gala daily program of concerts, dancing, cocktail parties, first release movies. All dining and public rooms are air-conditioned . . . food and service surpass the standards of the worldly-wise!



Deck Tennis Games

Our America-Bound Ship is **MV SATURNIA**

Italian Lines



A modern 24,500 ton ship with 3 classes and every facility for comfort and pleasure of the passengers. The Italian Line is especially noted for its gala atmosphere, superior cuisine and "service with a smile".



Masquerade Contest on Board Ship

General Information

Your Tour Rate Includes

Transatlantic Transportation—Roundtrip minimum steamer tickets in tourist, cabin or first class, as indicated. All prices are based on minimum steamship rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$15 to \$30 in tourist or cabin class up to \$100 or more in first class. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms. Transatlantic air using tourist class service and first class air rates available upon request.

Travel In Europe—By private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail or air service is specified in tour itinerary—2nd class rail and 2nd class on channel steamer.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at carefully selected, modest, hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of two-bedded rooms without private baths.

Meals: Three table d'hote meals per day are included on ALL tours according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls, toast, butter, coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains or steamers are included.

Sightseeing: Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itineraries including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers: Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, air terminals, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage: Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other bag not over 22x12x6 inches. Regular air allowance is 66 pounds and tourist air is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed, charged at regular air-line rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips: Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel, North Sea steamers.

Taxes: Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

What Is Not Included

The tour prices do not include gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Italian and Portugal port taxes are not included in the cost of this tour.

Deposit: A deposit of \$150 is required at the time of booking for one of these tours. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (six weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes: Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserves the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund made on the party railway tickets.

Responsibility

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by Home Lines Steamship Company and Italian Line, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger.

Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.

Issued March, 1956—2M.



Pompeii

Werlin

1956 CULTURAL TOUR OF EUROPE

THIS TOUR HAS EVERYTHING

Gibraltar and the Mediterranean - Sicily - Italy - Austria - Liechtenstein - Switzerland - Germany - Belgium - Holland - England - Scotland - France - Monaco - Spain - Portugal

June 27 NEW YORK. Sail *SS Queen Frederica*, Home Lines.

July 3 GIBRALTAR. Port of call. If time permits will be able to disembark for short sightseeing tour of this Impregnable Rock.

July 5 PALERMO. Port of call.

July 6 SORRENTO. Land at Naples. By motor to Pompeii. Visit the Museum containing the priceless collection of objects that have been excavated from this ancient ruined city. Continue over the famous Amalfi Drive, one of the most scenic roads in Europe to Amalfi for lunch. Continue to Sorrento for night.

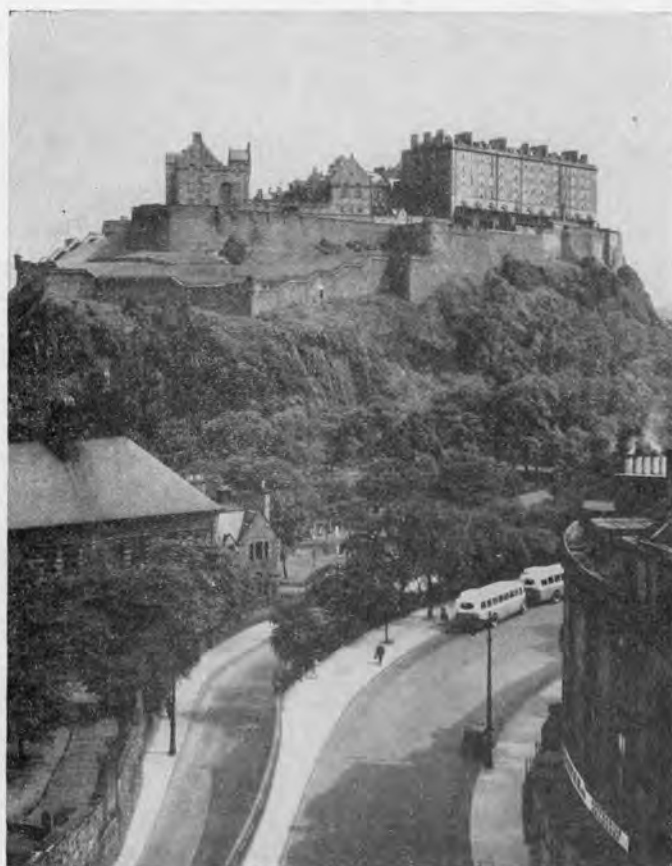
July 7 ROME. A.M. leave by steamer for Capri for visit to the Blue Grotto and lunch. Steamer to Naples and rail to Rome arriving P.M.

July 8 ROME. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs.

Our stay in Rome will include leisure time for independent activities — also evening at the open-air **Opera** at the **Caracalla Baths**.

July 10 FLORENCE. Motor from Rome visiting enroute the wonderful old hill towns of **Perugia** (lunch) and **Assisi**, home of St. Francis. Arrive in Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistry, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.

July 12 VENICE. Via **Ravenna** for lunch and sightseeing, in **13** Venice, the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St.



Edinburgh



Heidelberg

Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Afternoon enjoy a gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

July 14 INNSBRUCK. An unforgettable drive from Venice **15** through the multi-colored **Dolomites**, unique unrivalled scenery, to **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, a world-famous health resort and winter sports center surrounded by the magnificent Dolomitic ranges. Continue to **Innsbruck** for a night in the Austrian Tyrol. In this charming Tyrolean capital sightseeing will include Maximilian's Tomb, Triumphal Arch and other places.

July 16 ZURICH. Through the spectacular Arlberg Pass on to **Vaduz**, charming capital of **Liechtenstein**, one of the five smallest principalities in Europe. After lunch continue to Zurich, largest town of Switzerland and its most important commercial, industrial and banking center, where we spend night.

July 17 LUCERNE. After morning of sightseeing in Zurich, we motor via **Susten Pass** to **Interlaken** where we have lunch in the afternoon, continue via **Bruenig Pass** to Lucerne, clean and prosperous Swiss city situated on the shore of Lake Lucerne and surrounded by lofty peaks. We visit the Lion of Lucerne, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the Tuileries in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 19 BADEN-BADEN. Leaving Lucerne, we go through Basel, charming Swiss City on the Rhine and continue through the romantic Black Forest to **Triberg** for lunch. We then proceed to one of the most famous watering resorts of Europe Baden-Baden. We spend the night here and enjoy the outdoor concert and celebrated casino.

July 20 WIESBADEN. By motorcoach to **Heidelberg** viewing the Castle, the University, the amusing Student's prison, the quaint Town Hall and other interesting points. Time for shopping and then we proceed to the charming old town of **Wiesbaden** on the banks of the Rhine.

July 21 COLOGNE. Motor to **Rudesheim** in the heart of the wine-growing area of the Rhine Valley. Here we take an exciting ride on a Rhine Steamer to pass the fabled Lorelei Rock and see the romantic castles perched on the banks of the great river. We disembark at **Bonn**, and continue on to Cologne for the night. Visit one of the most impressive Gothic Cathedrals of Europe.

July 22 BRUSSELS. Leaving Cologne we continue on to **Aix-23 la-Chapelle** to visit the tomb of Charlemagne, then via **Liege** to the capital of Belgium. Motor sightseeing about the city includes Royal Art Gallery, lace factory, St. Gudule Cathedral, with its famous carved altar, and Grande Palace, finest square in Europe, surrounded by the medieval Town Hall building, attractive shops and flower stalls.

July 24 AMSTERDAM. On to Amsterdam, passing through **25** old **Antwerp**. Arriving in Holland's capital, Venice of the North, we visit the Ryks Museum which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to **Volendam** where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in **The Hague**, also House-in-the-Woods, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings and **Scheveningen**, North Sea bathing beach.



French Riviera



Paris Book Stalls



Austria

- July 26 HOOK OF HOLLAND-HARWICH.** Leaving The Hague, we proceed to **Hook of Holland** where we take night steamer across the English Channel to Harwich, England.
- July 27 HARROGATE.** At Harwich we begin our 9 days unforgettable motor trip through England and Scotland. We visit beautiful Cambridge University and continue on to York, famous cathedral town of northern England, and spend night at Harrogate.
- July 28 EDINBURGH.** Proceeding through the beautiful **Sir Walter Scott Country** we arrive in Edinburgh, "Athens of the North", where we will spend three nights. **Edinburgh** has been Scotland's chief city since the earliest times and is worthy of being called its capital. Motor sightseeing drive about the city will be made along the "Queen's Mile" viewing the John Knox House and the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial. Visits will be made to the Castle on the heights (dating back to the 9th century), Holyrood Palace, so closely associated with the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, and St. Giles Cathedral. A delightful motor excursion will be made to **The Trossachs**, Rob Roy and Helen MacGregor Country and Lady of the Lake District, through quaint villages and heather-covered hills.
- July 31 WINDERMERE.** Departing Edinburgh we pass through some of the most charming countryside in the world, where the fattest sheep and the lushest, greenest meadows abound, and enter into the English "Lake Country", unsurpassed in beauty, spending an unforgettable night in Windermere.
- Aug. 1 STRATFORD-ON-AVON.** From **Windermere** we motor to the historic walled city of **Chester**. After a most interesting tour of these Roman Walls we continue on to famous Stratford-on-Avon, home city of the great English lord. We visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always wonderful performance at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.
- Aug. 2 LONDON.** Enroute to the great city we stop for a tour of inspection of England's oldest and most famous university, **Oxford**. Then on to London, world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest. **Windsor Castle, Eton, Hampton Court** and **Stoke Poges** with its old Norman Church and 2000 year old yew tree under which Grey's Elegy was written, will also be visited.
- Aug. 5 PARIS.** Flying across the English Channel, we arrive in the afternoon in Paris, the **City Without Peer** in the world, home of sidewalk cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre. Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. One night we will enjoy together the famous Folies Bergere. Leisure days for shopping and browsing. Sleeping car to Nice.



Spanish Dancing Girls

- Aug. 10 NICE.** Arrive A.M. Nice is the very heart of the **11 Riviera** and the marvelous blue of the Mediterranean here has rightly given it the name of "Azure Coast". Charming villas, surrounded by palm trees and semi-tropical gardens, line the shore for a hundred miles. Behind and above these rise the Maritime Alps in all their splendor. We motor over the Grande Corniche from Nice to **Monte Carlo**, a drive of infinite beauty and charm. After visiting the Casino, we return by way of the sea road cut out in many places from the cliffs. Leisure day for sunning, swimming or browsing.
- Aug. 12 BARCELONA.** Day train from Nice via Marseilles-
13 Narbonne and Port Bou, arriving in the most Parisian of Spanish cities—Barcelona, capital of Catalonia. Our sightseeing includes the Ramblas, Columbus Monument, Civil Government, Town Hall, Gothic Quarter, Museum of Modern Art, Spanish Village and Marques del Duero Avenue.
- Aug. 14 MADRID.** Leave by mid-day TAF train from Barcelona, we arrive in the fascinating capital of Spain.
15 Here we include many points of interest in our sightseeing program—The Prado, most beautiful of all seeing program—The Prado, most beautiful of all museums, containing more than two thousand pictures by Titan, El Greco, Van Dyck, Raphael and Rubens; the Royal Library which has one of the most beautiful and ornate books in the world, a Bible presented by Isabella and Ferdinand to their grandson, Charles V. Also we see the Rastro Market, Retiro Park, Bull Ring, Sports Stadium, University City and Western Park. Another "highlight" is our full day excursion to **Toledo**, a charming little town that played a heroic part in the late Civil War.
- Aug. 18 LISBON.** We take an overnight train to arrive in **Lisbon**, capital of the once great imperial power of Portugal. Our sightseeing tour includes 16th century Belem Tower, a jewel of Manueline style, Convent of Belem, the unique Museum of Royal Coaches, St. Jorge Castle, Black Horse Square, Main street and shopping centers, Rock Gardens, Bull Ring, residential quarters and the 13th Century Cathedral. Leisure for shopping.

Aug. 19 LISBON. Sail on **M.V. SATURNIA**, Italian Lines.

Aug. 27 NEW YORK. Due to arrive.

ALL-EXPENSE PRICE
(Based on Minimum Ocean Passage)

TOURIST CLASS

(East and West) \$1575.00
(Plus Port Taxes at Lisbon \$21 and Naples \$5, total \$26)

FIRST CLASS

(East) and Tourist (West) \$1665.00
(Based on First Class East minimum of \$340 and Tourist West minimum of \$250, or total of \$590; any supplement to be paid by member).
(Plus Port Taxes at Lisbon \$21 (Tourist)) and Naples \$9 (First Class), total \$30)

Prices Effective March 25, 1956.



London

Testimonials

TO DOCTOR WERLIN

"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.

"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.

"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."

(Mrs.) Adele Wirtz (Bank Exec. Secty.)
Houston, Aug., 1954

"I'll drop by some time so that we can talk about the wonderful
summer. It was certainly a marvelous experience and one I shall never
forget."

(Miss Betty Cardwell
Public Relations Office, U. of Texas
Sept. 29, 1955

"Your program in Europe is the best I've ever heard of, and I would
like to tell you how much I enjoyed myself this summer."

R. Range Cloyd, Jr., (Graduate, S.M.U.)
Oklahoma City, Oct. 10, 1954

"In all the 17 years that we have listened to, watched and tried to
please Kenneth, never, never have we experienced such complete satisfac-
tion as we have today—due to you two. All Ken's letters are so
exuberant. I've never known him to be so thrilled and excited."

Mr. and Mrs. M. Margolis
(Parents of Kenneth, now of U. of Texas)
Houston, July, 1954

"Every time I look at my slides, I enjoy my trip all over again. You
really have a wonderful trip. It is much, much better than any other
I have heard of."

(Miss) Virginia Jean Keller (Supervisor)
Houston Public Schools. Christmas, 1953

FOR ALL INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas
Phone JACKSON 9-9047

or

At University of Houston
Room 312 Ezekiel Cullen Bldg.
Phone CA 4-1681
Extension 474

EUROPE

in '57

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

14th Annual Program

For Students, Teachers and Others



Feeding the pigeons at Trafalgar Square, London. Students, kneeling: Rice, Tex. Tech., U. of Tex., Connecticut College, Corpus Christi. Students, standing: U. of Houston, Texas Tech, Baylor, Yale, Corpus Christi.

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas
Phone JACKSON 9-9047

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1957

Our Finest Tour in 14 Successful Years!
Breath-taking in Vastness.
Every Moment a Delight.

14 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

Mostly in our own Motorcoach

**England - Scotland - Ireland
Denmark and Sweden**

Belgium - Holland - Germany - Switzerland

Liechtenstein - Austria - Italy

Monaco and France

Including Pompeii, Capri, The Riviera

A VAST UNIQUE PROGRAM

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A tremendous calendar of guided travel and sightseeing, dramatic, musical and social entertainment, day and evening, in 14 European countries, plus interpretive, ship-board and on-the-spot bus-microphone lectures by Prof. Werlin, supplemented by local experts in every important city and by European academic, political or military authorities in various countries.

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 23rd year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston;** founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 14th year of operation in Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba; lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A. (Oxford). Graduate Student, School of Political Science, Yale University.

WHY WERLIN TOURS ARE SO SPECIAL

Our All-Inclusive Is Without Equal

Includes practically every item of cost, New York to New York, and within 14 countries. All ship, bus, plane or train transportation, all hotels, meals, tips, all guides, lectures, fees; numerous evening events,

including operas at Rome and Paris, theatre at Stratford and London, banquet at Montemartre.

14 Years of Proven Experience

Our 14 years of outstanding success in conducting Americans to Europe and other foreign lands is your assurance of a trip unforgettable in its pleasure and lasting value. Various persons have gone with us on every tour we sponsor, including 2 or 3 times to Europe.

Travel and Sightseeing

A tremendous, thrilling calendar of travel and sightseeing is included, yet so arranged as to be at all times restful and enjoyable. Dozens of the most famous cities of Western Europe are visited, along with many of her greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman ruins and other celebrated landmarks.

Especially Unusual Things We Do

Boat trips on North Sea and Baltic; touring through Dolomite and Tyrolean Alps; visits to Pompeii, Capri and the Blue Grotto; motoring through Alsace-Lorraine; swimming on the Riviera; sleeping atop a mountain in Austria; fashion showings in Paris, Rome, London; theatre at Stratford and London; operas at Rome and Paris; receptions at Shape; visits to Latin Quarter and Montemartre in Paris and Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen, casinos in Monaco and Lucerne.

Interpretative Lectures

An invaluable feature of our tour is the help each member obtains in comprehensive Europe. Beginning with the boat and continuing by bus-microphone, Dr. Werlin draws on his 30 years of scholarly and personal identification to lecture on every country, and this is supplemented by local experts and authorities nearly everywhere.



WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Application For Membership

I hereby make application for membership in your 1957 Cultural Tour of Europe.

Name _____ Date _____

Home Address _____

Address _____
(If different from above)

Tel. No. _____ Date of Birth _____

I hereby enclose down-payment of \$200.00 (make payable to **Brownell Tours**). Balance due within six weeks of departure date.

Responsibility

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operators of Brownell Tours and Werlin International Cultural Tours, act only in the capacity of agent for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, plane, train, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such service from whatsoever cause. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by the respective steamship or air lines, which company is not to be held responsible for any act, omission or event after the passenger has disembarked from the vessels or planes. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship line, or air lines, when issued shall constitute the sole contract between said steamship line, and air lines, and the purchaser of this tour and/or the passenger.

Signature _____

Date _____

Our Europe-Bound Ship is MV SATURNIA

Italian Lines



A modern 24,500 ton ship with 3 classes and every facility for comfort and pleasure of the passengers. The Italian Line is especially noted for its gala atmosphere, superior cuisine and "service with a smile".



Masquerade Contest on Board ship

General Information

YOUR TOUR RATE INCLUDES

Transatlantic Transportation—Roundtrip minimum steamer and air tickets in tourist, cabin or first class, as indicated. All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$15 to \$30 in cabin class and up to \$100 or more in first class. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel In Europe—By private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail or air service is specified in tour itinerary—2nd class rail and 2nd class on channel steamer.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms without private baths. **Private baths, where obtainable, may be arranged for at an additional supplement of \$40.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls, toast, butter, coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trans, planes or steamers are included.

Sightseeing—Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itinerary including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers—Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, air terminals, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage—Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other bag not over 22x12x6 inches. Regular Tourist air allowance is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed, charged at regular airline rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips—Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel and North Sea steamers.

Taxes—Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not include the gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Italian port taxes are **not** included. Airport taxes, if any, are not included.

Deposit—A deposit of \$200 is required at the time of booking. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (six weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes—Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserves the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such

case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund on the party railway tickets.

RESPONSIBILITY

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by respective steamship or airlines, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship or plane. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship or airline company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship or airline company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger.

Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.

Issued January, 1957—1M

Tour headquarters in New York will be at the Roosevelt Hotel.



At the Trevi ("Three Coins") Fountain in Rome. Teachers from Texas and Kansas in 1955 Group.

Business Management By
BROWNELL TOURS
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



The Three Directors by the Arc de Triomphe, Paris. Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.



5 Graduating Seniors from Rice Institute, Houston.



Getting the French Bread Habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



Enroute to Sweden. Students, left to right: U. of Houston, U. of Texas, Yale U., Washington & Lee, Texas Tech.

Werlin

1957 Cultural Tour of Europe

THIS TOUR HAS EVERYTHING

Gibraltar and the Mediterranean - Sicily
 England - Scotland - Ireland - Denmark
 Belgium - Holland - Germany
 Switzerland - Liechtenstein - Austria
 Italy - Monaco - France

Including: Pompeii, Capri, The Riviera

June 11 NEW YORK. Sail SS Saturnia, Italian Lines.

June 19 LISBON. Port of call.

June 20 GIBRALTAR. Port of call.

June 22 PALERMO. Port of call.

June 23 POMPEII - SORRENTO - CAPRI. Land at Naples. By motor to Pompeii to view this excavated, wonderful old Roman city and its famous museum, thence to beautiful Sorrento and across the azure waters of the Bay of Naples to enchanting Isle of Capri and its world-renowned Blue Grotto.

June 24 ROME. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs. Our stay in Rome will include leisure time for independent activities—also evening at the open-air Opera at the Caracalla Baths.

June 27 FLORENCE. Motor from Rome visiting enroute the wonderful old hill towns of Perugia (lunch) and Assisi, home of St. Francis. Arrive in Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistery, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.

June 29 RAPALLO and ITALIAN RIVIERA. From Florence to famed Pisa to view the leaning tower, the Baptistery and other renowned places on Miracle Square, thence via Viareggio, La Spezia and the Bracco Pass to Rapallo, charming resort town on the Italian Riviera.

June 30 NICE - MONACO and FRENCH RIVIERA. Passing through Genoa and along the beautiful Italian Riviera we reach San Remo for lunch, thence on to famed Monte Carlo, capital of Monaco for sightseeing, including a visit to the Casino, then via the Grand Corniche, a drive of infinite beauty and charm, on to Nice on the Azure Coast for swimming, sunning and browsing.

July 2 MILAN. From Nice we re-trace our steps slightly, passing again through Monaco and Genoa to go on to Milan, chief industrial city of Italy, for the night and see its famous cathedral and the La Scala Opera House.

July 3 VERONA and VENICE. Next morning we pass through the historic Brescia, Verona of Romeo and Juliet fame and Padua, and arrive in Venice, "Queen of the Adriatic," one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Afternoon enjoy a gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

July 5 IGLS. An unforgettable drive from Venice through the multi-colored Dolomites, unique unrivalled scenery, to Cortina d'Ampezzo, a world-famous health resort and winter sports center surrounded by the magnificent Dolomite ranges. Continue to Innsbruck and Igls for a night in the Austrian Tyrol.

July 6 FELDKIRCH. After descending from our night's rest at Patscherkofel Lodge, high in the Tyrolean Alps at Igls, a suburb of Innsbruck, we pass through the spectacular Alberg Pass to spend the night in Feldkirch, a quaint town of strictly medieval character.

July 7 LIECHTENSTEIN and LUCERNE. Next day we motor to Vaduz, charming capital of Liechtenstein, one of the five smallest principalities in Europe. We then continue to Zurich, largest town of Switzerland and its most important commercial, industrial and banking center. Then on to charming Lucerne. We visit the Lion of Lucerne, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the Tuileries in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 9 INTERLAKEN. We motor via the spectacular Susten Pass, with its snow-capped peaks and avalanches, to Interlaken, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped Jungfrau.

July 10 FREIBURG. We visit Berne, capital of the Swiss Confederation, where the medieval and modern delightfully commingle, and go on to Basel, where we glimpse the Rhine for the first time, and thence to Germany. Here we enter the delightful Black Forest Country and stop for the night at Freiburg, old university city.

July 11 STRASBOURG and NANCY. Following the course of the Rhine River we come to Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, and then on to Nancy, capital of Lorraine, both cities full of charm and historical monuments.

July 12 PARIS. On through eastern France to spend four unforgettable days and nights in the City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to Versailles, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, attending the famed Paris Opera, the Follies Bergere and Moulin Rouge, dining at Mere Catherine in Montemartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montemartre and Monteparnasse quarters, etc.

July 16 BRUSSELS. Moving eastward and northward through the "Invasion Routes" of France we arrive at the great capital of the Belgians. Motor sightseeing about the city includes Royal Art Gallery, lace factory, St. Gudule Cathedral, with its famous carved altar, and Grande Palace, finest square in Europe, surrounded by the medieval Town Hall building, attractive shops and flower stalls.

July 18 AMSTERDAM. Motor via Antwerp, world famous port, to Amsterdam. Here in Holland's capital we visit the Ryks Museum which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to Volendam where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in The Hague, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings, Scheveningen, North Sea bathing beach, Leiden and Haarlem.

July 21 AMSTERDAM - COPENHAGEN. We depart for Copenhagen, passing through the fascinating Netherlandish countryside of canals, rivers, dykes and polders, go through the old Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, and take Baltic Sea ferry-steamers to reach beautiful Copenhagen, one of the world's most pleasing cities, with sightseeing tours of the city and harbor by coach and boat, and a full day of touring in North Sealand, during which we visit Hamlet's Castle of Elsinore, and go by ferry steamer to Helsingborg, one of Sweden's principal ports on the Kattegat.

July 24 NORTH SEA STEAMER. By train through the green Danish countryside to reach Esbjerg, leading Danish port on the North Sea. Here we take overnight a North Sea steamer to Harwich. Afternoon train to London.

July 25 LONDON. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest.

July 28 OXFORD and STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Leaving London we stop for a tour of England's oldest and most famous university, Oxford. Then on to Stratford-on-Avon. In this home city of the great English bard we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always wonderful performance at the Memorial Theatre.

July 29 EDINBURGH. Motor to Birmingham early the next morning to take plane for Edinburgh, Scotland's chief city since the earliest times and is worthy of being called its capital. Motor sightseeing drive about the city will be made along the "Queen's Mile" viewing the John Knox House and the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial. Visits will be made to the Castle on the heights (dating back to the 9th century), Holyrood Palace, so closely associated with the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, and St. Giles Cathedral.

July 31 DUBLIN. From Prestwick Airport we arrive in the evening in the lovely capital of Eire. The city is full of historical monuments—Trinity College, National Gallery, City Hall, National Museum, Phoenix Park and St. Patrick's Cathedral which dates from 1190. Dublin Castle was built in the 13th century on the site of a Danish Fortress—architecture among the oldest in the city.

Aug. 2 LIMERICK, KILLARNEY, CORK and SHANNON. Leaving Dublin early in the morning we make a grand tour by motorcoach through the southern part of the Emerald Isle, taking in all these fascinating places and stopping also at Blarney Castle to kiss the Blarney Stone, arriving in the evening in Shannon where we board our plane for home just after midnight.

Aug. 3 NEW YORK. We are due to arrive in the morning of the same day.

All-Expense Price

Based on Minimum Ocean Passage

Cabin Class east and Tourist Air west \$1695.00
 First Class east and Tourist Air west \$1780.00

Go Now . . . Pay Later



Being entertained at SHAPE, near Paris. Our 1955 group of teachers, students, professional people, others.



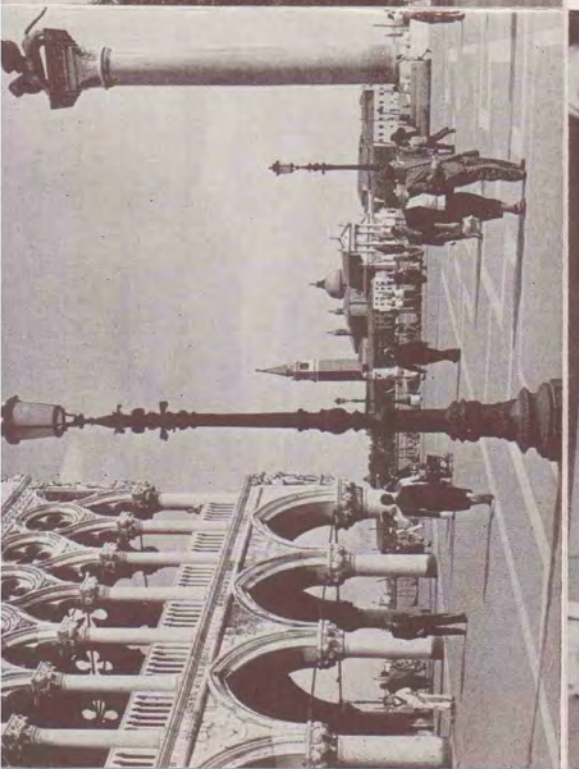
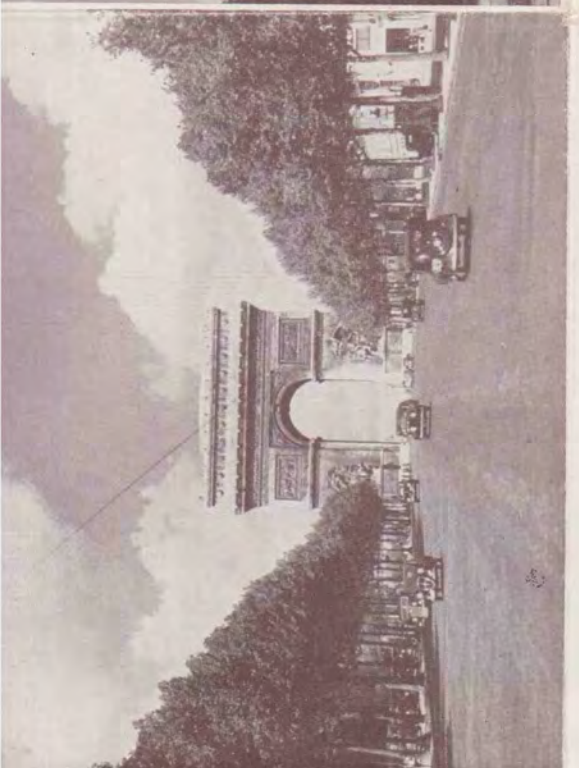
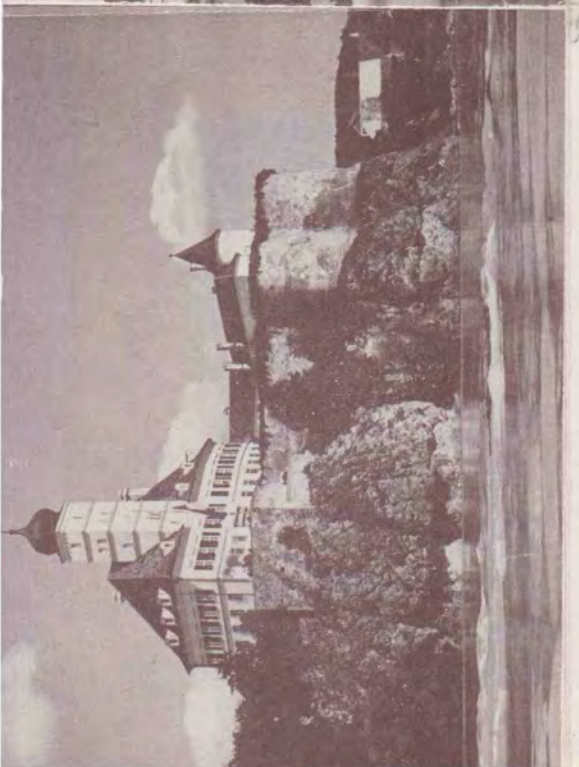
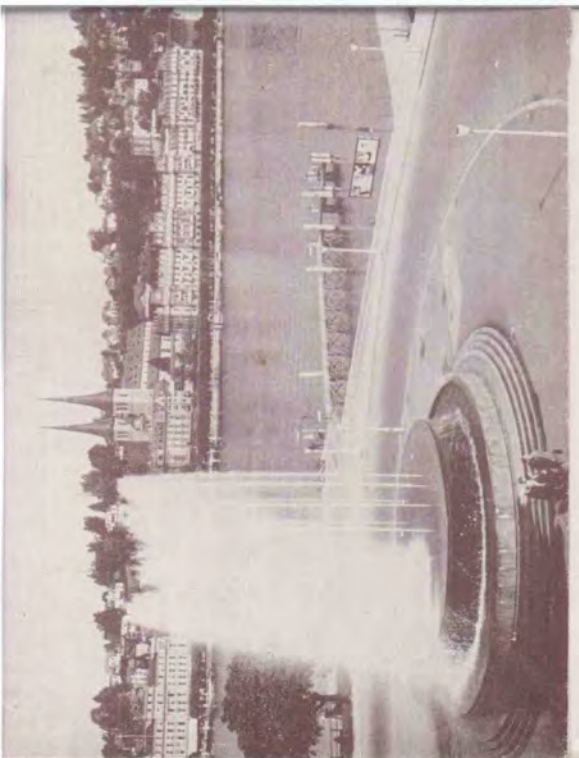
Winning Beauty Prizes Aboard S.S. Frederica: Students, U. of Houston and Baylor.



Our members meet up with Scotch Highlanders: left to right Student, Connecticut College and Teacher, Corpus Christi.



At Volendam, in Holland. Teachers from Houston and Corpus Christi.



Testimonials

TO DOCTOR WERLIN

"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.

"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.

"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."

(Mrs.) Adele Wirtz (Bank Exec. Secty.)
Houston, Aug., 1954

"I'll drop by some time so that we can talk about the wonderful
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(Miss Betty Cardwell
Public Relations Office, U. of Texas
Sept. 29, 1955

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R. Range Cloyd, Jr., (Graduate, S.M.U.)
Oklahoma City, Oct. 10, 1954

"In all the 17 years that we have listened to, watched and tried to
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Mr. and Mrs. M. Margolis
(Parents of Kenneth, now of U. of Texas)
Houston, July, 1954

"Every time I look at my slides, I enjoy my trip all over again. You
really have a wonderful trip. It is much, much better than any other
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(Miss) Virginia Jean Keller (Supervisor)
Houston Public Schools. Christmas, 1953

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or

At University of Houston
Room 312 Ezekiel Cullen Bldg.
Phone CA 4-1681
Extension 474

EUROPE

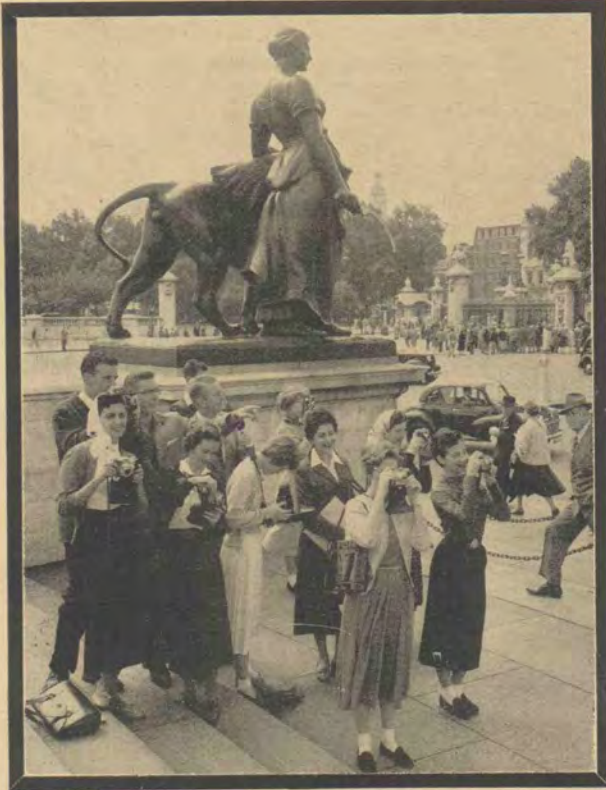
in '58

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

15th Annual Program

For Students, Teachers and Others



Snapping sights of London. Tour members are from: Rice, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, Texas Tech, Baylor, Corpus Christi, Yale, Connecticut College.

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas

Phone JACKSON 9-9047

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1958

Our Finest Tour in 15 Successful Years!
Breath-taking in Vastness.
Every Moment a Delight.

13 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

Mostly in our own Motorcoach

**Canada - England - Belgium - Holland - Germany
Switzerland - Liechtenstein - Austria - Italy
San Marino - Monaco - France - Spain**

A VAST UNIQUE PROGRAM

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A tremendous calendar of guided travel and sightseeing, dramatic, musical and social entertainment, day and evening, in 13 European countries, plus interpretive, ship-board and on-the-spot bus-microphone lectures by Prof. Werlin, supplemented by local experts in every important city and by European academic, political or military authorities in various countries.

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Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A. (Oxford). Graduate Student, School of Political Science, Yale University.

Joella B. Werlin. Student, University of Texas and Connecticut College.

WERLIN TOURS ARE UNIQUE

Our All-Inclusive Rate Is Without Equal

Includes practically every item of cost, New York to New York, and within 13 countries. All ship, bus, plane or train transportation, all hotels, meals, tips, all guides, lectures, fees; numerous evening events, including opera at Rome, theatre at Stratford and London, banquet at Montemartre.

Interpretative Lectures

An invaluable feature of our tour is the help each member obtains in comprehending Europe. Beginning with the boat and continuing by bus-microphone, Dr. Werlin draws on his 30 years of scholarly and personal identification to lecture on every country, and this is supplemented by local experts and authorities nearly everywhere.

15 Years of Proven Experience

Our 15 years of outstanding success in conducting Americans to Europe and other foreign lands is your assurance of a trip unforgettable in its pleasure and lasting value. Various persons have gone with us on every tour we sponsor, including 2 or 3 times to Europe.

Travel and Sightseeing

A tremendous, thrilling calendar of travel and sightseeing is included, yet so arranged as to be at all times restful and enjoyable. Dozens of the most famous cities of Western Europe are visited, along with many of her greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman ruins and other celebrated landmarks.

Especially Unusual Things We Do

Boat trips on St. Lawrence, North Sea and Rhine, touring through Dolomite and Tyrolean Alps; swimming on the Riviera; sleeping atop a mountain in Austria; fashion showings in Paris, Rome, London; theatre at Stratford and London; opera at Rome; reception at Shape; visits to Latin Quarter and Montemartre in Paris; casinos in Monaco and Lucerne; visits to Madurodam in Holland and World's Fair in Brussels.

Our 1957 Bus and Tour Group

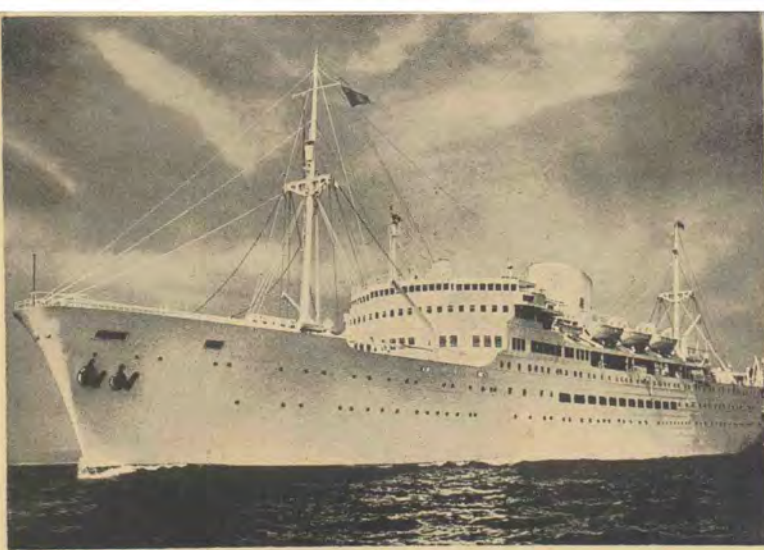


Interpretive Lectures

OUR TOUR IS UNIQUE IN THE HELP IT GIVES
EACH MEMBER IN COMPREHENDING EUROPE.

THIS INCLUDES:

- ★ Furnishing of descriptive booklets on each country we visit, also maps.
- ★ Lectures aboard ship and by bus-microphone on all aspects of Europe and on each country by Prof. Werlin, who has an almost unequalled record of 30 years of scholarly and personal identification with Europe.
- ★ Guidance and explanations by local experts in every city that we visit.
- ★ Lectures by European professors and other authorities at Universities of Oxford and Paris, at Bonn, Germany, and other places.
- ★ Participation aboard the **S.S. Arosa Star** in French, Spanish and other conversation groups, in forum discussions and lectures on European art, music, literature, social and political problems.



Description of Our Ship

The AROSA STAR is a virtually one-class liner of the Swiss-owned **Arosa Line, United States Inc.** It is one of the several excellent ships arranged by the **COUNCIL ON STUDENT TRAVEL**, most important travel-study organization in the United States, representative of the educational-travel divisions of our leading universities and the official French Government **Office of University Tourism.**

The Cabins reserved for us are extremely comfortable, with 2, 3 and 4 persons to a cabin, many with porthole, showers and toilets.

AN ACADEMY AT SEA

In traveling on a Council-sponsored ship, you are really in a sort of Academy at Sea, prepared in a most delightful way for understanding Europe.

You have the unique experience of joining with hundreds of other students and teachers from all over the United States in the most interesting and exciting shipboard activities of the entire Atlantic Ocean.

In addition to Dr. Werlin's lectures every type of academic and recreational activity is available. You may join in conversational French, Spanish or other European language, attend lectures on European art, social and political problems, participate in forum discussions, learn to square dance, engage in song or dance festivals, attend concerts, etc., etc.



1957 Tour Group. Professor Werlin lecturing aboard ship. Students are from: Universities of Florida, Michigan, Yale, Houston, Texas, Texas Tech, and Williams College.

EXTRA SIDE-TRIPS IN EUROPE

1. Upon conclusion of main tour members so desiring may visit other countries or places at minimum costs.
2. Such special arrangements need not be decided upon until group arrives in Europe. The extra rates will be quoted at that time, and all details discussed.

RECOMMENDED TRIP TO DENMARK & SWEDEN

1. Dr. Werlin stands ready to accompany all interested members on a low-cost 5-day all-expense trip to Denmark and Sweden, following completion of main tour.

BY PLANE INSTEAD OF SHIP

1. Members may go both round-trip or one way by plane. Decision for return trip can be postponed until arrival in Europe.
2. The extra costs will be quoted separately. For example, London-New York extra \$120.

INDEPENDENT TOURS ARRANGED

In addition to our main program in Europe, independent tours for all persons can be arranged to any part of the world by Professor and Mrs. Werlin.

TIME-PAYMENT PLAN

Through **BROWNELL TOURS** a time-payment plan is available for all interested persons. The usual 12 months at standard interest rates.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

1. Full information furnished for reaching New York and the get-together of group in New York City.
2. We recommend for your stay in New York our headquarters, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt, 46th and Madison Avenue.**

INFORMATION ON CLOTHING, BAGGAGE, PASSPORT

1. Full details furnished upon registration.
2. For members desiring very lightweight, remarkably durable and economical suitcases in the correct "WERLIN TOUR" sizes, we recommend the **Airline Luggage Shop, 119 E. 59th St., New York City.**

YOUR TOUR RATE INCLUDES

Transatlantic Transportation—Roundtrip minimum steamer and air tickets in tourist, cabin or first class, as indicated. All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$15 to \$30 in cabin class and up to \$100 or more in first class. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel in Europe—By private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail or air service is specified in tour itinerary—2nd class rail and 2nd class on channel steamer.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms without private baths. **Private baths, where obtainable, may be arranged for at an additional supplement of \$42.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls toast, butter, coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains, planes and steamers are included.

Sightseeing—Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itinerary including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers—Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, air terminals, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage—Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other bag not over 22x12x6 inches. Regular tourist air allowance is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed, charged at regular airline rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips—Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel and North Sea steamers.

Taxes—Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not include the gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Italian port taxes are **not** included. Airport taxes, if any, are not included.

Deposit—A deposit of \$200 is required at the time of booking. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (eight weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes—Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserve the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund on the party railway tickets.

RESPONSIBILITY

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by respective steamship or airlines, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship or plane. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship or airline company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship or airline company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger. Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.

Issued November 1957.

Business Management By
BROWNELL TOURS
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



The Three Directors by the Arc de Triumpe, Paris. Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.



5 Graduating Seniors from Rice Institute, Houston.

Werlin

1958 Cultural Tour of Europe

13 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES — 62 DAYS

Canada and the St. Lawrence Waterway

France and Spain; Monaco and French Riviera

Italy and the Italian Riviera

San Marino and Liechtenstein

Austria and Switzerland

Belgium and World's Fair at Brussels

Germany and Holland

England and the North Sea

- June 16 NEW YORK CITY.** Get-together of group at Hotel Roosevelt.
- June 17 MONTREAL.** By plane, morning June 17, to Montreal. Sail on S.S. *Arosa Star*.
- June 17 AT SEA.** Sail down the majestic St. Lawrence - 26 through Straits of Belle Isle into the Atlantic.
- June 27 LE HAYRE.** Disembark. By train through historic Normandy to Paris.
- June 27 PARIS.** We spend three unforgettable days in the
28 City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk
29 cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, attending the famed Paris **Opera**, the **Follies Bergere** and **Moulin Rouge**, dining at **Mere Catherine** in Montemartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montemartre and Monteparnasse quarters, etc.

June 30 ENROUTE PARIS - MADRID. We go via fascinating **wagon-lits** night train to Irun, at the western end of the Pyrennes, in the Basque country; then by day train through historic Navarre, Leon and Castile to reach the beautiful capital of Spain.

July 1 MADRID - TOLEDO. In Madrid we include many points of interest in our sightseeing program—The Prado, most beautiful of all museums, containing more than two thousand pictures by Titan, El Greco, Van Dyck, Raphael and Rubens; the Royal Library which has one of the most beautiful and ornate books in the world, a Bible presented by Isabella and Ferdinand to their grandson, Charles V. Also we see the Rastro Market, Retiro Park, Bull Ring, Sports Stadium, University City and Western Park. Another "highlight" is our full day excursion to **Toledo**, a charming historic town that played a heroic part in the late Civil War.

July 4 BARCELONA. Taking plane from Madrid we arrive in the most Parisian of Spanish cities—Barcelona, capital of Catalonia. Our sightseeing includes the Ramblas, Columbus Monument, Civil Government, Town Hall, Gothic Quarter, Museum of Modern Art, Spanish Village and Marques del Duero Avenue.

July 6 NICE - MONACO - FRENCH RIVIERA. Leaving Barcelona we skirt the beautiful shore line of the Gulf of Lion, through such famed places as Marseilles, Toulon and Cannes, to arrive at Nice. This lovely city is the very heart of the Riviera and the marvelous blue of the Mediterranean here has rightly given it the name of "Azure Coast". Charming villas, surrounded by palm trees and semi-tropical gardens, line the shore for a hundred miles. Behind and above these rise the Maritime Alps in all their splendor. We motor over the Grande Corniche from Nice to **Monte Carlo**, a drive of infinite beauty and charm. After visiting the Casino, we return by way of the sea road cut out in many places from the cliffs. Leisure day for sunning, swimming or browsing.

July 8 RAPALLO - ITALIAN RIVIERA. Leaving Nice in our own **motorcoach which will conduct us through 9 countries**, we enter the beautiful Italian Riviera, passing through San Remo—the Italian Monte Carlo—beautiful Genoa, with its wonderful squares and monuments, Alassio and other fashionable resort places until we reach Rapallo, one of the most charming of all.

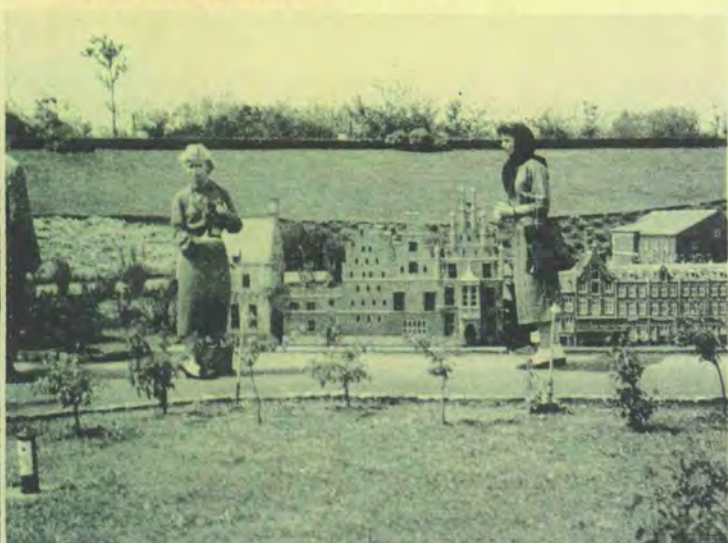
July 9 FLORENCE - PISA. We go on to famed Pisa to view the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and other renowned places, thence to Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistry, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.

July 11 ROME - SIENA. Leaving Florence we come to **Siena**, one of the loveliest medieval cities of Italy, and then go on to the Eternal City. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs. Our stay in Rome will include leisure for independent activities—also evening at the open-air **Opera** at the **Caracalla Baths**.

July 15 SAN MARINO - ASSISI. To **Assisi**, famous hilltown, to visit the monastery and church of the gentle St. Francis of Assisi, then on to the quaint, fascinating, oldest republic in Europe, **San Marino**.

Students and teachers forming part of 1957 Tour group at Colosseum in Rome. Colleges and cities represented: U. of Houston, U. of Texas, U. of Michigan, U. of Florida, Texas Tech, Yale, William College; Houston, Odessa, Beckville, Perryton.

1957 Tour. Visiting Madurodam, the wonderful Lilliputian City at The Hague, Holland.





Getting the French Bread habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



1957 Tour Group: Dancing aboard the S.S. Saturnia.

July 16 **VENICE - RAVENNA.** Via **Ravenna**, historic Byzantine city of Italy, then to **Venice** . . . the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Afternoon enjoy a gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

July 18 **IGLS - INNSBRUCK.** An unforgettable drive from Venice through the multi-colored **Dolomites**, unique unrivalled scenery, to **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, a world-famous health resort and winter sports center surrounded by the magnificent Dolomitic ranges. Continue to **Innsbruck**, beautiful capital of the Austrian Tyrol, then to **Igls**, to spend the night in a mountain lodge, perched high on a mountain overlooking Innsbruck.

July 19 **LIECHTENSTEIN.** After descending from our night's rest at **Patscherkofel Lodge**, we pass through the spectacular **Arlberg Pass** and medieval **Feldkirch** to reach **Vaduz**, charming capital of **Liechtenstein**, one of the five smallest principalities of Europe.

July 20 **LUCERNE - ZURICH.** We enter Switzerland and continue to **Zurich**, largest town of Switzerland and its most important commercial, industrial and banking center. Then on to charming **Lucerne**. We visit the **Lion of Lucerne**, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the **Tuileries** in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 22 **INTERLAKEN.** We motor via the spectacular **Susten Pass**, with its snow-capped peaks and avalanches, to **Interlaken**, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped **Jungfrau**.

July 23 **ROTHENBURG.** Through some of the most beautiful scenery of Europe via **Schaffhausen** and **Rhine Falls**, we enter some of the most scenic parts of Germany, going through the university city of **Tuebingen** and **Stuttgart** to spend the night in charming **Rothenburg**.

July 24 **RUDESHEIM - HEIDELBERG.** By motorcoach to famed **Heidelberg**, viewing the Castle, the University, the amusing Student's prison and the quaint Town Hall, and then have lunch at the celebrated **Red Ox Inn**. Then on to **Rudesheim**, one of the most charming Rhine River resort cities in Germany.

July 25 **COLOGNE - RHINE STEAMER.** We take an exciting 5-hour ride on a Rhine steamer to pass the fabled **Lorelei Rock** and see the romantic castles and great wine terraces on the banks of this busy river. We disembark at **Bonn**, to view the new capital of West Germany, then on to **Cologne**, to see the 3rd largest city of Germany and its famous Gothic Cathedral.

July 26 **BRUSSELS and WORLD'S FAIR.** Leaving Cologne we continue on to **Aix-la-Chapelle** to visit the tomb of **Charlemagne**, then via **Liege** to the capital of Belgium. Motor sightseeing about the city includes Royal Art Gallery, lace factory, St. Gudule Cathedral, with its famous carved altar, and Grande Palace, finest square in Europe, surrounded by the medieval Town Hall building, attractive shops and flower stalls. Every spare minute will be devoted to viewing the **Brussels World's Fair**, where every country, including the U.S., will have pavilions and exhibitions.

1957 Tour. Throwing snowballs in the sensational Susten Mountain Pass, between Lucerne and Interlaken, Switzerland.



July 28 **AMSTERDAM and HOLLAND.** On to Amsterdam, passing through old **Antwerp**. Arriving in Holland's capital, **Venice of the North**, we visit the **Ryks' Museum** which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to **Volendam** where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in **The Hague**, also House-in-the-Woods, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings and **Scheveningen**, North Sea bathing beach.

July 30 **HOOK OF HOLLAND - HARWICH.** Leaving The Hague, we proceed to **Hook of Holland** where we take night steamer across the English Channel to Harwich, England.

July 31 **STRATFORD-ON-AVON and CAMBRIDGE.** Leaving Harwich we stop for a tour of famous **Cambridge University** then on to **Stratford-on-Avon**. In this home city of the great English bard we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always memorable performance at the Memorial Theatre. In the course of the 2nd day we make a visit to England's oldest and most famous university, **Oxford**, for a lecture and a tour of inspection.

Aug. 2 **LONDON and WINDSOR.** Enroute to London we stop at Windsor to see the great **Windsor Castle**, seasonal home of England's crowned rulers. Then on to the world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest.

Aug. 4 **SPECIAL TREAT.** 5 extra days in London, to be used as seems best to every member. You may either stay in London, where there is always so many delightful things to do and see, or else join Dr. Werlin in a special five-day, low-cost tour to Denmark and Sweden, or else go to Scotland or any other place in the British Isles or on the Continent that may intrigue you.

Aug. 9 **SOUTHAMPTON.** Sail on the S.S. **Arosa Star**.

Aug. 17 **QUEBEC.** Port of call.

Aug. 18 **MONTREAL.** End of tour and departure for your respective homes, by plane, rail or other conveyance.

All-Expense Price: \$1565

Based on tourist class ocean passage of \$170 East - \$175 West

VIRTUALLY NOTHING MORE TO PAY

INCLUDES: Round-trip S.S. Arosa Star, tourist class, Montreal back to Montreal; Aeroplane, one way, New York to Montreal; all transportation by train, plane and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals and tips; all sightseeing, entrance and guide fees; all lectures, scheduled plays, operas and other entertainment.

Not Included: Supplement of \$5 to \$7 for better-located cabins, when obtainable, and port taxes in France, \$4, tips aboard ship.

NOTE

Hotel rooms in Europe with private bath each night, provided they are obtainable, may be secured for supplement of \$42 per occupant. Hall baths always available, at \$.50 to \$1.00 nightly. Hall baths free in British Isles.

1957 Tour. Effect of Leaning Tower of Pisa on some of our members.



Testimonials

From Tour Members, 1957

"It is so nice to sit down and recall all the wonderful memories of Europe and our trip this summer."

Sue Hendrick, Student, Texas Tech

"Every day I relive some of the wonderful experiences which I had in Europe this summer, and now my only wish is to return someday."

Eldora Begnaud, Student, U. of Houston

"I don't believe the trip could have been better planned and I'm confident if we looked the world over we would not have found a tour as complete for the amount of money as ours."

Esther Brome, Teacher, Beckville, Texas

From Tour Members, 1956

"I think that in these two months I have learned more than I could have in four years of college."

Cecily Schwartz, Student, U. of Texas

"It was really the best summer I have ever had."

Randy Colman, Student, New York City

"I think both of you deserve the Purple Heart for your patience with and kindness to us all."

Eunice Herzer, Teacher, McAllen, Texas

"It was a perfectly marvellous tour and I loved it."

Esther Moseley, Houston

"The 1956 tour will live forever in my memory."

Wm. G Parker, Geologist, Houston

"My sister, Gladys, and I want to tell you again how much we enjoyed the just-completed tour—really the finest of the three to Europe we have taken with you from the point of view of accommodations, cultural and other experiences."

Lela Davis, Teacher, Houston

FOR ALL INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

**WERLIN INTERNATIONAL
CULTURE TOURS
5403 Burkett Street
Houston 4, Texas
Phone JACKSON 9-9047**

EUROPE

in '59

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

16th Annual Program

For Students, Teachers and Others

June 8 — August 1, 1959



Snapping sights of London. Tour members are from:
Rice, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, Texas Tech, Baylor,
Corpus Christi, Yale, Connecticut College

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas

Phone JACKSON 9-9047

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1959

Our Finest Tour in 16 Successful Years!
Breath-taking in Vastness.
Every Moment a Delight.

14 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

Mostly in our own Motorcoach

England - Belgium - Holland - Germany
Switzerland - Liechtenstein - Austria - Italy
San Marino - Monaco - France - Spain
Plus: Denmark - Sweden or Scotland

A VAST UNIQUE PROGRAM

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A tremendous calendar of guided travel and sightseeing, dramatic, musical and social entertainment, day and evening in 14 European countries, plus interpretive, ship-board and on-the-spot bus-microphone lectures by Prof. Werlin, supplemented by local experts in every important city and by European academic, political or military authorities in various countries.

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 25th year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston;** founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 16th year of operation in Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba; lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education,** and **Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A., (Oxford and Yale). **Instructor of Government, Texas Tech, Lubbock.**

Joella B. Werlin. Student, University of Texas and Connecticut College.

WERLIN TOURS ARE UNIQUE

Our All-Inclusive Rate Is Without Equal

Includes practically every item of cost, New York to New York, and within Europe. All ship, bus, plane or train transportation, all hotels, meals, tips, all guides, lectures, fees; numerous evening events, including opera at Rome, theatre at Stratford and London, banquet at Montemartre.

Interpretative Lectures

An invaluable feature of our tour is the help each member obtains in comprehending Europe. Beginning with the boat and continuing by bus-microphone, Dr. Werlin draws on his 30 years of scholarly and personal identification to lecture on every country, and this is supplemented by local experts and authorities nearly everywhere.

16 Years of Proven Experience

Our 16 years of outstanding success in conducting Americans to Europe and other foreign lands is your assurance of a trip unforgettable in its pleasure and lasting value. Various persons have gone with us on every tour we sponsor, including 2 or 3 times to Europe.

Travel and Sightseeing

A tremendous, thrilling calendar of travel and sightseeing is included, yet so arranged as to be at all times restful and enjoyable. Dozens of the most famous cities of Western Europe are visited, along with many of her greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman ruins and other celebrated landmarks.

Especially Unusual Things We Do

Boat trips on North Sea and Rhine; touring through Dolomite and Tyrolean Alps; swimming on the Riviera; sleeping atop a mountain in Austria; fashion showings in Paris, Rome, London; theatre at Stratford and London; opera at Rome; reception at Shape; visits to Latin Quarter and Montemartre in Paris; casinos in Monaco and Lucerne; visits to Madurodam in Holland, and Gondola Ride in Venice.

Our 1958 Motorcoach and Tour Group in Heidelberg



Interpretive Lectures

OUR TOUR IS UNIQUE IN THE HELP IT GIVES
EACH MEMBER IN COMPREHENDING EUROPE.

THIS INCLUDES:

- ★ Furnishing of descriptive booklets on each country we visit, also maps.
- ★ Lectures aboard ship and by bus-microphone on all aspects of Europe and on each country by Prof. Werlin, who has an almost unequalled record of 30 years of scholarly and personal identification with Europe.
- ★ Guidance and explanations by local experts in every city that we visit.
- ★ Lectures by European professors and other authorities at Universities of Oxford and Paris, at Bonn, Germany, and other places.
- ★ Participation aboard the **S.S. Atlantic** in forum discussions and lectures on European present-day life, culture and problems.



DESCRIPTION OF OUR SHIP S.S. ATLANTIC

- ★ The **S.S. Atlantic** is a brand-new, ultra-modern, 7-day sailing ship, one of the finest vessels on the ocean.
- ★ It is predominantly one-class, which means that you enjoy all the freedom and comforts of a luxury liner at tourist class price.
- ★ It is air-conditioned, with beautiful lounges, ballroom, card and smoking rooms, wide-screen movie theatre, gymnasium and library.
- ★ Each stateroom is limited to 2 to 4 persons, attractively furnished, with individual shower and toilet.
- ★ The food is of the finest, served in a beautiful dining room designed by the Raymond Loewy Associates, leading American interior designers.

ACTIVITIES AT SEA

In addition to Dr. Werlin's lectures and discussions on Europe, every type of diversion and recreation is available, day and night: movies, dancing, masquerade balls, entertainment by ship-personnel, gymnasium, deck-sports, concerts, tea-and-snacks periods, etc.



Professor Werlin lecturing aboard ship. Students are from:
Universities of Florida, Michigan, Yale, Houston, Texas,
Texas Tech, and Williams College.

SPECIAL TOURS BY GROUP TO DENMARK - SWEDEN OR SCOTLAND

1. Special, low-cost, all-expense trips for all interested members are planned for last 4 days of main tour (July 20-24) to either **Denmark - Sweden or Scotland.**
2. Information and extra costs quotations will be furnished separately.

EXTENDED TIME IN EUROPE

1. Upon conclusion of main tour at **Amsterdam, July 24,** members so desiring may stay on in Europe to visit other countries or places, returning by plane or later ship. Decision may be postponed until after our arrival in Europe.

TIME-PAYMENT PLAN

Through **BROWNELL TOURS** a time-payment plan is available for all interested persons. The usual 12 months at standard interest rates.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

1. Full information furnished for reaching New York and the get-together of group in New York City.
2. We recommend for your stay in New York our headquarters, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt, 46th and Madison Avenue.**

INFORMATION ON CLOTHING, BAGGAGE, PASSPORT

1. Full details furnished upon registration.
2. Members are asked to limit luggage to one large suitcase and over-night zipper-bag; they will find this ample and desirable for the tour.
3. For very lightweight, durable and economical suitcase in the recommended "Werlin Tour Size" (up to 28 x 17 x 10 inches), we gladly suggest the **Airline Luggage Shop, 119 E. 59th St., New York City.**

YOUR TOUR RATE INCLUDES

Transatlantic Transportation—All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$5 to \$15. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel in Europe—By private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail or air service is specified in tour itinerary—2nd class rail and 2nd class on channel steamer.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms without private baths. **Private baths, where obtainable, may be arranged for at an additional supplement of \$39.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls toast, butter, coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains, planes and steamers are included.

Sightseeing—Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itinerary including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers—Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, air terminals, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage—Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other overnight zipper-type bag. Regular tourist air allowance is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed charged at regular airline rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips—Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel and North Sea steamers.

Taxes—Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not include the gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Italian port taxes are **not** included. Airport taxes, if any, are not included.

Deposit—A deposit of \$200 is required at the time of booking. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (eight weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes—Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserve the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund on the party railway tickets.

RESPONSIBILITY

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by respective steamship or airlines, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship or plane. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship or airline company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship or airline company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger. Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.

Issued November 1958

Business Management By
BROWNELL TOURS
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



The Three Directors by the Arc de Triumphe, Paris. Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.

Werlin

1959 Cultural Tour of Europe

14 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

Belgium, France and Spain

Monaco and French Riviera

Italy and the Italian Riviera

San Marino and Liechtenstein

Austria and Switzerland

Germany and Holland

England and the North Sea

Plus (Optional) Denmark - Sweden or Scotland

- June 7 NEW YORK CITY.** Get-together of group at Hotel Roosevelt.
- June 8 NEW YORK CITY.** Sail S.S. Atlantic (approximately 11:30 a.m.)
- June 15 BRUSSELS.** Disembark at Zeebrugge, and proceed through historic Flanders to Brussels. Motor sightseeing in the beautiful capital of the Belgians, made even more gay and attractive as a legacy from last year's World's Fair, includes the Royal Art Gallery, lace factory, St. Gudule Cathedral, with its famous carved altar, the Guild Hall Square, possibly the most beautiful in Europe, and numerous other architectural and cultural gems.
- June 16 PARIS.** We spend five unforgettable days in the
- 17** City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk
- 18** cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the
- 19** Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day
- 20** excursion to Versailles, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, attending the famed Paris Opera, the Follies Bergere and Moulin Rouge, dining at Mere Catherine in Montemartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montemartre and Monteparnasse quarters, etc.



Our 1958 Tour: "Living it up" at the famous Red Ox Inn, Heidelberg. Left to right students: Ohio State, Northwestern, U. of Texas, U. of Texas, U. of Texas, Rice, Baylor, St. Catherine.

- June 20 ENROUTE PARIS - MADRID.** We go via fascinating wagon-lits night train to Irun, at the western end of the Pyrennes, in the Basque country; then by day train through historic Navarre, Leon and Castile to reach the beautiful capital of Spain.
- June 21 MADRID - TOLEDO.** In Madrid we include many points of interest in our sightseeing program—The Prado, most beautiful of all museums, containing more than two thousand pictures by Titan, El Greco, Van Dyck, Raphael and Rubens; the Royal Library which has one of the most beautiful and ornate books in the world, a Bible presented by Isabella and Ferdinand to their grandson, Charles V. Also we see the Rastro Market, Retiro Park, Bull Ring, Sports Stadium, University City and Western Park. Another "highlight" is our full day excursion to Toledo, a charming historic town that played a heroic part in the late Civil War.
- June 24 BARCELONA.** Taking plane from Madrid we arrive in the most Parisian of Spanish cities—Barcelona, capital of Catalonia. Our sightseeing includes the Ramblas, Columbus Monument, Civil Government, Town Hall, Gothic Quarter, Museum of Modern Art, Spanish Village and Marques del Duero Avenue.
- June 25 NICE - MONACO - FRENCH RIVIERA.** Leaving
- 26** Barcelona by plane we arrive at Nice. This Gulf of Lion, through such famed places as Marseilles, Toulon and Cannes, to arrive at Nice. This lovely city is the very heart of the Riviera and the marvelous blue of the Mediterranean here has rightly given it the name of "Azure Coast". Charming villas, surrounded by palm trees and semi-tropical gardens, line the shore for a hundred miles. Behind and above these rise the Maritime Alps in all their splendor. We motor over the Grande Corniche from Nice to Monte Carlo, a drive of infinite beauty and charm. After visiting the Casino, we return by way of the sea road cut out in many places from the cliffs. Leisure day for sunning, swimming or browsing.
- June 27 RAPALLO - ITALIAN RIVIERA.** Leaving Nice in our own motorcoach which will conduct us through 9 countries. we enter the beautiful Italian Riviera, passing through San Remo—the Italian Monte Carlo—beautiful Genoa, with its wonderful squares and monuments, Alassio and other fashionable resort places until we reach Rapallo, one of the most charming of all.
- June 28 FLORENCE - PISA.** We go on to famed Pisa to view the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and other renowned places, thence to Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistry, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.
- June 30 ROME - SIENA.** Leaving Florence we come to
- July 1** Siena, one of the loveliest medieval cities of Italy,
- 2** and then go on to the Eternal City for 4 wonderful
- 3** days. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs. Our stay in Rome will include leisure for independent activities—also evening at the open-air Opera at the Caracalla Baths.
- July 4 SAN MARINO - ASSISI.** To Assisi, famous hilltown, to visit the monastery and church of the gentle St. Francis of Assisi, then on to the quaint, fascinating, oldest republic in Europe, San Marino.

Our 1958 Tour. Before the Tomb of Napoleon, Paris. Left to right, front row: U. of Texas, Northwestern, U. of Texas, Baylor, North Texas State, Baytown. Back row: U. of Texas, Rice, U. of Texas.



5 Graduating Seniors from Rice Institute, Houston.





Our 1958 Tour. Lounging and sunning aboard ship, mingled with students from other colleges.



Our 1958 Tour. Dr. Werlin receiving scroll from Gov. Price Daniel in Austin, designating the 1958 Werlin Cultural Tour as "Texas Ambassadors of Good Will to the Brussel's World's Fair". Members present are from University of Texas and Rice. At far right, rear row, is Herbert Werlin, Instructor in Government, Texas Tech.

July 5 **VENICE - RAVENNA.** Via **Ravenna**, historic Byzantine city of Italy, then to **Venice** . . . the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Afternoon enjoy a gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

July 7 **IGLS - INNSBRUCK.** An unforgettable drive from Venice through the multi-colored **Dolomites**, unique unrivalled scenery, to **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, a world-famous health resort and winter sports center surrounded by the magnificent Dolomitic ranges. Continue to **Innsbruck**, beautiful capital of the Austrian Tyrol, then to **Igls**, to spend the night in a mountain lodge, perched high on a mountain overlooking Innsbruck.

July 8 **LUCERNE - LIECHTENSTEIN.** After descending from our night's rest at **Patscherkofel Lodge**, we pass through the spectacular **Arlberg Pass** and medieval **Feldkirch** to reach **Vaduz**, charming capital of **Liechtenstein**, one of the five smallest principalities of Europe. We then enter Switzerland and continue to **Zurich**, largest town of Switzerland and its most important commercial, industrial and banking center. Then on to charming **Lucerne**. We visit the Lion of Lucerne, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the Tuilleries in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 10 **INTERLAKEN.** We motor via the **Brunig Pass** to **Interlaken**, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped **Jungfrau**.

July 11 **BADEN-BADEN.** Along the Lake of Thun, through charming towns and valleys, we arrive in **Berne**, capital of Switzerland, for a short sightseeing drive. Then on to **Basel**, attractive city situated on both banks of the great Rhine River. We then enter Germany, going through the delightful **Black Forest** country, to the famous old university city of **Freiburg**. From here we go on for the night to **Baden-Baden**, the most fashionable spa of Germany.

July 12 **RUDESHEIM - HEIDELBERG.** By motorcoach to famed **Heidelberg**, viewing the Castle, the University, the amusing Student's prison and the quaint Town Hall, and then have lunch at the celebrated **Red Ox Inn**. Then on to **Rudesheim**, one of the most charming Rhine River resort cities in Germany.

July 13 **COLOGNE - RHINE STEAMER.** We take an exciting 5-hour ride on a Rhine steamer to pass the fabled **Lorelei Rock** and see the romantic castles and great wine terraces on the banks of this busy river. We disembark at **Bonn**, to view the new capital of West Germany, then on to **Cologne**, to see the 3rd largest city of Germany and its famous Gothic Cathedral.

July 14 **AMSTERDAM and HOLLAND.** Continuing along lower course of Rhine, through quaint towns and countryside, we reach Amsterdam. Arriving in Holland's capital, Venice of the North, we visit the Ryks'

Museum which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to **Volendam** where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in **The Hague**, also House-in-the-Woods, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings and **Scheveningen**, North Sea bathing beach.

July 16 **HOOK OF HOLLAND - HARWICH.** Leaving The Hague, we proceed to **Hook of Holland** where we take night steamer across the English Channel to Harwich, England.

July 17 **STRATFORD-ON-AVON and CAMBRIDGE.** Leaving Harwich we stop for a tour of famous **Cambridge University** then on to **Stratford-on-Avon**. In this home city of the great English bard we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always memorable performance at the Memorial Theatre. In the course of the 2nd day we make a visit to England's oldest and most famous university, **Oxford**, for a lecture and a tour of inspection.

July 18 **LONDON and WINDSOR.** Enroute to London we stop at Windsor to see the great **Windsor Castle**, seasonal home of England's crowned rulers. Then on to the world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest.

July 21 **SPECIAL TREAT.** 4 additional days in either (1) London (2) Denmark - Sweden or (3) Scotland. Members may either stay on in London, or else join either Dr. Werlin or Mrs. Werlin in a special 4-day, low-cost tour to either **Denmark and Sweden**, or to **Scotland**, at the conclusion of which all members are brought to **Amsterdam** to embark for the return trip to New York.

July 24 **AMSTERDAM.** Sail on **S.S. Atlantic** (around 5 p.m.) for New York.

July 31 **NEW YORK CITY.** End of tour.

All Expense Price: \$1665

Based on tourist class ocean passage of
\$207.50 East - \$207.50 West

VIRTUALLY NOTHING MORE TO PAY

INCLUDES: Round-trip S.S. Atlantic, tourist class New York back to New York; all transportation by train, plane and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals and tips; all sightseeing, entrance and guide fees; all lectures, scheduled plays, operas and other entertainment.

NOT INCLUDED: Supplement of \$5 to \$15 for better-located cabins, when obtainable, and tips aboard ship.

NOTE

Hotel rooms in Europe with **private bath each night**, provided they are obtainable, may be secured for **supplement of \$39 per occupant**. Hall baths always available, at \$.50 to \$1.00 nightly. Hall baths free in British Isles.

Getting the French Bread habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



Effect of Leaning Tower of Pisa on some of our members.



Testimonials

From Tour Members, Summer, 1958

"I consider the tour worth at least a year of college; everything was wonderful about it."

Ronnie Finger, Univ. of Texas

"I wouldn't have liked to have missed this tour for anything in the world. One day was more exciting than the next."

Margaret van Melle, Rice Institute

"I enjoyed every minute of it."

Joan Green, Baylor University

"We have recounted many times the delightful experiences of our tour to Europe. It was truly an education as well as a vacation."

Dorothy and Ruth Langdon, Houston

"For everything, but especially for the daily lectures and new interpretation, the extras of Bonn, Fcrt Breen-donk, and Oxford, and your concern for our total enjoyment, we want to say thank you."

Floy and Ida Keeling, Port Arthur

From Tour Members, Summers, 1956 and 1957

"It is so nice to sit down and recall all the wonderful memories of Europe and our trip this summer."

Sue Hendrick, Texas Tech

"I think that in these two months I have learned more than I could have in four years of college."

Cecily Schwartz, Univ. of Texas

"It was really the best summer I have ever had."

Randy Colman, Student,
New York City

"Every day I relive some of the wonderful experiences, and now my only wish is to return some day."

Eldora Begnaud, Univ. of Houston

"I don't believe the trip could have been better planned, and I'm confident if we looked the world over we would not have found a tour as complete for the amount of money as ours."

Esther Brome, Beckville, Texas

FOR ALL INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

**WERLIN INTERNATIONAL
CULTURE TOURS
5403 Burkett Street
Houston 4, Texas
Phone JACKSON 9-9047**

EUROPE

in '60

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

17th Annual Program

For College Students, Teachers and Others

June 15 — July 24, 1960



Feeding the pigeons at Trafalgar Square, London. Students kneeling: Rice, Tex. Tech., U. of Tex., Connecticut College, Corpus Christi. Students, standing: U. of Houston, Texas Tech, Baylor, Yale, Corpus Christi.

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

5403 Burkett St., Houston 4, Texas

Phone JACKSON 9-9047

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe

for 1960

Our Finest Tour in 17 Successful Years!

12 - 14 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

Holland - Belgium - France

Monaco & French Riviera

Spain - Italy

Austria - Germany - Switzerland

England - Denmark - Sweden

EXTRA SPECIAL

Oberammergau Passion Play

Madrid - Nice - Vienna - Copenhagen

PLUS OPTIONAL

Scotland and Ireland

A VAST UNIQUE PROGRAM

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A tremendous calendar of guided travel and sightseeing, dramatic, musical and social entertainment, day and evening in 12 European countries, plus interpretive bus-microphone lectures by Prof. Werlin, supplemented by local experts in every important city and by European academic, political or military authorities in various countries.

HIGHLIGHTS

Nearly every important West European city, from London, Paris and Madrid to Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam and Copenhagen; boat trips on Rhine and Danish-Swedish Sound; motorcoach touring through Appenines, Austrian, German and Swiss Alps; Oberammergau Passion Play; Theatre in Stratford and London; Opera in Rome; Reception at SHAPE; Banquet in Montmartre, Gondola Ride in Venice; Bull Fight in Madrid; Casinos in Monaco, Lucerne, Baden; Fashion Showings in Paris, Rome, London; Lectures at Oxford, Sorbonne, Bonn.

Our Tour Rate Is All-Inclusive

Includes practically every item of cost, New York to New York, and within Europe. All plane and bus transportation, all hotels, meals, tips, all guides, lectures, fees; numerous evening events, including opera at Rome, theatre at Stratford and London, banquet at Montemartre, Oberammergau Passion Play, Bullfight, Gondola Ride, etc.

17 YEARS OF PROVEN TOUR EXPERIENCE



The Three Directors by the Arc de Triomphe, Paris.
Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 26th year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston**; founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 17th year of operation in Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba; lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Branze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government, Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montemartre.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A., (Oxford and Yale). Instructor of Government, Texas Tech, Lubbock.

Joella B. Werlin, B.A., U. of Texas and Connecticut College; Graduate Student, Oxford University.

Europe Made Understandable

NO EFFORT SPARED TO INTERPRET EUROPE

- ★ Sightseeing in nearly every important capital and country in Western Europe.
- ★ Visits to Europe's greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman ruins and other celebrated landmarks.
- ★ Furnishing of descriptive booklets and maps on each country and chief cities that we visit.
- ★ Guidance and explanations by local experts in every important city.
- ★ Lectures and explanatory comments on each city and country visited in our chartered motorcoach by Professor Werlin.
- ★ Special lectures by European professors and other authorities at Universities of Oxford and Paris, at SHAPE, at Bonn, and in other places.
- ★ Artistic, cultural and diversionary night life made familiar through evening activities in every city: theatre, ballet, concerts, opera, casinos, cabarets, night-tours.

Our Motorcoach and Tour Group in Heidelberg



ACROSS ATLANTIC VIA PAN-AMERICAN JET CLIPPER

- ★ Our trans-Atlantic flight is in the marvelous Boeing 707-Pan American Clipper Jet, newest and fastest service across the ocean—only 6½ hours actual flight, 600 miles an hour.
- ★ Flies with hardly any noise or vibration; you arrive in Europe completely relaxed and ready for your grand experiences.

BY PLANE TO EUROPE'S CHIEF CITIES

To permit maximum travel and sightseeing within our allotted time we fly via Pan-American and leading European airlines to the capital cities of Paris, Madrid, Rome, Vienna, Copenhagen, London.

VIA WERLIN MOTORCOACH

For 2 delightful weeks we travel through some of Europe's most wonderful landscapes and places in our own **Werlin Chartered Motorcoach.**

LIMITED MEMBERSHIP

Our tour group size is intentionally kept small in order to best serve the members.



SAILINGS ON S.S. ATLANTIC

A number of accommodations are available on the **S.S. Atlantic** for those of our people who prefer ocean travel; arrival and departure time in Europe coincides exactly with our plane schedule. Sailing is from N. Y. June 8, arriving in Amsterdam on same day as flight group. Similarly with departure from London.

EXTENDED TIME IN EUROPE

Upon conclusion of main tour in **London, July 24**, members so desiring may stay on in Europe to visit other countries or places, returning by plane or later ship. Decision may be postponed until after our arrival in Europe.

VISIT TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

1. Your round-trip plane ticket permits you to return to New York via Scotland and Dublin-Shannon at no extra cost, or very little more. Hence anyone wishing to visit these two lands at the end of the main tour may do so, paying only for little more than the hotel, meals, local travel and services.

2. We are arranging such a low-cost, all-expense trip for all interested members. Information and quotations will be furnished you later in a special bulletin.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Full information furnished for reaching New York and first get-together of group. We recommend for your New York stay our headquarters hotel, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt**, 46th and Madison Ave.

BAGGAGE - CLOTHING - PASSPORT

1. Full information furnished upon registration. Members are reminded that **maximum plane luggage allowance is 44 lbs.** and **that all excess must be paid by the passenger.**

2. Members are required to limit luggage to one large suitcase (maximum: 29x16x10 inches) and one over-night flight zipper-bag; they will find this ample and desirable for our tour.

3. For very lightweight, durable and economic suitcases in the recommended "Werlin Tour Size" (up to 29x16x10 inches), we gladly recommend the **Airline Luggage Shop**, 139 E. 57th St., New York City.

GENERAL BROWNELL-WERLIN TOUR CONDITIONS

Transatlantic Air Transportation—All prices are based on economy air minimum rates.

Travel in Europe—By plane and private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail service is specified in tour itinerary.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms. **Private baths for 27 nights included in price.**

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Issued September 1959

Business Management By

BROWNELL TOURS

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



1959: Professor Joseph S. Werlin being presented with documents making him "Honorary Citizen of the Community of Old Montmartre, Paris." Left to Right: Mrs. Werlin, Monsieur Serge Paul (designated representative of the Mayor of Old Montmartre, M. Pierre Labric), Prof. Werlin, Mlle. Jacqueline Aviet, Director of French Govt. University Tourism and Monsieur R. Henry-Greard, Secy. General of U. of Paris Institute of Political Studies.



At the Trevi ("Three Coins") Fountain in Rome. Teachers are from Houston, Bryan, Edinburg, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Baytown school systems.



1959 Tour: Buying postal cards in Italy. Left: two teachers from Dallas; right: two students, University of Texas.



Our 1958 Tour. Dr. Werlin receiving scroll from Gov. Price Daniel in Austin, designating the 1958 Werlin Cultural Tour as "Texas Ambassadors of Good Will to the Brussel's World's Fair". Members present are from University of Texas and Rice. At far right, rear row, is Herbert Werlin, Instructor in Government, Texas Tech.

Werlin

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England - Denmark - Sweden

EXTRA SPECIAL

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Madrid - Nice - Vienna - Copenhagen

PLUS OPTIONAL

Scotland and Ireland

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June 16 **AMSTERDAM and HOLLAND.** Arriving in Holland's capital, Venice of the North, we visit the Ryks' Museum which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to **Volendam** where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in **The Hague**, also House-in-the-Woods, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings and **Scheveningen**, North Sea bathing beach.

June 19 **BRUSSELS.** By air from Amsterdam. Motor sightseeing in the beautiful capital of the Belgians, made even more gay and attractive as a legacy from the Brussels World's Fair, includes the Royal Art Gallery, lace factory, St. Gudule Cathedral, with its famous carved altar, the Guild Hall Square, possibly the most beautiful in Europe, and numerous other architectural and cultural gems.

June 20 **PARIS.** We spend four unforgettable days in the City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs, Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, attending the famed Paris **Opera**, the **Follies Bergere** and **Moulin Rouge**, dining at **Merc Catherine** in Montmartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montmartre and Monteparnasse quarters, etc.

Our 1958 Tour. Before the Tomb of Napoleon, Paris. Left to right, front row: U. of Texas, Northwestern, U. of Texas, Baylor, North Texas State, Baytown. Back row: U. of Texas, Rice, U. of Texas.



June 24 **MADRID - TOLEDO.** Flying from Paris we reach Madrid. Here we include many points of interest in our sightseeing program—The Prado, most beautiful of all museums, containing more than two thousand pictures by Titian, El Greco, Van Dyck, Raphael and Rubens; the Royal Library which has one of the most beautiful and ornate books in the world, a Bible presented by Isabella and Ferdinand to their grandson, Charles V. Also we see the Rastro Market, Retiro Park, Bull Ring, Sports Stadium, University City and Western Park. Another "highlight" is our full day excursion to **Toledo**, a charming historic town that played a heroic part in the late Civil War.

June 27 **BARCELONA.** Taking plane from Madrid we arrive in the most Parisian of Spanish cities—Barcelona, capital of Catalonia. Our sightseeing includes the Ramblas, Columbus Monument, Civil Government, Town Hall, Gothic Quarter, Museum of Modern Art, Spanish Village and Marques del Duero Avenue.

June 28 **NICE - MONACO - FRENCH RIVIERA.** Leaving Barcelona by plane we arrive at Nice. This lovely city is the very heart of the Riviera and the marvelous blue of the Mediterranean here has rightly given it the name of "Azure Coast". Charming villas, surrounded by palm trees and semi-tropical gardens, line the shore for a hundred miles. Behind and above these rise the Maritime Alps in all their splendor. We motor over the Grande Corniche from Nice to **Monte Carlo**, a drive of infinite beauty and charm. After visiting the Casino, we return by way of the sea road cut out in many places from the cliffs. Leisure day for sunning, swimming or browsing.

June 30 **ROME.** Flying from Nice we come to the Eternal City for 3 wonderful days. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs. Our stay in Rome will include leisure for independent activities—also evening at the open-air **Opera** at the **Caracalla Baths**.

July 3 **FLORENCE - SIENA.** Commencing our chartered motorcoach trip for 2 unforgettable weeks through 4 countries, we go on to **Siena**, one of the loveliest medieval cities of Italy for sightseeing, thence to **Florence**, Italy's most beautiful city and the birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistery, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.

July 5 **VENICE - PISA.** Leaving Florence we go on to Pisa for a short visit, thence to **Venice** . . . the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Afternoon enjoy a gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

5 Graduating Seniors from Rice Institute, Houston.



July 6 **VIENNA.** Flying from Venice we reach Vienna. In this great city of historical, musical and artistic fame we visit the Hofburg, former winter residence of the Emperors, St. Stephen's Cathedral, Opera, House of Parliament, University, Castle of Schoenbrunn and other beautiful buildings, parks and places of historic and architectural fame.

July 8 **LINZ.** Leaving Vienna by motorcoach we start our tour of beautiful Austria, arriving at **Linz** for the night.

July 9 **OBERAMMERGAU and the PASSION PLAY.** Continuing on through **Salzburg**, home of Mozart, and **Innsbruck**, capital of Austrian Tyrol, we begin what is perhaps the most enchanting portion of our entire wonderful itinerary. We enter the sensational Bavarian Alps, go through **Garmisch-Partenkirchen**, probably the world's finest skiing center, and reach the out-of-this-world village of **Oberammergau**. Here we witness the greatest religious spectacle in Europe, now 300 years old, the Passion of Christ, involving over 1250 players, all born in Oberammergau and performed once every 10 years.

July 11 **LUCERNE.** Leaving Oberammergau and motoring through the beautiful countryside of southwestern Bavaria and the Lake Constance area we come to charming **Lucerne**. Here we visit the Lion of Lucerne, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the Tuilleries in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 13 **INTERLAKEN.** We motor via the Brunig Pass to **Interlaken**, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped **Jungfrau**.

July 14 **BADEN-BADEN.** Along the Lake of Thun, through charming towns and valleys, we arrive in **Berne**, capital of Switzerland, for a short sightseeing drive. Then on to **Basel**, attractive city situated on both banks of the great Rhine River. We then enter Germany, going through the delightful **Black Forest** country, to the famous old university city of **Freiburg**. From here we go on for the night to **Baden-Baden**, the most fashionable spa of Germany.

July 15 **RUDESHEIM - HEIDELBERG.** By motorcoach to famed Heidelberg, viewing the Castle, the University, the amusing Student's prison and the quaint Town Hall, and then have lunch at the celebrated **Red Ox Inn**. Then on to **Rudesheim**, one of the most charming Rhine River resort cities in Germany.

July 16 **COLOGNE - RHINE STEAMER.** We take an exciting 5-hour ride on a Rhine steamer to pass the fabled **Lorelei Rock** and see the romantic castles and great wine terraces on the banks of this busy river. We disembark at **Bonn**, to view the new capital of West Germany, then on to **Cologne**, to see the 3rd largest city of Germany and its famous Gothic Cathedral.

Getting the French Bread habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



July 17 **COPENHAGEN and SWEDEN.** Flying from Cologne, we arrive in "Beautiful Copenhagen". Our 3 glorious days include sightseeing tour by motorcoach and boat of Copenhagen, full day excursion through N. Zealand, visiting palaces and castles, including **Hamlet's Castle of Elsinore**, ferry-boat trip across Danish Sound to visit **Sweden's** 3rd largest port-city of **Helsingborg**. Nights are spent at world-famous **Tivoli Gardens** and elsewhere.

July 20 **STRATFORD-ON-AVON - OXFORD.** Flying across North Sea to **Birmingham**, our private motorcoach takes us to **Stratford-on-Avon**. In this home city of the great English bard we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always memorable performance at the Memorial Theatre. In the course of the 2nd day we make a visit to England's oldest and most famous university, **Oxford**, for a lecture and a tour of inspection.

July 21 **LONDON and WINDSOR.** Enroute to London we stop at Windsor to see the great **Windsor Castle**, seasonal home of England's crowned rulers. Then on to the world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest.

AFTER JULY 23

July 24 **Main Group** departs 11:00 A.M. via Pan-American Clipper Jet for **New York City**, arriving 3:00 P.M. same day.

SCOTLAND - IRELAND

July 24 Members wishing to visit Scotland and Ireland depart from London for these countries.

All Expense Price \$1895

VIRTUALLY NOTHING MORE TO PAY

INCLUDES: Round-trip Pan-American Clipper Jet economy flight, New York back to New York; all transportation by plane and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals and tips; all sightseeing, entrance and guide fees; all lectures; all scheduled theatres, opera, Oberammergau Passion Play, Gondola Ride, Bullfight, and other entertainment. Also included are 27 nights private baths in Europe.

NOT INCLUDED: Excess baggage charges beyond the allowable 44 pounds.

All-Expense S.S. Atlantic Rate

The all-expense rate, based on Round-Trip, S.S. Atlantic Minimum Tourist Accommodations will be quoted upon request.

TIME-PAYMENT PLAN

Through **BROWNELL TOURS**, a time-payment plan, involving up to 12 monthly installments at typical travel plan interest rates, is available to all credit established persons.

AIR LINES

Air Code: IT-BT-E-800

Air France	KLM—Royal Dutch Airlines
Alitalia	Pan-American World Airways
British European Airways	Sabena Airways
Finnish Air Lines	Scandinavian Airlines System
Iberia	Swissair

Group Watching Bullfight in Madrid



Testimonials

From Tour Members, Summer, 1959

"The most enjoyable summer I can remember—and the most valuable one . . . I also made some of the best acquaintances I've known."

Dave Gates, Jr., Rice Institute

"Everything was wonderful about the tour; I learned so much."

Susan Staples, Southwestern Univ.

"The tour has in every way benefitted my college career and general understanding of the larger world."

Dianne Austin, University of Texas

From Tour Members, Summer, 1958

"It was delightful from beginning to end; thank you for making possible such grand experiences."

Nancy Scofield, Southern Methodist U.

"I consider the tour worth at least a year of college."

Ronnie Finger, Univ. of Texas

"I enjoyed every minute of it."

Joan Green, Baylor University

"We have recounted many times the delightful experiences of our tour to Europe. It was truly an education as well as a vacation."

Dorothy and Ruth Langdon,
Teachers, Houston

"For everything, but especially for the daily lectures and new interpretation, the extras of Bonn, Fort Breen-donk, and Oxford, and your concern for our total enjoyment, we want to say thank you."

Floy and Ida Keeling,
Teachers, Port Arthur

"I have thought so many times of the wonderful tour we had with you last summer. Thank you for making it such an enriching experience."

Grace Alexander Sorrells, Texas Tech.

"Here is a small token of our great appreciation for the wonderful journey we have had. It has been a great privilege to be associated with both of you and to have the benefit of your wisdom and good spirit."

"Your Gang of 1958"

"It was truly the happiest summer of my life and one that I shall cherish forever. I am looking forward to my sister taking the tour."

Barbara Larsen, Iowa State College

"If it had not been for your and Dr. Werlin's trip, perhaps I would still be stagnating at the . . . Bank on Main Street. I really feel that I owe you all a great deal for making my dreams come true."

Foncie Martin Bravo, Paris, France

EUROPE

in '61

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

18th Annual Program

For Teachers, Culturally-Interested Students
and Others

June 8 - July 18, 1961



At Volendam, in Holland. Two of our tour members posing in native costume. Teachers from Houston and Corpus Christi."

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

2340 Underwood Blvd., Houston 25, Texas

Phone MA 3-1929

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1961

18 Successful Years!

Every Moment A Delight!

11 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

France and Spain

Monaco and French Riviera

Italy and San Marino

Austria and Germany

Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Holland and England

PLUS OPTIONAL

Scotland and Ireland

Denmark and Sweden

A VAST UNIQUE PROGRAM

One of the richest programs ever developed to see and know Europe. A tremendous calendar of guided travel and sightseeing, dramatic, musical and social entertainment, day and evening, in 11 European countries, plus interpretive bus-microphone lectures by Prof. Werlin, supplemented by local experts in every important city and by European academic, political or military authorities in various countries.

HIGHLIGHTS

Nearly every important West European city from Paris, Madrid and Rome, to Venice, Amsterdam and London; boat trips on Rhine and North Sea; motorcoach touring through Appenines, Austrian, German and Swiss Alps; Theatre in Stratford and London; Opera in Rome; Reception at SHAPE; Banquet in Montmartre, Gondola Ride in Venice; Bull Fight in Madrid; Casinos in Monaco, Lucerne, Baden; Fashion Showings in Paris, Rome, London; Lectures at Oxford, Sorbonne, Bonn.

Our Tour Rate Is All-Inclusive

Includes practically every item of cost, New York to New York, and within Europe. All boat, train and bus transportation, all hotels, meals, tips, all guides, lectures, fees; numerous evening events, including theatre at Stratford and London, banquet at Montmartre, Bullfight, Gondola Ride, etc.

LIMITED MEMBERSHIP AND COMFORT TRAVEL

Membership is kept small to assure personal attention on part of the directors. Excellent hotels, fine food, restful, relaxed travel, all baggage handled for you.

18 YEARS OF PROVEN TOUR EXPERIENCE



**The Three Directors by the Arc de Triomphe, Paris.
Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.**

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 27th year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston**; founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 18th year of operation in Europe, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba; lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government, Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montmartre.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A., (Oxford and Yale). Former Instructor of Government, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Ph.D. candidate, University of California.

Europe Made Understandable

NO EFFORT SPARED TO INTERPRET EUROPE

- ★ Sightseeing in nearly every important capital and country in Western Europe.
- ★ Visits to Europe's greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman ruins and other celebrated landmarks.
- ★ Furnishing of descriptive booklets and maps on each country and chief cities that we visit.
- ★ Guidance and explanations by local experts in every important city.
- ★ Lectures and explanatory comments on each city and country visited in our chartered motor-coach by Professor Werlin, together with orientation lectures on board ship.
- ★ Special lectures by European professors and other authorities at Universities of Oxford and Paris, at SHAPE, at Bonn, and in other places.
- ★ Artistic, cultural and diversionary night life made familiar through evening activities in every city: theatre, ballet, concerts, opera, casinos, cabarets, night-tours.
- ★ The tour membership is intentionally kept small in order to best serve each person.

Our Motorcoach and Tour Group in Heidelberg



Our ship, the SS UNITED STATES, World's Fastest and Most Modern Liner, Last Word in Luxury and Comfort.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SHIP S.S. UNITED STATES

- ★ The **S.S. United States** is a brand-new, ultra-modern, 5-day sailing ship, the fastest and most luxurious liner on the Atlantic Ocean.
- ★ It is the last word in luxury and comfort, air-conditioned, with beautiful lounges, ballroom, card and smoking rooms, wide-screen movie theatre, gymnasium and library.
- ★ Each stateroom is most attractively furnished, with individual shower and toilet.
- ★ The food is of the finest, served in a beautiful dining room.

ACTIVITIES AT SEA

In addition to Dr. Werlin's orientation lectures and discussions on Europe, every type of diversion and recreation is available, day and night: movies, dancing, masquerade balls, entertainment by ship-personnel, gymnasium, deck-sports, concerts, tea-and-snack periods, etc.

EXTENDED TIME IN EUROPE

Upon conclusion of main tour in **London, July 12**, members so desiring may stay on in Europe to visit other countries or places, returning by plane or later ship, subject, however, to availability of ship accommodations for dates desired. Decision may be postponed until after our arrival in Europe.

DENMARK - SWEDEN or SCOTLAND - IRELAND

1. Special, low-cost, all-expense trips for interested members can be arranged at conclusion of main tour, July 12, to either **Denmark - Sweden** or **Scotland - Ireland**.
2. Information and extra costs quotations will be furnished upon request.

TIME-PAYMENT PLAN

Through **BROWNELL TOURS** a time-payment plan is available for all interested persons. This is usually for 12 months at standard interest rates.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Full information furnished for reaching New York and first get-together of group. We recommend for your New York stay our headquarters hotel, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt**, 46th and Madison Ave.

BAGGAGE - CLOTHING - PASSPORT

1. Full information furnished upon registration on baggage, clothing, passport, health. Members are reminded that **maximum plane luggage allowance is 44 lbs. and that all excess must be paid by the passenger.**
2. Members are required to limit luggage to one large suitcase (approximately 28x15x10 inches) and one over-night self-carrying case or bag. You will find this ample and desirable for our tour.
3. For very lightweight, durable and economic suitcases in the recommended "Werlin Tour Size" (up to 28x15x10 inches), we gladly recommend the **Airline Luggage Shop**, 139 E. 57th St., New York City.

GENERAL BROWNELL-WERLIN TOUR CONDITIONS

Transatlantic Transportation—All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$10.00 to \$35.00. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel in Europe—By private motorcoach on land with the exception of certain sections where rail or boat service is specified in tour itinerary.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms. **Private baths, where obtainable, are included.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls, toast, butter coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains, planes and steamers are included.

Sightseeing—Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itinerary including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers—Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, air terminals, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage—Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other overnight zipper-type bag. Regular tourist air allowance is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed, charged at regular airline rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips—Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel and North Sea steamers.

Taxes—Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not include the gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Italian port taxes are **not** included. Airport taxes, if any, are not included.

Deposit—A deposit of \$200 is required at the time of booking. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (eight weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes—Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserve the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund on the party railway tickets.

RESPONSIBILITY

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by respective steamship or airlines, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship or plane. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship or airline company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship or airline company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger. Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.
Issued October, 1960

Business Management By
BROWNELL TOURS
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



Group of Teachers and Students Watching Bullfight in Madrid



1959: Professor Joseph S. Werlin being presented with documents making him "Honorary Citizen of the Community of Old Montemartre, Paris." Left to right: Mrs. Werlin, Monsieur Serge Paul (designated representative of the Mayor of Old Montemartre, M. Pierre Labric), Prof. Werlin, Mlle. Jacqueline Aviet, Director of French Govt. University Tourism and Monsieur R. Henry-Greard, Secy. General of U. of Paris Institute of Political Studies.

Werlin

1961 Cultural Tour of Europe

11 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

France and Spain

Monaco and French Riviera

Italy and the Italian Riviera

San Marino and Liechtenstein

Austria and Switzerland

Germany and Holland

England and the North Sea

PLUS (Optional)

Denmark - Sweden or Scotland - Ireland

- June 7 **NEW YORK CITY.** Get-together of group at **Hotel Roosevelt.**
- June 8 **NEW YORK CITY.** Sail **S.S. United States.**
- June 13 **LE HAVRE.** By train through historic Normandy and following course of the famed Seine River to Paris.
- June 13 **PARIS.** We spend four unforgettable days in the City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montemartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, dining at **Mere Catherine** in Montemartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montemartre and Monteparnasse quarters, arranging for members to attend opera, variety shows, cabarets, or other attractions.
- June 16 **ENROUTE PARIS - MADRID.** We go via fascinating **wagon-lits** night train to Irun, at the western end of the Pyrennes, in the Basque country; then by day train through historic Navarre, Leon and Castile to reach the beautiful capital of Spain.
- June 17 **MADRID - EL ESCORIAL.** In Madrid we include many points of interest in our sightseeing program—
18 The Prado, most beautiful of all museums, containing

more than two thousand pictures by Titian, El Greco, Van Dyck, Raphael and Rubens; the Royal Library which has one of the most beautiful and ornate books in the world, a Bible presented by Isabella and Ferdinand to their grandson, Charles V. Also we see the Rastro Market, Retiro Park, Bull Ring, Sports Stadium, University City and Western Park. Another "highlight" is our full day excursion to **El Escorial**, the remarkable monastery-palace built by Philip II.

- June 20 **NICE - MONACO - FRENCH RIVIERA.** Leaving Madrid by plane we arrive at Nice. This lovely city is the very heart of the Riviera and the marvelous blue of the Mediterranean here has rightly given it the name of "Azure Coast". Charming villas, surrounded by palm trees and semi-tropical gardens, line the shore for a hundred miles. Behind and above these rise the Maritime Alps in all their splendor. Leisure afternoon for sunning, swimming or browsing. At night motor over the Grande Corniche from Nice to **Monte Carlo**, a drive of infinite beauty and charm. After visiting the Casino, we return by way of the sea road, cut out in many places from the cliffs.
- June 21 **RAPALLO - ITALIAN RIVIERA.** Leaving Nice in our own **motorcoach which will conduct us through 9 countries**, we enter the beautiful Italian Riviera, passing through **San Remo**—the Italian Monte Carlo—beautiful **Genoa**, with its wonderful squares and monuments, **Alassio** and other fashionable resort places until we reach Rapallo, one of the most charming of all.
- June 22 **PISA - FLORENCE.** We go on to famed Pisa to view the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and other renowned places, thence to Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistry, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.
- June 24 **SIENA - ROME.** Leaving Florence we come to **Sienna**, one of the loveliest medieval cities of Italy, and then go on to the Eternal City for three wonderful days. A special guide accompanies us as we view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitoline, Vatican City, St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, the Appian Way, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla and the Catacombs. Our stay in Rome will include leisure for independent activities—also evening at the open-air **Opera** at the **Caracalla Baths** or else the new **Sights and Sounds** at the **Forum**.
- June 27 **ASSISI - SAN MARINO.** To **Assisi**, famous hill-town, to visit the monastery and church of the gentle St. Francis of Assisi, then on to the quaint, fascinating, oldest republic in Europe. **San Marino**.
- June 28 **RAVENNA - VENICE.** Via **Ravenna**, historic Byzantine city of Italy, then to **Venice** . . . the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Night enjoy an unforgettable gondola trip through

Enroute to Europe. One of our recent groups, comprised of teachers from all parts of Texas, students, business and professional persons.



Our 1958 Tour. Lounging and sunning aboard ship, mingled with Teachers and students from other colleges.





1960 Tour: Attending a fashion showing from the famous House of Fontana Sisters, Rome. Teachers from Houston and Kerrville; business man from Houston.



At the Trevi ("Three Coins") Fountain in Rome. Teachers are from Houston, Bryan, Edinburg, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Baytown school systems.

the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

June 30 INNSBRUCK. An unforgettable drive from Venice through the multi-colored Dolomites, unique unrivaled scenery, to Cortina d'Ampezzo, a world-famous health resort and winter sports center surrounded by the magnificent Dolomitic ranges. Continue to Innsbruck, beautiful capital of the Austrian Tyrol.

July 1 LIECHTENSTEIN - LUCERNE. Leaving Innsbruck, we pass through the spectacular Arlberg Pass and medieval Feldkirch to reach Vaduz, charming capital of Liechtenstein, one of the five smallest principalities of Europe. We then enter Switzerland and continue on to charming Lucerne. We visit the Lion of Lucerne, carved from living rock to commemorate the memory of the Swiss guards killed in defending the Tuileries in Paris in 1792—old bridges with their painted scenes of the history of Lucerne, and attractive shops.

July 2 INTERLAKEN. We motor via the Brunig Pass to Interlaken, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped Jungfrau. Climbing via railway and ski-lift we will encounter an indescribable vista of ice-covered mountain beauty.

July 3 BADEN-BADEN. Along the Lake of Thun, through charming towns and valleys, we arrive in Berne, capital of Switzerland, for a short sightseeing drive. Then on to Basel, attractive city situated on both banks of the great Rhine River. We then enter Germany, going through the delightful Black Forest country, to the famous old university city of Freiburg. From here we go on for the night to Baden-Baden, the most fashionable spa of Germany.

July 4 HEIDELBERG - RODESHEIM. By motorcoach to famed Heidelberg, viewing the Castle, the University, the amusing Student's Prison and the quaint Town Hall, and then have lunch at the celebrated Red Ox Inn. Then on to Rudesheim, one of the most charming Rhine River resort cities in Germany.

July 5 COLOGNE - RHINE STEAMER. We take an exciting 5-hour ride on a Rhine steamer to pass the fabled Lorelei Rock and see the romantic castles and great wine terraces on the banks of this busy river. We disembark at Bonn, to view the new capital of West Germany, then on to Cologne, to see the 3rd largest city of Germany and its famous Gothic Cathedral.

July 6 AMSTERDAM and HOLLAND. Continuing along lower course of the Rhine, through quaint towns and countryside, we reach Amsterdam. Arriving in Holland's capital, Venice of the North, we visit the Ryks' Museum which contains many famous Rembrandt paintings, Royal Palace, and other points of interest. Motor to Volendam where we see the natives in their wooden shoes and baggy trousers, visit a cheese factory and quaint shops. Visit the Peace Palace in The Hague, also House-in-the-Woods, Art Museum, Parliament Buildings and Scheveningen, North Sea bathing beach.

July 8 HOOK OF HOLLAND - HARWICH. Leaving The Hague, we proceed to Hook of Holland where we

take night steamer across the English Channel to Harwich, England.

July 9 LONDON and STRATFORD. Leaving Harwich we go on to the world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest. On July 12 we leave London for one day in order to visit Windsor, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon. After a brief tour of beautiful Windsor Castle we go on to Oxford for a visit to two or three of the colleges and a lecture at Exeter College. Then we proceed to Stratford-on-Avon. Here we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always outstanding performance at the Shakespearean Memorial Theatre.

July 13 SOUTHAMPTON. Sail on S.S. United States for New York.

July 18 NEW YORK CITY. End of tour.

All Expense Price: \$1675

Based on Minimum Cabin Class Ocean Passage of

\$273.00 Eastbound and \$265 Westbound

VIRTUALLY NOTHING MORE TO PAY

Includes: Round Trip SS United States minimum Cabin Class round trip New York back to New York; all transportation by train, plane, boat and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals and tips; all sightseeing, entrance and guide fees, all lectures, all scheduled plays, special events or entertainment.

Not Included: Supplement of \$10 - \$35 for better-located cabins, when obtainable, and tips aboard ship.

Please Note

Accommodations on the SS United States cannot be assured after January 15 owing to overwhelming demand and our own limited allotment.

First Class

A limited number of First Class accommodations are also available, for an

All-Expense Price of \$1965

Based on Minimum First Class Rates of

\$428 East and \$417 West

5 Graduating Seniors from Rice Institute, Houston.



Getting the French Bread habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



Testimonials

From Teachers, Summer, 1960

"You have given me a rare and complete education in six weeks . . . Love you always!"

Shirley Meissner, Teacher, Houston

"You made a 20 year dream come true. I shall never forget the things we saw and did together."

Ingree Peterson, Teacher, Houston

"My thanks for a wonderful trip."

Mrs. Lewis Stevens, Teacher, Kerrville

From Teachers, Previous Summers

"It was truly an education as well as a vacation."

Dorothy and Ruth Langdon,
Teachers, Houston

"For everything, but especially for the daily lectures and new interpretation, the extras of Bonn, Fort Breen-dock and Oxford, and your concern for our total enjoyment, we want to say thank you."

Floy and Ida Keeling, Teachers, Port Arthur

"I don't believe the trip could have been better planned and I'm confident if we looked the world over we would not have found a tour as complete for the amount of money as ours."

Mrs. Esther Brome, Teacher, Beckville, Texas

To Doctor Werlin

*"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn."*

*"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy."*

*"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."*

(Mrs.) Adele Wirtz (Bank Exec. Secty.)
Houston

From Culturally-Oriented Students

"Here is a small token of our great appreciation for the wonderful journey we have had. It has been a great privilege to be associated with both of you and to have the benefit of your wisdom and good spirit."

"Your Gang of 1958"

"The tour has in every way benefitted my college career and general understanding of the larger world."

Dianne Austin, University of Texas

"I have thought so many times of the wonderful tour we had with you last summer. Thank you for making it such an enriching experience."

Grace Alexander Sorrells, Texas Tech.

"The most enjoyable summer I can remember—and the most valuable one . . . I also made some of the best acquaintances I've known."

Dave Gates, Jr., Rice Institute

"Thank you for my second educational trip to Europe. It was different but just as exciting as the first."

Wesley Nagorny, Jr., Builder, Houston

EUROPE

in '63

With

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

19th Annual Program

For Teachers, Business and Professional
Persons, Culturally-Interested Students
and Others.

June 7 - July 16, 1963



WERLIN TOUR GROUP, consisting of teachers, mature students and professional-business people.

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director

2340 Underwood Blvd., Houston 25, Texas

Phone MO 7-2340

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1963

NORTH CAPE — NORWEGIAN FJORD
MIDNIGHT SUN — CRUISE

combined with

6 Wonderful Countries and Capitals

FRANCE INCLUDING PARIS

DENMARK INCLUDING COPENHAGEN

SWEDEN INCLUDING STOCKHOLM

NORWAY INCLUDING OSLO

SCOTLAND INCLUDING EDINBURGH

ENGLAND INCLUDING LONDON

PLUS OPTIONAL TOUR OF IRELAND

EUROPE'S MOST FASCINATING TOUR

11 wonderful days sailing 2500 miles along Norway's spectacular fjord coast, calling at 35 quaint cities and villages, including Hamarfest, world's most northern city, North Cape, at very top of Norway, and Kirkenes, where Norway, Finland and Russia meet. The beautiful Midnight Sun turns night into day, and the Gulf Stream warms the air.

PLUS

6 of Europe's most interesting countries and their wonderful capitals. Guided travel and sightseeing everywhere, cultural and social, musical and dramatic experiences, day and night, with interpretative lectures on shipboard, and expert guides in our own motorcoaches. Everything is done to make the tour unforgettably informative and pleasant.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ★ Our tour-rate is all-inclusive. All hotels, meals, tips, travel. No unexpected extras.
- ★ Excellent hotels and meals, twin-bedded rooms with private bath.
- ★ Special night events, banquets, theatre, casinos, walking tours.
- ★ Prof. Werlin's 30 years identification with Europe assures unmatched guidance and interpretation.
- ★ Membership kept small, with utmost attention by Prof. and Mrs. Werlin.
- ★ Restful, relaxed travel; all baggage handled.



The S.S. UNITED STATES, World's Fastest and Most Modern Liner . . . Last Word in Luxury and Comfort.

Our Ships: S.S. United States and S.S. America

DESCRIPTION

★ The **S.S. United States** is a brand-new, ultra-modern, 5-day sailing ship, the fastest and most luxurious liner on the Atlantic Ocean.

★ The **S.S. America** is a "running mate" of the **S.S. United States**, comparing favorably in all respects. Used this year by President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

★ Both ships are the last word in luxury and comfort, air-conditioned, with beautiful lounges, ball-rooms, card and smoking rooms, wide-screen movie theatres, gymnasias and libraries.

★ All staterooms used by us are attractively furnished, with individual showers and toilets.

★ The food is of the very finest, served in beautiful dining rooms.

ACTIVITIES AT SEA

In addition to Dr. Werlin's orientation lectures and discussions on Europe, every type of diversion and recreation is available, day and night: movies, dancing, masquerade balls, entertainment by ship-personnel, gymnasium, deck-sports, concerts, tea-and-snack periods, etc.

Our Travel Program

- June 6 NEW YORK CITY.** Get-together of group at **Hotel Roosevelt.**
- June 7 NEW YORK CITY.** Sail **S.S. United States.**
- June 12 LE HAVRE.** By train through historic Normandy and following course of the famed Seine River to Paris.
- June 12 PARIS.** We spend four unforgettable days in the
13 City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk
14 cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing res-
15 taurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montemartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. We see the Chateau of **Malmoison** and, after lunch in the little town, visit **SHAPE**, enroute to Paris. The nights are used to the full, walking along the famous boulevards and letting members attend the many attractions. We include a boat trip on Seine with special dinner aboard a **Bateau Mouche** and another at a famous restaurant in Champs Elysees quarter.
- June 16 COPENHAGEN.** Leave Paris, June 15, via Night
17 Sleeper for Copenhagen, going through scenic Holland
18 and Germany and taking a Baltic Ferry trip. Few cities so beautiful. We take in dozens of wonderful places, including a harbor boat trip, seeing the **Little Mermaid**. One full day visiting through **N. Sealand** and seeing **Hamlet's Castle** at **Elsinore**. Evenings spent at Tivoli Gardens, with special supper at famous Wivex.
- June 18 STOCKHOLM.** Night sleeper for Sweden's beautiful
19 capital. City without slums, famous for social welfare
20 and educational institutions. Visits include Ridderholm Church, Town Hall, Parliament. Next day drive to **Drottningholm**, to see unique Theatre Museum and other places.
- June 20 OSLO** Night sleeper for Oslo. Tremendous appeal.
21 We visit Frogner Park, Folk Museum, Kon-Tiki Raft.
22 Dinner at **Yacht Club.**

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 28th year as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston;** founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 19th year of operation in Europe, Mexico and Guatemala, lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government, Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montemartre.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

June 23- NORWEGIAN FJORD - NORTH CAPE -

July 2 MID-NIGHT SUN - ARCTIC OCEAN CRUISE.

11 unforgettable days, starting at **Trondheim** and ending at **Bergen**, 2500 miles along the spectacular Fjord Coast, around **North Cape** and ending at **Kirkenes**, where Norway, Finland and Russia meet. We call at 35 of the world's probably quaintest port cities and villages, including **Hamerfest**, world's most northern city. If weather and time permits may ascend the **North Cape** and visit a **Laplander** encampment. Thrilling experiences, never to be forgotten, night turned to day by Midnight Sun, and warmed by the Gulf Stream.

July 3 BERGEN-NEWCASTLE. After morning tour of Bergen, second largest city and chief port of Norway, cross **North Sea** in fine Bergen Line steamer to **Newcastle**, England, thence by private coach to **Edinburgh.**

July 4 EDINBURGH. Spend two wonderful days in Scotland's beautiful capital. Drive along Queen's Mile, viewing Castle of Scottish Kings, John Knox House, Robt. L. Stevenson's Monument, visiting Holyrood Castle, resident of Mary, Queen of Scots. Next day we visit the **Trossachs**, beauty spot of Scotland, and the celebrated **Loch Lomond.**

All Expense Price: \$1769

S.S. UNITED STATES, EASTBOUND
BASED ON MINIMUM CABIN CLASS OF \$288.50
S.S. AMERICA, WESTBOUND
BASED ON TOURIST CLASS OF \$259.00

NOTE

Our Tourist Class staterooms on **S.S. America** are **identical** with minimum Cabin Class on the **S.S. United States**, air-conditioned, private showers and toilets, etc. Due to competition in serving passengers from Germany, the **S.S. America** was converted into a 2-class ship, and former staterooms in Cabin Class were designated as Tourist.

OUR TOUR RATE IS ALL-INCLUSIVE

Includes: **S.S. United States**, eastbound, minimum Cabin Class of \$288.50 (with port tax) and **S.S. America**, westbound, Tourist Cabin of \$259.00; all transportation by train and pullman, boats and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals, tips; all **scheduled** sightseeing, guide and entrance fees, all **designated** special meals, harbor tours, London theatre, entertainment.

Not Included: Supplement of \$10-\$35 for better-located cabins, when obtainable, and **tips aboard ship**.

TOUR EXTENSION TO IRELAND

An extra low-cost, all-expense tour of Ireland can be arranged at conclusion of main tour, July 8. Information upon request.



1959: Professor Joseph S. Werlin being presented with documents making him "Honorary Citizen of the Community of Old Montemartre, Paris." Left to right: Mrs. Werlin, Monsieur Serge Paul (designated representative of the Mayor of Old Montemartre, M. Pierre Labric), Prof. Werlin, Mlle. Jacqueline Aviet, Director of French Govt. University Tourism and Monsieur R. Henry-Greard, Secy. General of U. of Paris Institute of Political Studies.

- July 6 **LONDON.** Night sleeper to world's largest city. Visits
7 will be made to the Tower of London which houses
8 the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Piccadilly Circus and many other points of interest. On July 7 spend the day visiting **Windsor Castle** and **Hampton Court** and beautiful environs of London. Night performance at famous **Royal Festival Hall**.
- July 9 **SOUTHAMPTON.** Sail on S.S. America for New York.
- July 16 **NEW YORK.** End of Tour.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Full information furnished for reaching New York and first get-together of group June 6. We recommend for your New York stay our headquarters hotel, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt**, 46th and Madison Ave.



"Our 'Prof' is promoted to 'General' at our Farewell Party"

GENERAL BROWNELL-WERLIN TOUR CONDITIONS

Transatlantic Transportation—All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$10.00 to \$35.00. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel in Europe—By First Class rail with the exception of certain sections where boat service is specified in tour itinerary.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms. **Private baths are included.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls, toast, butter coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains and steamers are included.

Sightseeing—Comprehensive sightseeing programs and excursions by motor, as specified in the itinerary including services of an English-speaking guide, entrance fees and tips. We reserve the right to alter the sightseeing if necessary.

Transfers—Passengers and hand baggage are transferred between railroad stations, piers and hotels in Europe.

Baggage—Transportation and care of one standard size suitcase (not exceeding 29x16x9 inches) and one other overnight zipper-type bag. Regular tourist air allowance is 44 pounds—any excess, if allowed, charged at regular airline rates. **We recommend Baggage Insurance.**

Tips—Gratuities to hotel servants, red caps, chauffeurs, guides, etc., are included, also tips on channel and North Sea steamers.

Taxes—Taxes on travel and hotel accommodations in Europe as at present imposed by European governments are included in the fare.

WHAT IS NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not include the gratuities aboard ocean liners, passport expenses, steamer chairs and rugs, laundry, food, wine, bottled water, or other beverages that do not appear on the menu of included meals; and other expenses of a purely personal nature. Airport taxes, if any, are not included.

Deposit—A deposit of \$200 is required at the time of booking. This deposit is refunded in full if, by the time of final payment (eight weeks before departure), you find it impossible to make the trip. Reservations must be confirmed by the Brownell Office.

Changes—Brownell Travel Bureau and Werlin International Cultural Tours reserve the right to cancel or withdraw any tour prior to departure and to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any tour. In such case the refund will be based on the actual cost of the unfinished portion of the tour. Refunds will be made through the agent from whom the tour was purchased. The right is also reserved to amend the itinerary should it be found necessary for the benefit of the members of the group, or for other reasons. Refund will not be made for services not taken in Europe unless said services cover three or more consecutive days. There can be no refund on the party railway tickets.

RESPONSIBILITY

Brownell Travel Bureau, Inc., operator of Brownell Tours, and Werlin International Cultural Tours act only in the capacity of agents for the traveler, and accept no responsibility for the service of any steamer, train, plane, automobile or any other conveyance used in connection with these tours, nor for any delays, loss or accident to passengers or baggage occasioned by such services from whatsoever causes. All arrangements for ocean transportation are made by respective steamship or airlines, which companies are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event after the passenger has disembarked from the ship or plane. The usual passage contract in use by the steamship or airline company, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the steamship or airline company and the purchaser of the tour and/or the passenger. Schedules and fares subject to change without notice, and all prices are based on the present value of the dollar.

Issued October, 1962

Business Management By
BROWNELL TOURS
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

EUROPE

in '64

FOR TEACHERS, STUDENTS,
CULTURALLY-INTERESTED PERSONS
(BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, HOUSEWIVES)
& FAMILY GROUPS

JUNE 18 — JULY 28, 1964



The Historic Parthenon — Athens

WERLIN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
2340 Underwood Blvd., Houston 25, Texas
Phone MO 7-2340

Werlin Cultural Tour of Europe for 1964

20 Successful Years!
Every Moment A Delight!
7 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

England
Holland and Switzerland
Italy and Italian Riviera
Greece and Classical Cities
Monaco and French Riviera
France

PLUS ALTERNATIVE
10 DAY TOUR (OPTIONAL)
Egypt and Pyramids
Jordan and Biblical Jerusalem
Israel (Biblical and Modern)

HIGHLIGHTS

Includes some of Europe's most interesting cities: London, Amsterdam, Lucerne, Venice, Rome, Athens, Florence, Paris; boat trips across the English Channel and Adriatic; Gondola Ride in Venice and night-ride on Seine; Motorcoach along Amalfi Drive, Italian and French Riviervas; Pompei, Delphi, Sorrento; theatres in Stratford-on-Avon and London; Opera at Baths of Caracalla; casinos in Monaco, Lucerne, Interlaken; special banquets in London, Paris, Athens, Rome.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ★ Our tour-rate is all inclusive. All hotels, meals, tips, travel. No unexpected extras.
- ★ Excellent hotels and meals, twin-bedded rooms with private bath.
- ★ Special night events, banquets, theatre, casinos, walking tours.
- ★ Prof. Werlin's 30 years identification with Europe assures unmatched guidance and interpretation.
- ★ Membership kept small, with utmost attention by Prof. and Mrs. Werlin.
- ★ Restful, relaxed travel; all baggage handled.

20 YEARS OF PROVEN TOUR EXPERIENCE



The Three Directors by the Arc de Triomphe, Paris.
Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.

The Directors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D. Entering his 30th years as **Professor of Sociology, University of Houston**; founder and head of the **Werlin International Cultural Tours**, now in their 20th year of operation; lecturer and writer on international affairs, including 30 years of visiting, writing and lecturing on Europe; holder of the **Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Medal of the Mexican Government, Honorary Citizenship of Vieux Montmartre.**

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S. Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher; joint-conductor of the Werlin International Cultural Tours since their inception.

Herbert H. Werlin, B.A., M.A., (Oxford and Yale). Former Instructor of Government, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Ph.D. candidate, University of California.

Europe Made Understandable

NO EFFORT SPARED TO INTERPRET EUROPE

- ★ Sightseeing in the most interesting cities and countries of Western Europe.
- ★ Visits to Europe's greatest museums, castles, palaces, cathedrals, shrines, Roman and Grecian ruins and other celebrated landmarks.
- ★ Furnishing of descriptive booklets and maps on each country and chief cities that we visit.
- ★ Guidance and explanations by local experts in every important city.
- ★ Lectures and explanatory comments on each city and country visited in our chartered motor-coach by Professor Werlin, together with orientation lectures on board ship.
- ★ Guided visits to Oxford, Cambridge, Sorbonne and other famous universities.
- ★ Artistic, cultural and diversionary night life made familiar through evening activities in every city: theatre, ballet, concerts, opera, casinos, cabarets, night-tours.

Our Motorcoach and Tour Group in Heidelberg



The S.S. UNITED STATES, World's Fastest and Most Modern Liner . . . Last Word in Luxury and Comfort.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SHIP S.S. UNITED STATES

- ★ The **S.S. United States** is a brand-new, ultra-modern, 5-day sailing ship, the fastest and one of the most luxurious liners on the Atlantic Ocean.
- ★ It is the last word in luxury and comfort, air-conditioned, with beautiful lounges, ballroom, card and smoking rooms, wide-screen movie theatre, gymnasium and library.
- ★ Each stateroom is most attractively furnished, with individual shower and toilet.
- ★ The food is of the finest, served in a beautiful dining room.

ACTIVITIES AT SEA

In addition to Dr. Werlin's orientation lectures and discussions on Europe, every type of diversion and recreation is available, day and night: movies, dancing, masquerade balls, entertainment by ship-personnel, gymnasium, deck-sports, concerts, tea-and-snack periods, etc.

EXTENDED TIME IN EUROPE

Upon conclusion of main tour in Paris, July 23, members so desiring may stay on in Europe to visit other countries or places, returning by later ship, subject, however, to availability of ship accommodations for dates desired. Decision may be postponed until after our arrival in Europe.

TIME-PAYMENT PLAN

Through **BROWNELL TOURS** a time-payment plan is available for all interested persons.

NEW YORK GET-TOGETHER AT HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Full information furnished for reaching New York and first get-together of group. We recommend for your New York stay our headquarters hotel, the famous **Hotel Roosevelt**, 46th and Madison Ave.

BAGGAGE - CLOTHING - PASSPORT

1. Full information furnished upon registration on baggage, clothing, passport, health.
2. Members are required to limit luggage to one large suitcase (approximately 29x18x10 inches) and one over-night self-carrying case or bag. You will find this ample and desirable for our tour.
3. For very lightweight, durable and economic suitcases in the recommended "Werlin Tour Size" (up to 28x15x10 inches), we gladly recommend the **Airline Luggage Shop**, 139 E. 57th St., New York City.

A Typical Dutch Scene



GENERAL BROWNELL-WERLIN TOUR CONDITIONS

Transatlantic Transportation—All prices are based on minimum rates. The steamship lines often assign rooms carrying supplements ranging from \$10.00 to \$35.00. These supplements are usually welcomed by passengers because rooms carrying supplements are better than minimum rate rooms.

Travel In Europe—By first-class rail and deluxe private motorcoach except Harwich to Hook of Holland and Brindisi—Peraeus and return, where night steamer with berth accommodation is provided. Compartments for two on sleepers Amsterdam to Lucerne, Rome to Brindisi and Nice to Paris.

Hotel Accommodations—Nightly throughout tour at fine hotels, with native atmosphere, consisting of twin-bedded rooms. **Private baths are included.**

Meals—Three table d'hote meals per day are included on this tour according to the custom of each country or carrier. If ordering a la carte, the supplementary charge must be paid by the tour member to the hotel. The usual Continental breakfast is served throughout Europe, consisting of rolls, butter, jam and coffee, tea or cocoa. In England, breakfast usually consists of fruit or cereal, as well as rolls, toast, butter, coffee or tea. Tea, coffee and cocoa are extra at meals except for breakfast. All meals on trains and steamers are included.

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Issued November, 1963

Business Management By
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



Venice, "Queen of the Adriatic"



1959: Professor Joseph S. Werlin being presented with documents making him "Honorary Citizen of the Community of Old Montemartre, Paris." Left to right: Mrs. Werlin, Monsieur Serge Paul (designated representative of the Mayor of Old Montemartre, M. Pierre Labric), Prof. Werlin, Mlle. Jacqueline Aviet, Director of French Govt. University Tourism and Monsieur R. Henry-Greard, Secy. General of U. of Paris Institute of Political Studies.

Werlin

1964 Cultural Tour of Europe

7 WONDERFUL COUNTRIES

England

Holland and Switzerland

Italy and the Italian Riviera

Greece and its Classical Places

Monaco and French Riviera

France

PLUS OPTIONAL

10-DAY ALTERNATIVE TOUR

Egypt and Pyramids

Jordan and Old Jerusalem

Israel (Biblical and Modern)

June 17 **NEW YORK CITY.** Get-together of group at Hotel Roosevelt.

June 18 **NEW YORK CITY.** Sail S.S. United States.

June 23 **LONDON & STRATFORD.** Disembarking at Southampton, we go on to world's largest city. Visits will be made to the Tower of London which houses the priceless Crown Jewels and where the Tudor Guards look and dress as they did centuries ago; St. Paul's Cathedral, designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, London Bridge, Westminster Abbey, and Tate Gallery. We also see Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Albert Memorial, Fleet Street, Picadilly Circus and many other points of interest. On June 26 we leave London for one day in order to visit **Windsor, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon.** After a brief tour of beautiful Windsor Castle we go on to Oxford for a visit to two or three of the colleges and a lecture at Exeter College. Then we proceed to **Stratford-on-Avon.** Here we visit all the important Shakespearean shrines and witness an always outstanding performance at the Shakespearean Memorial Theatre. Incidentally, **1964 marks the 400th birthday anniversary of Shakespeare.** It is being made the occasion of tremendous national and European celebrations, with Stratford-on-Avon as the very center of the festivities. A dozzling cast is being assembled for the performances, and a huge Shakespearean exhibition will be featured.

June 27 **CAMBRIDGE-HOOK OF HOLLAND.** We visit beautiful Cambridge, England's second oldest university; then on to Harwich where we take night steamer across English Channel to Hook of Holland.

June 28 **AMSTERDAM AND HOLLAND.** Leaving the ship we go on to **The Hague**, visiting the Peace Palace, Mauritshuis, House in the Woods, and Schevingen. We continue through Holland, visiting quaint Valen-

dam and the Island of Marken. Arriving in Holland's capital, we visit the Ryks' Museum, with its famous Rembrandt paintings, the Royal Palace, sail on the canals, visit a diamond factory, and do many other things.

June 30 **LUCERNE AND INTERLAKEN.** Arriving in charming Lucerne, we commence our sightseeing, including the famous "Lion Monument," the Chapel Bridge (1333), Dance of Death Bridge (1407), medieval town walls, etc. The next day we go on to **Interlaken**, perhaps the most idyllic resort town of Switzerland, nestling at the foot of the ice-capped **Jungfrau.** Climbing via railway and ski-lift we will encounter an indescribable vista of ice-covered mountain beauty.

July 2 **MILAN-VENICE.** We arrive in **Venice** . . . the "Queen of the Adriatic", one of the most famous and singular towns in the world. Beautiful and majestic, mellowed by years of splendor, her aspect is like a dream, and her history like a romance. Morning sightseeing tour of the city on foot viewing St. Mark's Square and adjoining monuments, St. Mark's Cathedral, Doges' Palace with Picture Gallery and Ducal Apartments, the Piombi Prisons and the famous Bridge of Sighs. Night enjoy an unforgettable gondola trip through the Grand Canal and view the Church of St. Maria della Salute, Rialto Bridge, pass the House of Gold, St. John's and Paul's Church.

July 4 **FLORENCE.** Leaving Venice by morning train we arrive in Florence, the most beautiful city in Italy and birthplace of Dante. It contains more of the world's priceless paintings than any other city and is a center of culture and art. Two sightseeing programs including the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries, the Baptistery, San Lorenzo, Medici Chapel and Santa Croce. Time for shopping along the Arno and Ponte Vecchio.

July 6 **SIENA, ROME, SLEEPER-TRAIN.** By motor to **Sienna**, one of the loveliest medieval cities of Italy, and then go on to Rome just long enough to eat a splendid supper and take a night sleeper for Brindisi, where we take ship across the Adriatic to Greece (we return to Rome for a full stay later on).

July 7 **BRINDISI AND SS CARINA.** Leave Brindisi by ship in the afternoon, for arrival the next morning at Piraeus, port of Athens.

July 8 **GREECE, ATHENS, CORINTH, DELPHI.** We spend four unforgettable days in the world of Plato and Pericles. We visit all the great theatres, tombs, temples, Acropolis, markets, etc. within Athens. We spend a day in old and modern Corinth, including an excursion to Cape Sounion, and another full day to Delphi and its groves and temples. We do many things in the evenings, including special banquets at world-famous restaurants.

July 11 **SS CARINA, BRINDISI, SALERNO.** We sail from Piraeus and arrive the next morning in Brindisi. Our motorcoach meets us and carries us via Alberobello and Potenza to the Port of Salerno.

Paris—Banks of the Seine, The Eiffel Tower



Florence—The Ponte Vecchio



July 13 **SORRENTO, POMPEI, ROME.** We motor along the **Amalfi Drive**, one of the most celebrated scenic routes in Europe and go on to charming **Sorrento** for lunch. We drive to **Pompei**, seeing the temples, theatres, palaces and other remarkable places of the excavated Roman city, then on to the **Eternal City** for the night.

July 14 **ROME.** In this indescribable city of history and beauty we occupy ourselves with an endless round of activity. We view the Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, the Vatican and the other great churches, Vatican Museum, Catacombs, the great parks. In the evenings we attend the open-air **Opera** at the old Caracalla Baths, and visit the marvellous fountains and gardens of **Villa d'Este** (Tivoli).

July 16 **PISA.** We continue in our own private motorcoach over the Aurelian Road, via Grosseto to **Livorno** (Leghorn), one of the busiest ports on the Mediterranean, then on to **Pisa** for the night.

July 17 **PISA AND RAPALLO.** We view the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry, and other renowned places, then motor to the ocean where we follow the famed **Italian Riviera** coast line, through such splendid seaside resorts at Viareggio Lerici and other places until we reach Rapallo, one of the most charming of all, and where we spend the night.

July 18 **GENOA-MONACO-NICE.** We drive to **Genoa** and see its wonderful squares and monuments and the birthplace of Columbus, then via the **French Riviera** to **Monaco**, where we take in the palace of Princess Grace and the famed Casino, then via the Grande Corniche, a drive of infinite beauty, to **Nice**.

July 19 **NICE AND NIGHT SLEEPER TO PARIS.** In this lovely city, in the very heart of the **Azure Coast**, with its charming villas and palm trees, we will have an opportunity of sunning, swimming or browsing, then by night sleeper to Paris.

July 20 **PARIS.** We spend unforgettable days in the City Without Peer in the world, home of sidewalk cafes, delightful parks, modern art, tantalizing restaurants and gay night life. Sightseeing includes the Arch of Triumph, Champs Elysees, Eiffel Tower, Invalides, Tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, Latin Quarter, Bastille, Sorbonne, Montmartre, Church of the Sacred Heart. Half day excursion to **Versailles**, one of the most beautiful chateaux in the world and perhaps man's most lavish monument to his infatuation with himself. View the famous Hall of Mirrors, lovely parks and flower gardens. The nights, as in all the large cities we visit, are used to full advantage, such as dining on a **Bateau Mouché** while gliding along on the beautiful Seine River at night, and in the romantic garden setting of **La Mere Catharine**, in Montmartre, taking night walks through the Latin, Montmartre and Montparnasse quarters, or else attending opera, variety shows, cabarets, and other attractions.

July 23 **LE HAVRE AND SS UNITED STATES.** By special boat train through historic Normandy, following the course of the Seine River, to Le Havre, where we depart on our ship for the United States.

July 28 Arrival in New York.

All Expense Price: \$1964

Based on Minimum Cabin Class Ocean Passage of \$284.00 Eastbound and \$292.00 Westbound
VIRTUALLY NOTHING MORE TO PAY

Includes: Round Trip SS United States minimum Cabin Class round trip New York back to New York; all transportation by train, boat and motorcoach in Europe; all hotels, meals and tips; all sightseeing, entrance and guide fees, all lectures, all scheduled plays, banquets, canal and night boat tours, special events or entertainment.

Not Included: Supplement of \$10-\$35 for better-located cabins, when obtainable, and tips aboard ship.

Rome—The Colosseum



At the Trevi ("Three Coins") Fountain in Rome. Teachers are from Houston, Bryan, Edinburg, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Baytown school systems.

Ten Day Alternative Tour to Egypt — Jordan — Israel

July 11 **ATHENS-CAIRO-EGYPT.** Morning flight from Athens
12 to Cairo, then 3 days of exciting experiences in the
13 Land of the Pharaohs, ancient and modern. First afternoon we visit the Citadel, the Mohammed Aly and Sultan Hassan Mosques and the famous Khan Khalil Bazaars. The next day we include the Egyptian Museum and Old Cairo, and an afternoon motor trip to the Pyramids of Gizeh and a camel ride to the Sphinx, Granite Temple and the 3 Pyramids of Cheops, Kephren and Mikherinus. In Cairo the next day we take in the Manial Palace (former residence of the Kings of Egypt). The evenings are all used to add to our pleasures.

July 14 **JORDAN AND OLD JERUSALEM.** Two packed days
15 of tremendous interest. Our sightseeing includes Old Jerusalem, Mount of Calvary, Holy Sepulchre, Old City Walls, the Citadel, the American quarter and many other places. The next day we make a visit to old Jericho and Bethany, including the Dead Sea, River Jordan, Mount of Temptation, Lazarus Tomb and the House of Martha and Mary, Shepherd's Fields, Rachel's Tomb.

July 16 **ISRAEL, ANCIENT AND MODERN.** We spend 5
17 full days in this remarkable world of the Bible and
18 20th Century. In **Israeli Jerusalem** we include Mt. Zion, Chamber of the Last Supper, through the Judean Hills to Ein Karem, Hadassah Hospital and Jerusalem University, then along the Plain of Sharon to Caesaria and then to **Haifa**. We make a full day's drive to **Nazareth**, home of Jesus, then on to **Cana** and **Tiberias** and **Sea of Galilee**. We visit Capernaum, visit a **Kibbutz** and back to Haifa. We take in all the interesting places in **Haifa** and go on to **Tel Aviv**, for a full day of visiting. The next day (July 20) we make a full day tour of the **Northern Negev**, visiting new towns and agricultural centers, **Beersheba** **Ashkelon**, **Migdal Gad**, and other places.

July 21 **TEL AVIV TO PARIS.** We take morning plane to Paris, to spend the last two days with the main group, prior to departure for Le Havre and New York.

Additional All-Expense Price for 10 Day Alternative Tour \$490

Getting the French Bread habit. Left to right: Students, U. of Texas, U. of Houston, T. S. C. W., Stephens, Oxford and U. of Houston.



Testimonials

From Our 1963 Tour Group

To Dr. Werlin

*"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.
"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.
"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."*

Mrs. Adele Wirtz, Housewife, Houston
(second trip with us)

"You have heard of hunting for your Utopia, but I have found mine in this wonderful trip. It was planned so perfectly, I have enjoyed every minute of it."

Mrs. Irma Craig, Teacher, Houston

"We knew we would have fun this trip, but did not know how much. Thanks to you, Joe and Rosella, for your contribution."

John and Leona Corbin, Teachers, Kingsville, Tex.

"Who could ask for more? It has been beyond our fondest dreams. Words cannot express our appreciation for this wonderful trip."

Mrs. Esther Moseley, Housewife, Houston
(second trip with us)

"Thanks to two wonderful people who have made it possible for the dream of a lifetime to come true, for two other people."

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Mann, Houston

"'In 1492 Columbus sailed the Ocean Blue' In 1963 we Texans sailed the deep blue sea with Dr. and Mrs. Werlin. A trip never to be forgotten!"

Mrs. Mary Pickett, Teacher, Lago, Texas

"Thanks so much for the most delightful and exciting vacation I've ever had."

Mrs. Louise Lanier, Housewife, Houston

"How can I ever thank you for the best summer of my entire life? I've really had a perfectly wonderful time."

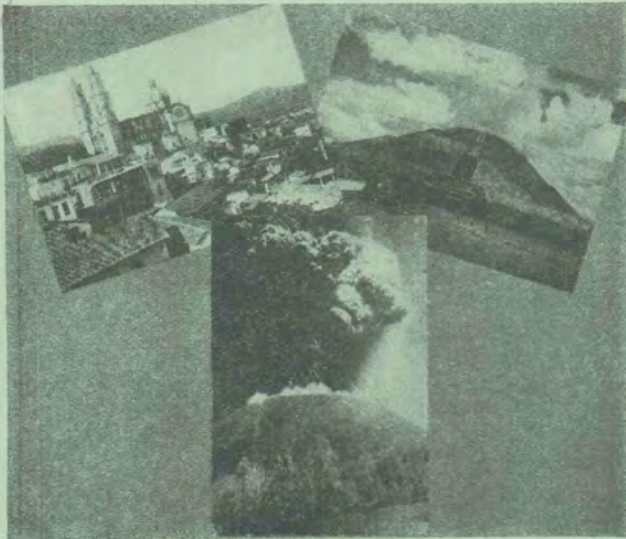
Miss Elizabeth Sheppherd, Student, Austin

Bulletin

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTERS

SUMMER CENTER OF GUATEMALA
SUMMER CENTER OF MEXICO

Summer of 1946



PROGRAM, SUMMER 1946

First Term
GUATEMALA
June 3-July 2, 1946

Second Term
MEXICO
July 16-August 24, 1946

Bulletin

Y OF HOUSTON STUDY CENTERS

OUNCING
SUMMER PROGRAM

er of 1950



SUMMER 1950

First Term
MEXICO
June 8-July 13, 1950

Second Term
MEXICO-GUATEMALA
July 20-Aug. 24, 1950

Cultural Tours
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Europe
Just 30

by
Joseph S. Werlin
Director of Guided
Cultural Travel

Students, Teachers



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address

Director,
Cultural Tours,
University of Houston 4, Texas
Houston 7, Texas
77002

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

SUMMER CENTERS OF

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

DESCRIPTION

Administration

University of Houston

E. E. Oberholtzer, Ph.D., President
W. W. Kemmerer, Ph.D., Assistant to the President
Terrel Spencer, Ph.D., Registrar
C. F. McElhinney, Business Manager

University of Houston Summer Centers of Guatemala and Mexico

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Director
Arvin N. Donner, Director School of Education
Rosella H. Werlin, Publicity

Enrollment

Persons in business, professions and public service cordially invited.

Of special appeal to teachers interested in Mexico, Latin America as a whole, and Spanish.

Undergraduates and graduates may earn six hours' university credit each term.

Purpose

To familiarize Americans with the culture, social conditions and spirit of present-day Guatemala and Mexico.

To advance the academic, practical or vocational interest that students, teachers, business people, social welfare workers and others may have in Latin America.

To exchange teaching materials, methods and ideas between teachers of Mexico and the United States.

To promote understanding and good will between our two peoples.

Membership in the Summer Centers of Guatemala and Mexico

1. Open to two groups: (a) Credit Students (Graduate and Undergraduate); (b) Non-Credit Students.

2. Credit students must satisfy usual entrance requirements of graduation from high school. Students over 21 may participate on the "individual approval plan."
3. Persons not seeking university credit are accepted only on individual approval and must attend lectures in all courses, and join in all visits and other activities of the Summer Center.

Affiliation with University of Guatemala

Classes of the Guatemala Center will be held at the University of Guatemala (San Carlos). The course on **Contemporary Civilization of Guatemala** will be given by professors of the University.

Mexico Cooperative Laboratory School

This is a cooperative program of the Ministry of Public Education of Mexico and the University of Houston. Teachers and educators from both countries will meet in an educational laboratory for the exchange and discussion of ideas concerning materials and methods which may be implemented in the school work of the respective nations. The professors and lecturers will be of the two nationalities, representing the Mexican Ministry of Public Education and the University of Houston.

Courses for Summer 1946

1. First Term (Guatemala)

SOCIOLOGY (History) 380:

Contemporary Civilization of Guatemala.
Professors, University of Guatemala.

SOCIOLOGY (History) 371:

Contemporary Problems of Mexico.
Dr. Werlin.

2. Second Term (Mexico)

EDUCATION 681-682

Mexico Cooperative Laboratory School.

The University Staff (Will consist of Director and Specialists).

SOCIOLOGY (History) 371:

Contemporary Problems of Mexico.
Dr. Werlin and Associates.

SPANISH 133:

Practical Spanish for Beginners.
Professor (to be announced).

SPANISH 233:

Practical Spanish for Advanced Students.
Professor (to be announced).

Credits

Each course carries three semester hours of college credit. Students are limited to two courses each term. Courses are open to students of all levels, both undergraduate and graduates.

**Program: First Term—Guatemala
(June 3-July 2, 1946)**

1. Limited to 40 students.
2. Designed to introduce students to Guatemala through travel, observation, lectures and study.
3. Method of travel: Steamship from New Orleans to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala; train, Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City.
4. Class Meeting and Lectures: Five times weekly for period of three weeks. A very comprehensive and illuminating series of lectures to be given by professors of the Division of Humanities of the University of Guatemala.
5. Visits and Field Trips (Afternoons and Week Ends)
 - a. University of Guatemala, Normal and Public Schools.
 - b. National Palace, Supreme Court, Congress of Guatemala.
 - c. Governmental Archives, Governmental Printing Office.
 - d. Department of Public Health, clinics and hospitals.
 - e. Archeological and Anthropological Museums.
 - f. Exhibitions of Guatemalan books, painting, sculpture and music.
 - g. Trip to Lake Amatlan, Palin, Santa Maria de Jesus, Antigua.
 - h. Trip to Puerto San Jose (on Pacific).
6. Evenings
 - a. Activities of a recreational, social and cultural character are planned.

Program: Second Term—Mexico (July 16-August 24, 1946)

- Limited to 100 students.
- Class Meetings, Lectures and Workshop Laboratory. Five times weekly in each course.
- Cooperative Laboratory School.
 - Teachers from the United States and Mexico will meet in an educational laboratory to exchange ideas concerning materials and methods.
 - The Cooperative Laboratory School should be of value to:
 - Superintendents, Principals and Supervisors.
 - Teachers of High School Spanish.
 - Teachers of Spanish in the Elementary Grades.
 - Teachers teaching units of work on Mexico and Latin America.
 - Teachers of Latin Americans in Primary Classes.
 - Teachers of Art and Music.
 - Numerous school observations will be provided on different grade levels.
- Visits (Field Trips).
 - In addition to many towns, villages and important areas along 750 miles of the Pan American highway, the Summer Center will visit numerous places and institutions of great cultural, social and historical significance within and outside of Mexico City to a radius of 100 miles.
 - The visits include:
 - Indian and Peon Villages: Tepoztlán, Conterras, Huejotzingo, San Angel, etc.
 - Cities: Taxco, Cuernavaca, Cholula, Puebla.
 - Rural and City Schools and Colleges.
 - Health Centers, Settlement Houses, Orphanages.
 - Markets, Museums, Libraries, Churches, Convents.
 - Ruins: Teotihuacan, Tepoziteco, etc.
 - Federal Department; Fine Arts Institutions.
- Evenings and Week Ends.
 - Activities of a recreational, social and cultural character are planned. Participation is voluntary and where non-gratuitous must be paid for separately by the member.

Physical and Moral Well-Being

The Summer Centers will seek to assure the physical and moral safety of the members by observing every ordinary precaution and the using of supervisors; however, members must sign a statement releasing the University from all responsibility for their physical or moral well-being.

Fees

Undergraduate "credit" student:
\$45.00 one course; \$65.00 two courses.
Graduate "credit" student:
\$50.00 one course; \$75.00 two courses.
"Non-credit" member: \$65.00.

Tuition

Deposit

Deposit for "All-Expense" arrangement:
First Term: \$275.00 plus tuition.
Second Term: \$175.00 plus tuition.

Application and Method of Payment

- Applications are now acceptable.
- Applications for first term should be completed by May 1, 1946; for second term, by June 15, 1946. To be binding, applications must be accompanied by a down payment of \$15.00.
- Full tuition charges and deposit for "All-Expense" Arrangement for first term must be paid by May 15, 1946.
- Full tuition charges and deposit for "All-Expense" Arrangement for second term must be paid by July 1, 1946.
- Tuition and deposit funds are payable to Bursar, University of Houston, 3801 St. Bernard St., Houston 4, Texas.

For Further Information

Terrel Spencer, Registrar
Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers
Arvin N. Donner, Director, School of Education

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

3801 St. Bernard Street,
Houston 4, Texas
Telephone: C. 4-1681

Travel and Residence

First Term: Members of the Guatemala Center are required to go on the All-Expense Arrangement.

Second Term: Members of the Mexico Center are free to make their own living and travel arrangements to, from and within Mexico. The Center, through its director and other persons, stands ready to give advice or help in facilitating individual and collective arrangements for all who may wish this help.

All-Expense Arrangement

With the object of reducing the living and travel costs for all members, the Summer Centers have made arrangements, through the American Travel Association of Mexico City, with transportation agencies, hotels and restaurants for a low-cost group price to cover all basic needs of the members of either or both centers.

All such travel and living arrangements of the members are made with the American Travel Association. The University of Houston is prepared to collect the required sums for the Association, but it must be clearly understood that it does this solely as a gratuitous service for the students and is entirely without financial responsibility in so acting. All claims for refunds or any criticism regarding service must be made directly to the Association.

First Term: "All-Expense" Costs: \$275.00, exclusive of tuition.

Includes: Train and boat transportation, hotels and meals en route to Guatemala City and return; rooms and meals in rooming houses in Guatemala; field trips.

Not included: Carfares; personal expenditures.

Note: The price of \$275.00 is based on 1941 United Fruit Company round-trip steamship fares, New Orleans-Puerto Barrios, of \$108.00 plus U. S. Tax; any raise above these rates by June, 1946, must be paid for extra by student.

Second Term: "All-Expense" Costs: \$175.00, exclusive of tuition.

Includes: Train and bus transportation, hotels and meals en route to Mexico City and return; rooming house in Mexico City; field trips.

Not included: Meals during 32 days in Mexico City (estimate \$1.75 a day); carfares; personal expenditures.

APPLICATION (Note: It is important that you make application at the earliest moment because of the limited number that can be taken: 40, first term; 100 second term.)

To: Joseph S. Werlin, Director, International Study Centers,
University of Houston, 3801 St. Bernard St., Houston 4, Texas.

I hereby make application for membership in the University of Houston Summer Center of Guatemala; Mexico
 Undergraduate "credit student" Graduate "Credit" student Non-Credit Member

1st Term Courses in Guatemala: Sociology (History) 380 Sociology (History) 371

2nd Term Courses in Mexico: Mexico Cooperative Laboratory School (Education 681-682) Sociology (History) 371

Spanish 133 Spanish 233

I want to go on the "All-Expense" basis First Term Second Term Both Terms

I am enclosing \$15.00 as down-payment.

Signature of Applicant _____

Full Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____

Sex _____ Married or Single _____ Nationality _____ Date of Birth _____

Place of Birth _____ Date of Application _____ Telephone _____



Director and Founder of the University of Houston International Cultural Tours which was first established by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin under an affiliated college-credit program with the University of Mexico in 1944, the University of Guatemala in 1946, the University of Cuba in 1948, and the University of Paris (Sorbonne) in 1950. Doctor Werlin is shown here lecturing at NATO (North Atlantic Treaty (over)

Organization) in Paris.

In addition to scheduled courses at the Sorbonne by acknowledged European scholars, students also made field trips to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe), Art museums, Galleries, and other historic and cultural landmarks.

These lectures and field trips were also often attended by well-known personalities such as General Alfred Gruenther, Head of SHAPE, former Congresswoman Mrs. Albert Thomas, and late U. of H. President, Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer.

Paris 1950



The University of Houston College Credit Programs to Europe, in affiliation with the University of Sorbonne, thereby combining one of America's youngest universities with one of Europe's oldest, proved indeed a triumph not only for Dr. Werlin but for the University of Houston. This photo, taken aboard the S. S. Ascania in 1953, sailing out of Montreal, is of one of the earliest European Programs set up by Dr. Werlin which continued annually until his death in 1964. Among the Werlin family pictured are: at extreme front left, Herbert who was scheduled to enter Oxford University that fall, and Dr. and Mrs. Werlin.

← 5 3/16 33 →

SHAPE



Trips to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe) near Versailles, were set up especially by Dr. Werlin for his European programs, comprised primarily of students and teachers, who gained a great deal of information pertaining to International activities of our country. On this particular tour of July 1955, specially invited guests included Mrs. Albert (Lera) Thomas, wife of the late Congressman Thomas, and her daughter, Lera. As a result of Mrs. Thomas' invitation to join with the Werlin party, she later recalled her personal and memorable experiences at the June 8th 1968 Plaque Dedication.

This photo, taken at SHAPE, shows Mrs. Thomas standing to the left of Brig Gen Harold C. Donnelly, Chief of plans and operations (front center). Dr. Werlin is pictured to the left of Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Werlin is to the right. Lera Thomas, Jr. (third row from the right) is standing next to Joella, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Werlin. Incidentally, on this 1955 trip, a financial gift was also made by the late Mrs. William Matthews of Austin, a retired teacher, (extreme rear right) and Mrs. W. E. Fairman of Marlin (in front of Mrs. Matthews) along with others to Mlle. J. Aviet, Director of the office du Tourisme Universitaire, for furthering international students on a special summer student vacation program on the French Riviera--again another conclusive proof of the tangible good-will fostered by the Werlin International Cultural Programs.

"NATO UNCLASSIFIED"

28/SHAPE/7-55/85/3 (CARVER-PFEIFFER) 18 JUL.55.

MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, TODAY VISITED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE. THEY WERE WELCOMED AND BRIEFED BY BRIG GEN HAROLD C. DONNELLY, CHIEF, PLANS AND OPERATIONS BRANCH, AND BY OTHER SHAPE OFFICERS.

"NATO UNCLASSIFIED"



Trips to SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe) near Versailles, were set up especially by Dr. Merlin for his European programs, comprised primarily of students and teachers who gained a great deal of information pertaining to international activities of our country. On this particular tour of July 1954, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Werlin, to the left and right of Lt. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, Chief of Staff, is their son, Herbert, (extreme right rear).



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PRICE DANIEL
GOVERNOR

April 10, 1958

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
5403 Burkett Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Thanks for your good letter concerning the students and teachers who will be in Brussels on July 26 and 27. You and Professor Werlin are certainly to be commended for the fine work you have done toward promoting international good will through the International Cultural Tours. I would be most happy to name your group as "Good Will Emissaries" from Texas by official proclamation if you will send me the list.

Sincerely yours,

PD:js



Official Memorandum

By

PRICE DANIEL
Governor of Texas

AUSTIN, TEXAS

GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, more than 30 Texas students and teachers will visit Europe this summer in the Werlin 1958 Cultural Tour, sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of Houston; and

WHEREAS, these students represent a cross-section of Texas institutions of higher learning, including the University of Texas, Texas Christian University, Texas Technological College, Texas Western College, Baylor University, Southern Methodist University, Rice Institute and the University of Houston; and

WHEREAS, they will be joined by teachers from Cameron, Baytown, Houston, Galveston, Port Arthur, Kerrville and Abilene; and

WHEREAS, included in this tour will be a visit to the Brussels World's Fair and International Exhibition;

NOW THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate participants in this tour as

TEXAS GOOD WILL EMISSARIES

to the Brussels World's Fair.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 5th day of May, 19 58.

Price Daniel
Governor of Texas



MARCH 2, 1951

You Can See Paris This Summer for Only \$1000 ... if You Hurry

MARCH 3, 1951

There are only about a dozen berths open for students wishing to attend the new summer center

to be opened by the University in France this summer, announced Dr. Joseph Werlin, head of the sociology department and director of the International Study center.

"WE HAVE been given space only for 25 people, and we have already filled over half the berths," Doctor Werlin said.

Doctor Werlin indicated a preference for University students, but said if their response wasn't quick, he would fill the positions with non-University people.

For somewhat less than \$1000, students will be able to take accredited courses at the Sorbonne in Paris and make an all-expense tour of eight other European countries, including Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, and England.

A FRENCH graduate student selected by the University of Paris will enroll here for the 1951 fall semester, on a scholarship donated

by M. M. Field, Houston philanthropist.

Mr. Field is also meeting the expense of setting up the French center, as he has underwritten the previous centers, in Mexico City, Havana, and Guatemala, against excessive loss.

DR. WERLIN believes that the best way to understand the societies in which different people live is to see them at first-hand. In the summer of 1944, Mr. Field established a fund for a study center in Mexico. A group of seventy students chartered busses to Mexico City.

Two years later centers were opened in Havana and Guatemala under a college credit setup for teachers and students.

Now in its eighth year of operation, the Center has set as its goal the advancement of American interest in other countries, and the spread of international good-will.



FOREIGN STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP—M. M. Field (left) presents a scholarship for a French student to do graduate work to Dr. W. W. Kemmerer. The student will be recommended by the University of Paris and will enroll here for the 1951 fall semester. Dr. Joseph Werlin, director of the University's international study center, is pictured in the middle.

Stricken West Europe Has Regained Its Feet, U. H. Educator Says

Editor's Note: Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology and director of the University of Houston's International Study Center, has just returned from a tour of 11 European countries, during which time he and 51 students spent several weeks of study at the University of Paris. He here gives his summary impressions of Western Europe.

BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN

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The extent of recovered well-being understandably varies from country to country. The best off are probably Sweden and Switzerland, precisely because they managed to escape the war. The worst off remain the peoples who lost the war: Italy and Germany. In between are the nominal victors: England, France, Holland and a few others.

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The West Europeans are certainly aware that Armageddon may again break loose, but by comparison with ourselves they treat the danger calmly. Little effort is made to "play it up" through scare-headlines or sensational writing. The anxieties which undeniably exist are apt to be embodied in the editorial pages or scholarly articles, but these, by virtue of their limited readership, exercise no inflammatory influence on the masses.

All in all, judging by their public literature and expression, the West Europeans are less apprehensive over the possibility of offensive war launched in the future by the Russians—which they pretty well discount—and more over their eventual success through the "power of attraction," "remote control," and "infiltration tactics," using the media of trade-unions, ballots, parliaments and fifth-columns.

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However, for the time being at least, further large-scale progress of internal communism has been halted in most of the West European countries, generating in consequence a current of optimism in various circles. The evidence for this is found in the failure of the Red ideology to make new, important electoral, parliamentary or trade-union gains in France, Italy and Germany—the three critical areas in Western Europe; its actual recessions in some of the smaller coun-

tries, and its lack of headway altogether among the Laborites of England. But here again, as in the case of other developments in Europe, caution in interpreting trends is desirable. In recent elections approving strength still went to Communist candidates, and in France about 25 per cent—this despite the clear improvement of economic conditions.

The explanation is associated with the old culprit: "Deceitful Statistics." Gross figures showing betterment in different economic areas, such as production, transportation, employment, profits, do not imply equal benefits for all individuals or even economic groups. Actually millions of people in these countries have not as yet experienced any noticeable improvement in their personal lives, and are still without necessities or comforts—sure grist for the mills of communism.

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However much it goes against the grain, it is of the utmost importance that we realize this truth and act upon its imperative promptly and wisely. Certainly the Russians know this and are acting accordingly. The Germans also know it, and are prepared to sell their services as dearly as the market will allow. Fortunately in these distasteful but necessary transactions we are in a better position than the enemy in bidding for German co-operation.

The German bill of particulars against the Russians is indeed formidable. They blame them for the loss of approximately one-fifth of their 1939 territory, for the 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 racial-German refugees and expellees, for harshness of treatment during the war's aftermath, including the long imprisonment under grueling conditions of millions of their soldiers; for the dismantling of hundreds of important industrial plants and their transportation to the Soviet Union, and for the division of Germany into eastern and western parts, due to Russian intransigence. To this hate-producing list may be added the traditional dislike of the Germans for the Slavs, and the historical identification of Germany with Western Europe.

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The Soviet can count only on the German Communists in this struggle for the Reich's support; and while these constitute a force of no mean magnitude, their collective strength is in minor degree when compared to the other Germans of opposing ideology.

As much as ever the survival of "our kind of Europe" rests with England and the English. Their island remains the unsinkable fortress, the primary fulcrum for all our military plans and calculations. But this base is obviously no stronger than the will of these island people to co-operate with us in the holding back of communism, and in the solving of the many other problems of Europe. The British—50,000,000 strong—are still the largest, strongest, most solid bloc of peoples completely outside the iron-curtain in Europe. All the others are inherently too weak, have a questionable war record, are too badly split up among themselves, or are too tainted with egotism or defeatism.

Only the English are really dependable. They are justly proud of their war deeds: a splendid record of resistance, sacrifice and generous contribution to victory. They are doggedly determined to preserve their traditional independence from any continental would-be conquerer. They are fully cognizant of their need for the United States, not only militarily and economically, but also in support of her great ideals—democracy, personal freedom, justice for the individual—ideals more meaningful to Englishmen today than at any other time in their history.

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Europeans as being "washed up," "finished," "kaput." Their whole history is a demonstration of their resilience, their capacity to bounce back after hard falls.

There is life aplenty in Europe. Everywhere people are working hard, removing the wreckage of war, constructing homes, buildings, factories, creating new sources of wealth and new records of production. The Zuider-Zee project of Holland is just one illustration—how a segment of the European community is satisfied with nothing less than emptying an entire ocean in order to utilize the recovered soil for the well-being of its people. The British Festival is another example, and there are many more.

Given Western Europe 25 more years of peace, let her not be denied with excessive rearmament costs, and the world will be amazed, I am convinced, at the transformation, the product largely of two forces: Europe's own will to live plus "Americanism"—the efficiency tools, methods, "tempo" and "know-how" identified by all Europe with the United States.

The English Socialists in the large — like the English themselves—are a special breed: a cautious, slow-acting group, sufficiently aware of grim realities—for example, that the English economy today can be likened to a heavily loaded, precariously balanced boat, capable of foundering with any further roughening of the waters—to desire caution and genuine public approval as indispensable principles in guiding their program of action.

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One might well express surprise that this is so, that the United States should get support from Socialists for a foreign policy directed so clearly against other Socialists, namely, the Russians. The answer is simple. Socialists of England are not the same Socialists of Russia; English socialism is not Russian communism; the differences are far greater and more significant than the similarities. I would say that the English Socialists are on our side because they, in the aggregate, subscribe to the same basic values or ideals that we do, including maximum freedom, justice and respect for individuals.

No Great Dislike

While we are frequently the target of cynical comment, it is clear that nowhere in Western Europe among the people as a whole—always with the exception of the Communists and a small, miscellaneous assortment of intellectuals, fascists, etc.—is there genuine dislike of us, and definitely little hatred or bitterness. On the contrary, there is very considerable respect, affection and gratefulness.

Beneath the often angry or sneering allusions, there is a clear realization that our national aims are profoundly different from all the other victors or power-states that the Europeans had previously known—a Bismarckian or Hitler Germany, a Napoleonic France, or even a British Empire—and far different indeed from those of Communist Russia. Nevertheless, it is these very aims, however enlightened, which paradoxically call out the strongest criticism, due to disagreement over the methods we propose or actually employ for their achievement.

This is the objection voiced by the Aneurin Bevanites and other Left-Wing Socialists in France and other North Atlantic Pact countries. They claim we are handling the world situation ineptly, and that their nations, by "tying themselves to the American kite," might find themselves once again a battleground. They deplore their particular country's heavy expenditures for rearmament, claim it is again substituting "guns for butter," and do wishful thinking about constituting a "third force," i.e. a balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Summing up, I would again warn against the picturesque but unjustified descriptions of the

in this direction because of the intensity with which two old forces—necessity and desire—are at work. The competition between the "faiths"—capitalism, Christianity, socialism, communism, democracy—is very strong, and each is seeking to prove by "good works" its superiority or justification.

But happily it is something more than outward compulsion; it is a response to an inner urge genuinely felt. There is a growing acceptance by almost all elements of society of a creed of humanitarianism, representing the steady if fitful germination of the centuries, accelerated by the bitter sufferings and indescribable horrors of recent years and nurtured by an intellectual comprehension as never before, that the safety of the few is wrapped up with the well-being of the

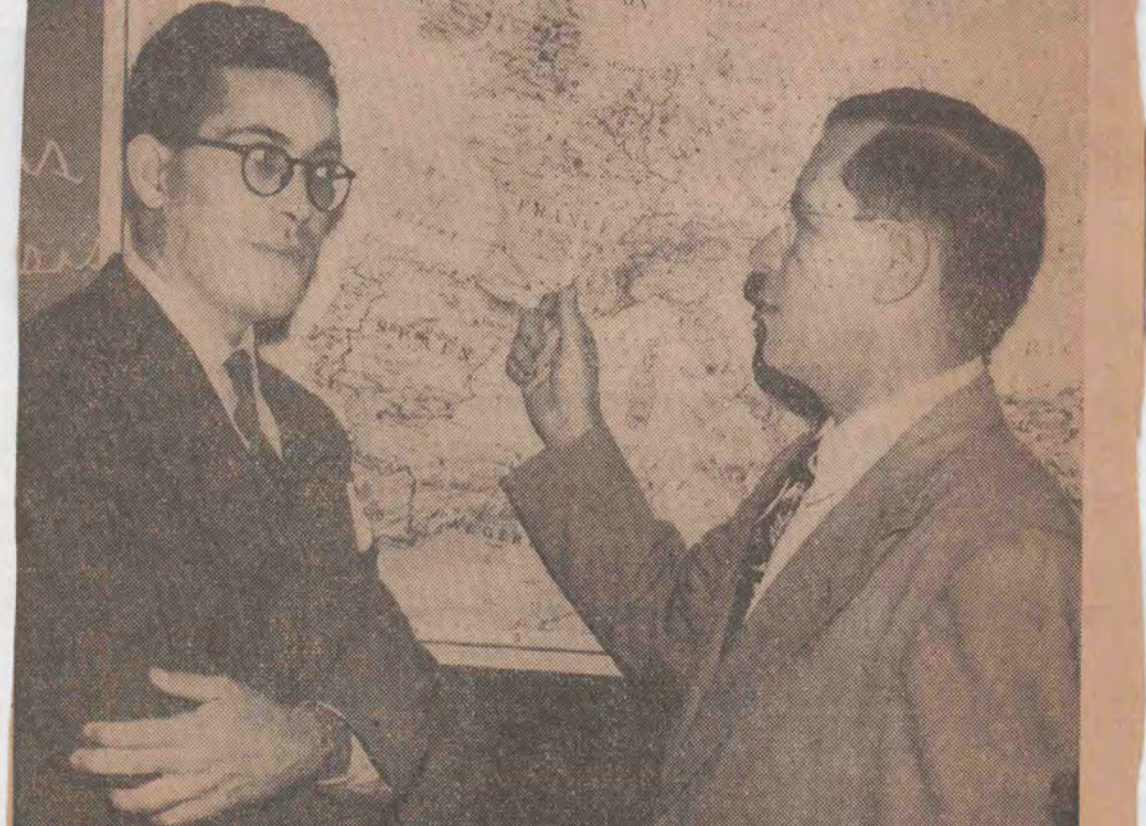
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Entertainment

London's 40 theatres are all lighted up at night, each well at-

tended and in some cases—for example, the Lawrence Olivier and Vivian Leigh staging of Julius Caesar and King Lear—sold out for weeks in advance. Paris has had a wonderful opera, symphony and ballet season this summer; so also Edinburgh, Salzburg, Brussels, many of the cities of Switzerland, as well as those of Germany, Sweden and little Denmark, each in its own genre.

Despite the war—in fact, because of the war—it is a Western Europe more humane, more peace-loving, more alert to injustice than ever before. It is already doing a better job than at any time in its history, notwithstanding poverty and grievously heavy burdens, in taking care of children and widows, providing for the aged and destitute, healing the sick and looking after the unfortunate generally. One can safely predict that it will go on



DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, right, is shown discussing some of France's problems with Georges Naniche, French graduate engineer who came back with Professor Werlin from Europe to study at the University of Houston. Naniche will round out his theoretical and practical training in the specialty of petroleum engineering under a joint scholarship grant of the M. M. Feld Foundation for International Understanding and the French government.

Stricken West Europe Has Regained Its Feet, U. H. Educator Says

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The extent of recovered well-being understandably varies from country to country. The best off are probably Sweden and Switzerland, precisely because they managed to escape the war. The worst off remain the peoples who lost the war: Italy and Germany. In between are the nominal victors: England, France, Holland and a few others.

But even for Germany the recovery figures are impressive. So much so that it has many Englishmen and Frenchmen apprehensive regarding Germany's soon-to-be-forgotten competitive strength in the markets from which it is now largely excluded.

Aware of Possibility

The West Europeans are certainly aware that Armageddon may again break loose, but by comparison with ourselves they treat the danger calmly. Little effort is made to "play it up" through scare-headlines or sensational writing. The anxieties which undeniably exist are aptly embodied in the editorial pages or scholarly articles, but these, by virtue of their limited readership, exercise no inflammatory influence on the masses.

All in all, judging by their public literature and expression, the West Europeans are less apprehensive over the possibility of offensive war launched in the future by the Russians—which they pretty well discount—and more over their eventual success through the "power of attraction," "remote control" and "infiltration tactics" using the media of trade-unions, ballots, parliaments and fifth-columns.

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However, for the time being at least, further large-scale progress of internal communism has been halted in most of the West European countries, generating in consequence a current of optimism in various circles. The evidence for this is found in the failure of the Red ideology to make new, important electoral, parliamentary or trade-union gains in France, Italy and Germany—the three critical areas in Western Europe; its actual recessions in some of the smaller coun-

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But here again, as in the case of other developments in Europe, caution in interpreting trends is desirable. In recent elections approximately 30 per cent of Italy's voting strength still went to Communist candidates, and in France about 25 per cent—this despite the clear improvement of economic conditions.

The explanation is associated with the old culprit: "Deceitful Statistics." Gross figures showing betterment in different economic areas, such as production, transportation, employment, profits, do not imply equal benefits for all individuals or even economic groups. Actually millions of people in these countries have not as yet experienced any noticeable improvement in their personal lives, and are still without necessities or comforts—sure grist for the mills of communism.

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As the police sergeant at the London County Sessions Court put it to me: "If our two peoples of English speech and tradition cannot get along together, what

hope is there for either of us?"

The Empire Festival, just ended, was a fine demonstration of the British spirit of "never say die," of understandable pride in their own genius and its world contributions, and of their determination to continue this progress come what may.

We must not worry too much about any early taking over by Socialism, and certainly it would be a serious error of identifying English socialism with communism.

The English Socialists in the large — like the English themselves — are a special breed: a cautious, slow-acting group, sufficiently aware of grim realities—for example, that the English economy today can be likened to a heavily loaded, precariously balanced boat, capable of foundering with any further roughening of the waters—to desire caution and genuine public approval as indispensable principles in guiding their program of action.

The evidence for these assertions is rather conclusive. At the Blackpool congress, held at Blackpool in August, the moderates in the party, headed by Prime Minister Attlee and Finance Secretary Bevin, wanted a clear-cut victory over extremists like Aneurin Bevan, including the view that all further acts of nationalization should be avoided for the coming year, and that there should be no new tax impositions on capital, business, and property generally.

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transformation, the product largely of two forces: Europe's own will to live plus "Americanism"—the efficiency tools, methods, "tempo" and "know-how" identified by all Europe with the United States.

But fortunately the health of Western Europe is not to be measured solely by economic statistics, for these are not a people engaged exclusively in the dismal business of grubbing and pinch-pennying. It is an area that to its glory is alive as much as ever to the needs of the spirit and mind, of circuses as well as bread, of the importance of gaiety, song and dance; and so there are music, theatre, movies, sports and exhibitions of every sort going at full blast.

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tended and in some cases—for example, the Lawrence Olivier and Vivian Leigh staging of Julius Caesar and King Lear—sold out for weeks in advance, symphony and ballet season this summer; so also Edinburgh, Salzburg, Brussels, many of the cities of Switzerland, as well as those of Germany, Sweden and little Denmark, each in its own genre.

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DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN, right, is shown discussing some of France's problems with Georges Nanche, French graduate engineer who came back with Professor Werlin from Europe to study at the University of Houston. Nanche will round out his theoretical and practical training in the specialty of petroleum engineering under a joint scholarship grant of the M. M. Feld Foundation for International Understanding and the French government.

Enrollment for UH Europe Study Center Surpasses a Dream

By KATHLEEN BLAND

The dream of a University of Houston professor that nearly everybody said couldn't come true was fulfilled this week.

It looks like the enrollment for the first University of Houston international study center in Europe will be double the largest number that Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, director, dared hope for when he laid his plans last summer.

MORE THAN 40 registrations have already been received for the six-week tour of nine European countries, and Dr. Werlin expects at least 10 more.

The center was originally planned for 25 people, but Dr. Werlin, even in his brightest hopes, never counted on more than 20.

Even then people said he was optimistic when he began arrangements with the Sorbonne to teach courses in Paris, with credit given by the University of Houston.

BUT FOUR COURSES of three weeks each have been set up. The Sorbonne will choose the teachers and furnish the classrooms.

Two French courses, one for beginning and one for advanced students, will be taught, as will two sociology courses, one with emphasis on the educational, cultural and social aspects of France and the other with emphasis on the current picture of Europe.

After the three weeks of classes are finished, the group will get on special buses for a three-week tour of nine countries—France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and England.

The University of Houston European study center has attracted national attention, Dr. Werlin said. Few schools in the United States try such a course arrangement.

A LETTER from the French consul-general in New Orleans said that no other Southern universities have ever tried it. The consul was hopeful that the example set by the University of Houston would interest other schools in establishing similar programs.

Of the 40 registrants, 12 are from California, two from Nebraska, one from Kansas, one from Louisiana and two from New York.

The rest are scattered throughout Texas from Borger to McAllen. Thirteen are from the Houston area. Five of the registrants are getting the trip for a high school graduation present.

THE UNIVERSITY will also continue its study center at the University of Mexico for the eighth summer. A similar program in language, history and culture will be offered.

The European program has always been Dr. Werlin's aim, however.

"We want to implant the seeds of restlessness deliberately," he said. "We want to get more people world-minded. Once a person goes to Europe he is never the same. We want to make the trip possible for as many people as we can."

THIS FIRST European trip will have an extra duty with it. Dr. Werlin must choose a French student to come to the University of Houston next year on a scholarship offered by Mose M. Feld, Houston philanthropist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1952

Impact Of Overseas Study Tours Cited For Rotarians

The impact of overseas study trips on Texas students was described to Beaumont Rotarians Wednesday at their luncheon at Hotel Beaumont.

The description came from Mrs. Joseph Werlin, promotion director of the International Study centers of the University of Houston.

Mrs. Werlin, a former reporter with many years of newspaper experience in Texas and other parts of the nation, is the wife of Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston and originator of the study centers which he brought into being in 1944.

HOW IDEA BORN

She described in detail how the idea of international centers was born through the desire to overcome "distrust of strangers and the fear of the unknown."

The first of the study tours, approved by the university, was a success. It went to Mexico with busloads of students. "on wheels" the group dispersed in later years and finally to

unanimous endorsement of their (British) form of socialized medicine," which, she stressed, appeared immune from "continued grumbling from the high and low" concerning the government.

Mrs. Werlin added the new Churchill government has retained socialized medicine.

Other study tours are planned for this summer, Mrs. Werlin pointed out. From Beaumont, she is traveling to area cities to tell the story of the Houston university project.

EX-STUDENTS

Mrs. Werlin also presented to the club three ex-students who have participated in tours of the international study center. They were: Mrs. Rose Wahrmond, of Beaumont; Miss Juanita Martin, of Saratoga, Tex., and Mrs. Faye Dueboay, of Houston.

Mrs. Werlin was introduced to the club by R. W. Akers, chairman of Rotary's international service committee who had arranged for her appearance here.

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Visiting Texans found Scots clad in their traditional kilts. But the visitors wore no 10-gallon hats nor six-shooters, a disappointment to their host. The Texas girls, left to right, are Betty Evans of Devers, Dorothy Frazier of Houston, and Holly Hilliard of Pasadena.



Big Ben is a backdrop as a bobby points out the sights.

Texas "Army" Invades England

Editor's Note: The writer is a young Englishman who helped host a group of touring Texans when they visited his country. His first impressions of his visitors should give us a refreshing view of how Texans are looked upon in another land.

By Mike Rose

IT WAS 6 o'clock in the morning at Prestwick Airport, Scotland. Herb Werlin and I were sitting in a bus, looking at the clouds and feeling anxious.

The Texans were coming. An army of Texan tourists—doubtless in 10-gallon hats and brandishing six-shooters—was about to drop out of the sky. This "army" we were to lead round Britain. I hoped they would feel at home in a bus instead of a saddle.

The plane landed, and after the flurry of disembarkation, we breakfasted in the airport restaurant. I confess I felt a tiny bit disappointed. Where were those huge gnarled hands, the deep guffaws, the playful sharpshooting? I thought of the story of the Texan at a beanfeast who, joggled by a lady at his side, bawled out "Hawg," but on seeing he had addressed a woman, doffed his hat and said, "Mah apologies, ma'am, 'lady' hawg, ah meant!" But these Texans are so civilized.

We climbed into our buses and rode away to the music of bagpipes played by tartan-kilted soldiers to Edinburgh, past lovely Scottish hills and castles. Everyone was wide awake in spite of the all-night journey. Evidently the deep heart of Texas was still beating. Here and there one heard a delightful "y'all." There was plenty of "Texas talk," and behind these all-American exteriors was rugged individuality.

We arrived at Edinburgh, a city with an air of strange excitement, whose gaunt, noble buildings were topped by abrupt

hillsides and the grim ramp of the castle. Europeans are always slightly dazed by the speed and efficiency of American tourists, but Texans travel in a bigger way than most, and in spite of their 3,000-mile journey, young and not-so-young alike were soon "discovering" Edinburgh. At dinner, the results of these first explorations were compared.

The following week was a whirl of sight-seeing in Edinburgh, Chester, Stratford, Oxford and London. Yet somehow, our schedule was so arranged that we found time for people and adventure that brought Texas and England very close. Sir Walter



Another must for the touring Texans was a stop at Ann Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-the-Avon.

Scott's great-granddaughters come around "Abbotsford," his home in Shrewsbury, we spent an exquisite summer's evening in the gardens of ancient Shrewsbury School, guided by a senior master of Latin and Greek, who had played football at Oxford with the Prince of Wales. Shrewsbury is also carved on my memory as the place where I had my 20th birthday. To my bewilderment, I was adorned with roses, "happy birthday" presented with a Texas-size cake, and kissed by about 25 lovely girls. Anglo-Texan cordiality had reached an all-time high.

In this spirit we celebrated the Fourth of July in London. The group gathered to toast the occasion in the smoking room of the Ivanhoe Hotel, with a party of our Oxford friends, some gold-braided Annapolis boys who "happened along," and senior members of the Anglo-Texan Society. The room was decked with flags, dominated by an outsize Lone Star. First an Oxford wit proposed "England and George III" with a cup of tea. He was followed by a tough all-American who preached the iniquity of Britannia and tea, and to add insult to injury, toasted George Washington and the U.S.A. in Coca-Cola. The evening ended with a tour of London night spots.

On departure day, it was sad to say good-by to the "army." The amazing thing was that only 10 days had passed and he had done so much. Presumably all Europe would be seen like that. One people with the rugged energy of pioneers could stand the pace—only Texans. As the train drew out I thought, with the tune "Davy Crockett" in my ears, that Americans were remarkable people, and Texans remarkable Americans.

CLIPPINGS OF ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL TOURS ESTABLISHED BY DR. JOSEPH S. WERLIN,
FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR - EUROPE

Werlin International Cultural Tours

European Programs



Enroute to Sweden. Students, left to right: U. of Houston, U. of Texas, Yale U., Washington & Lee, Texas Tech.



Werlin Tour: At Volendam, Holland. Two young teachers from Corpus Christi.



1958 Tour: "Living it up" at famous Red Ox Inn, Heidelberg. Left to right, students are from: Ohio State, Northwestern, U. of Texas, U. of Texas, U. of Texas, Rice, Baylor, St. Catherine.



Mrs. Werlin at the famous fashion-house of Princess Giovannelli in Rome.

BY ALLAN EDEE

SO YOU'RE planning to visit a foreign country this summer? Just can't make up your mind which one?

Right in Houston is a woman who can rattle off some sure-fire vacation retreats at the drop of a hat. And she has good cause to do so, having visited Europe seven times, Mexico 12, and Cuba and Guatemala four each.

Adding up the mileage, Mrs. Rosella Werlin of 5403 Burkett, figures she has been around the world 10 times. But when you ask her to pick the top spots, she'll pause.

"There are so many—and each with its own charm."

And, when she names them, you'll recognize some as famous tourist draws, but many don't even "ring a bell."

For instance, there's the Italian Riviera (which she prefers to the French variety) and the town of Rapallo. A short boat trip from there is Porto Fino, which Mrs. Werlin calls "a little dream world."

Mrs. Werlin says neither Rapallo nor Porto Fino are too "commercialized," although the Italians know about them.

Switzerland is a special favorite with her, particularly spots like Interlaken and Jungfrau.

"Switzerland is a place where the natives, too, enjoy themselves," she says. "There are no poor Swiss."

Add to those such well-known names as Paris, London, Copenhagen and Stratford-on-the-Avon. Each is a fond memory to Mrs. Werlin. Then there's the natural scenery of the Isle of Capri, the air of ancient history in Pompeii.

"But don't forget Pacherstofel, above the timberline in Austria," she says, bringing in another unfamiliar name. This is a spot 4000 feet above sea level and reached by a cable lift from Innsbruck. The pastoral beauty and gorgeous view from that lofty perch are breath taking, she vows.

Coming across to the Western Hemisphere, she first remarks on Guatemala City "with the most perfect climate in the world" and on the primitive charm of Chichicastenango.

And, of course, there's Mexico City. But her favorite spot in our neighboring land to the south is a spa at San Jose Perua, south of the Mexican capital.

She and her husband, a professor of sociology at the University of Houston, have been conducting tours for students for 23 years. Raising a family of three had its problems for the touring Werlins. One son, Ernie, toured Europe at the age of 1, fed from a supply of 50 cans of American milk and 100 cans of baby food.

What was Mrs. Werlin's most exciting time on tour?

At a festival in Siena, Italy, where 50,000 exuberant Italians proved that a reserved seat to the horse races is not always a guarantee of sitting or even watching a race.

"I was pushed, rammed, jostled and almost trampled. It was confusion thrice confused," she said with a laugh. "I wouldn't go through it again for anything."



Armed with cameras, Mrs. Werlin is ready for another sorty abroad.

What woman can visit Europe without noting the fashions—not Mrs. Werlin, who obtained a reporter's pass into the most famous shows.

"The untimely death of Christian Dior is not unexplainable. The fashion shows in France are hectic and maddening. The audience is tense and wild with almost unbalanced frenzy.

"High fashions are treated by society as a matter of life or death. But in my opinion, the average Frenchwoman is shabbily dressed," she says.

Only one touring student in the many tours Mrs. Werlin has helped conduct bought an original Dior dress.

"She was so broke that the only thing she brought back for her father was a tie," Mrs. Werlin said.

Mrs. Werlin has more than 3000 color and black and white photographs filed in the den at her home. She is three months behind in filing them.

Though bitten badly by the camera bug, Mrs. Werlin has made money off of it, too. She has sent to the wire services many unusual foreign camera shots.

If photography is her "opium," her husband, Joseph, is also addicted—to books.

Hubby doesn't pretend to interest himself in fashions, so when Mrs. Werlin attends a show, he makes a beeline for the nearest bookstall.

"As a result we have books in every room of our house, even the pantry," she said with a grin.

Some of the outstanding personalities she has met on her travels include such fashion designers as the late Dior, Zoe Fontana, and Jacques Heim, Alfred Gruenther (former N.A.T.O. commander), the King and Queen of Yugoslavia, and the Pope.

What started the Werlins on the highroads of the world?

"My husband went to Annapolis, but instead of becoming a roving sailor, he became a suitcase sociologist. Traveling is just in our blood."

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE MAGAZINE, TEXAS, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1958



Our Students in Paris with Art Buchwald, famous columnist and humorist for the Paris Herald Tribune. Left to right: U. of Texas, U. of Houston, Texas Women's University.

**WERLIN INTERNATIONAL
CULTURAL TOURS**

**5403 Burkett St.
Houston 4, Texas
Telephone JA 9-9047**

Werlin International Cultural Tours

European Programs

Friday, May 2, 1958

THE COUGAR

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. Joseph Werlin Heads Sixteenth Summer Students' European Tour

A University sociology professor will head a group of 42 university and college students in Europe this summer for a two-month tour. Among the group of students will be one from the University.

Dr. Joseph Werlin, who has been teaching sociology at the University since 1934, is entering his 16th year of annual tours to European countries. For the past 15 years he has headed the Werlin International Cultural Tours.

Next Monday Dr. Werlin and other members of the group will be honored at the capitol by Gov. Price Daniel. He will designate the good as "goodwill emissaries at the Brussels World Fair." Belgium is among the countries they are scheduled to visit during their 62-day trip.

The only University student scheduled to make the trip is Janice Todd, junior sociology major.

Dr. Werlin said each person pays his own way.

Travel Education

"The purpose of the tours is to

educate students in the other cultures and ways of the people of the world. Our culture is grounded in Europe, and too many Americans think it has died out," Dr. Werlin stated.

The European cultural expert, who has been a "Texan" since the age of nine, said he has scheduled local experts in the various countries to speak to the group — giving a local insight that would otherwise not be obtainable. He pointed out that this was one of the best possible ways for students to learn about other peoples of the world: through personal contact and associations.

Princess Grace

Among the countries to be visited in Europe are France, Spain, Italy, Austria and Monaco. "And while we are in Monaco I have hopes of our visiting with Princess Grace; we will be there for a two-day stop-over."

Like the scattered countries to be visited, the students to make the trip are from all sections of the United States. The majority,

however, are from Texas. Among the local schools represented are the University of Texas, Rice, Baylor and Texas Tech. There will be 32 undergraduate and 10 graduate students.

Family Project

Mrs. Werlin and their daughter, Jo Ella, will make the trip also. Jo Ella is a junior attending Connecticut College for Women.

Not waiting until they arrive in Europe before learning something of other-country culture, Dr. Werlin will begin a lecture series on board ship soon after departing from Montreal, Canada, June 17. The ship will dock in France nine days later.

In stressing the tie between America and Europe, Dr. Werlin said that there are 10 million Americans born abroad. "Some 40 million of us are children of parents who were born in foreign lands, which gives us a close tie with peoples scattered over the globe. Thus, international relationships are a 'must,'" Dr. Werlin said.

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

U.H. Teacher Is Honored By Belgium

A University of Houston professor, Joseph S. Werlin, has been presented a medal by the Belgium ministry of education for his 15 years of work furthering international relations.

The ceremony, attended by 45 students and teachers who are members in the Werlin International Cultural Tour, was held at the Brussels pavilion at the World's Fair. The group has visited England, France, Germany, Austria, Scotland, and numerous other European countries.

July 28, 1958



1958 Tour: Our motorcoach at Heidelberg, with old Ducal Palace in background.



Professor Werlin lecturing on Europe aboard ship. Front row, Students-Teachers: U. of Texas, U. of Houston, Yale, Perryton, U. of Michigan, Florida State. Back row: Williams College, T. C. U., Texas Tech, Odessa, Port Arthur and Houston.



1958-Tour: Dr. Werlin receiving from Gov. Price Daniel at Austin a scroll designating the Werlin 1958 Cultural Tour as "Texas Emissaries of Good Will to the Belgian World's Fair." The group is made up of 1958 members attending the University of Texas and Rice Institute.

From Tour Members, Summer, 1958
"I consider the tour worth at least a year of college; everything was wonderful about it."

Ronnie Finger, University of Texas

"I wouldn't have liked to have missed this tour for anything in the world. One day was more exciting than the next."

Margaret van Melle, Rice Institute

"I enjoyed every minute of it."

Joan Green, Baylor University

"We have recounted many times the delightful experiences of our tour to Europe. It was truly an education as well as a vacation."

Dorothy and Ruth Langdon, Houston

"For everything, but especially for the daily lectures and news interpretation, the extras of Bonn, Fort Breendonk, and Oxford, and your concern for our total enjoyment, we want to say thank you."

Floy and Ida Keeling, Port Arthur

PREVIOUS SUMMERS TESTIMONIALS

To DOCTOR WERLIN

"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.
"Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau
Are blended in our Doctor Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.
"Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Doctor Joe."

Adele Wirtz, Houston

"Your program in Europe is the best I've ever heard of, and I would like to tell you how much I enjoyed myself this summer."

R. Range Cloyd, Jr., S.M.U.

the wonderful memories of Europe and our trip this summer."

Sue Hendrick, Texas Tech

"Every day I relive some of the wonderful experiences which I had in Europe this summer, and now my only wish is to return some day."

Eldora Begnaud, U. of Houston

"I think that in these two months I have learned more than I could have in four years of college."

Cecily Schwartz, U. of Texas

Directors and Conductors

Joseph S. Werlin, Ph.D., Entering 24th year as Professor of Sociology, University of Houston; 30 years lecturing and writing on Europe; holder of Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, and Distinguished Visitor's Diploma and Gold Medal of the Mexican Government.

Rosella H. Werlin, M.S., Journalist, author, lecturer, teacher.

Herbert H. Werlin, M. A. (Univ. of Chicago, Oxford and Yale), Instructor in Government, Texas Tech, Lubbock.

Joella B. Werlin, Student, Connecticut College and University of Texas.

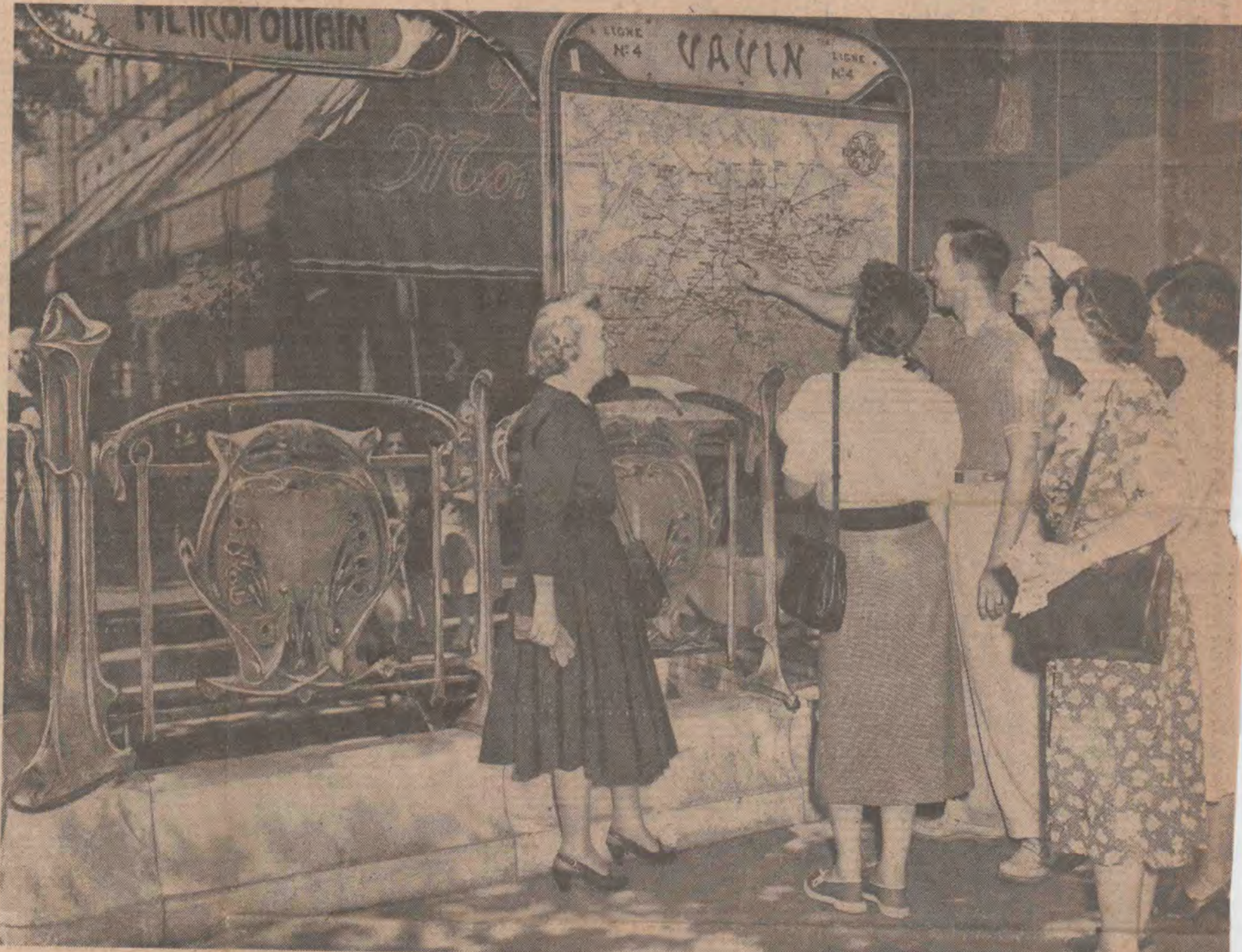


The Three Directors by the Arc de Triomphe, Paris. Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin and son, Herbert.



SCRUTINIZING a bookstall along the Quai in Paris are, left to right, Jim Glass, Shirley Klein and Frank Ashby.

All are Houstonians touring Europe with a University of Houston summer school group.



"WHICH WAY TO CHAMPS-ELYSEES?" Texans agree that finding their way through Paris' intricate subway system is fun . . . if they don't get lost! Left to right, are Mrs.

Gaines Houston, Mrs. Mary Owen, Ernest Nereaux, Mrs. Jeannette Gill, Marion Owen and Barbara Henrich. The group is the first on the University of Houston program to

visit Paris, although the program, now in its eighth year, is already established in Guatemala and Mexico.



ALERT AND BRIGHT-EYED, 75-year-old Mrs. M. Denten finds her first trip to Europe filled with stimulating people, lectures and tours. As yet she

hasn't missed a thing, eagerly takes down lecture notes, climbs winding stone stairs of French chateaus and walks briskly through museums.

PARIS GOES TEXAN AS U. OF H. CLASS LANDS

(Barbara Jean Tufty, who is known to readers of The Houston Chronicle for her articles which appear regularly on the Sunday Travel Page, contacted members of the University of Houston Summer School group in Paris and reported their activities with this exclusive story and pictures.)

BY BARBARA JEAN TUFTY

Paris—Paris has been getting a touch of Houston these last few weeks. The University of Houston flag has been unfurled along Parisian boulevards, Texas songs have been sung, and the familiar Texas drawl has been asking questions of French professors, of E. C. A. administrators, of Louvre museum guides, and of cafe waiters.

The reason for this Texas invasion is an eight-week guided tour of Europe under the direction of Joseph S. Werlin, head of the U. of H. sociology department, and director of the University of Houston International Study Center.

Group of 51

With the arrival in France July 19 on the Mauretania, the group, composed of 51 teachers, students, business people and housewives, with ages ranging from 18 to 75, has been having a full schedule . . . lectures in the mornings on history, industry, politics, cultural aspects of France today . . . afternoon field trips to Parisian museums, churches, boulevards, monuments, libraries . . . or just wandering around

the streets of Paris, watching the people, the shops, the life that makes up French civilization. Evenings have been filled with operas, concerts, night clubs, and visits to the famous Les Halles, central market of Paris where farmers from all France display picturesque piles of carrots, cabbages, lettuce, flowers, as dawn breaks over the city.

One of the most vivacious of the group is 75-year-old Mrs. M. Emmasue Denten, mother of seven, who has been looking forward to a trip to Europe all her life. "I'm just having the time of my life here," she commented, her eyes sparkling.

Teaches Fifth Grade

Teacher of fifth grade in Palestine, Texas, for 42 years, she retired to Starks, La., only to start teaching fifth grade again. She's been teaching there for seven years . . . but claims Houston, with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. O'Malley, 2322 Camben Ave., as her real home. She has just received her Master's Degree in education from the University of Houston extension center in Orange . . . after driving 20 miles each Monday night for nine months to attend classes!

The group includes 36 from Texas (16 from Houston), 11 from California, and one each from Louisiana, Alabama, Nebraska and Kansas. This is more than double the largest number Professor Werlin and his wife, Rosella, had dreamed of when they first started making plans for Europe. Since he joined the University of Houston faculty in 1934, Professor Werlin has been taking students on numerous trips, practicing his idea that seeing is believing.

Kemmerer Helps

With the encouraging attention of Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, president of the University of Houston, he opened the European Center this year, with exclusive arrangements with the leading university of France, the Sorbonne, one of the very few programs of cooperation between an American university and the Sorbonne.

This program is not just a one-way affair, Professor Werlin also explained. Plans are now under way for a French student of petroleum engineering to travel to Texas for a year's study at the University of Houston, with aid from M. M. Feld and the Fulbright Scholarship plan. This way, Europeans can get a better look and better understanding of the way Americans work.

With briefing on economic, social and political situations in Europe, the group now is traveling by special bus through eight countries. Alerted to cultural and political developments, to characteristics and reactions of the people, the members are on a rapid 20-day tour which encompasses mountains of Switzerland, cathedrals and palaces of Italy, industrial development and Black Forest of Germany, a warm welcome in the tiny duchy of Luxembourg by its United States ambassador, Mrs. Perle Mesta . . . on through Holland's windmill country to England. The tour officially was scheduled to end August 22, when the Mauretania would take them back to New York.

However, for those who are interested . . . and there are 40 already . . . the trip has been

extended for another 10 days to take in the festival of Britain and Scotland . . . proof of

the success of this first venture in getting acquainted with Europe.



"OOH-LA-LA! Les Americains like my flowers?" Parisian flower vender helps select bunch of red carnations from her wares. Left to right, are Joe Ruth Ross of Texas City, Mrs. Jeannette Gill, Mrs. Gaines Houston, Marion Owen, Barbara Henrich, Ernest Ne-

reaux and Mrs. Mary Owen. The academic program for the group at the Sorbonne includes four courses of three weeks each, given for credit at the University of Houston.



ACROSS THE STREET from the 900-year-old church of St. Germain-des-Pres, Houstonians take time out for refreshments at famed Deux Magots Cafe. Left to right, at the typical Paris side-

walk bistro are Sanford Lack, Jim Glass, "Tex" Schofield, Barbara Henrich, Mrs. Jeannette Gill, Frank Ashby and Shirley Klein.

Impact Of Overseas Study Tours Cited For Rotarians

1800 152
The impact of overseas study trips on Texas students was described to Beaumont Rotarians Wednesday at their luncheon at Hotel Beaumont.

The description came from Mrs. Joseph Werlin, promotion director of the International Study centers of the University of Houston.

Mrs. Werlin, a former reporter with many years of newspaper experience in Texas and other parts of the nation, is the wife of Dr. Joseph Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston and originator of the study centers which he brought into being in 1944.

HOW IDEA BORN

She described in detail how the idea of international centers was born through the desire to overcome "distrust of strangers and the fear of the unknown."

The first of the study tours, approved by the university, was a grand success. It went to Mexico with two busloads of students. Dubbed "college on wheels" the study centers prospered in later years, took to the air and finally to the vast ocean liners to take Texas students to Europe to see for themselves what they had studied in books about social and economic conditions "on the other side."

"What more memorable way could there be than to actually visit the market places, hospitals, orphanages, village and city schools, churches, museums, parks, playgrounds and the 101 other institutions which the countries beyond our borders unfold as a key to their every-day strifes and struggles?" Mrs. Werlin asked.

LAST TOUR

Mrs. Werlin then graphically told of last year's tour to Europe, the revelations it brought on human sufferings and the refusal of the average European again to be involved in war. She contrasted headlines in European newspapers with those appearing in this country.

"We have had enough . . . we will not fight," Mrs. Werlin summed up Europe's stand on war and peace.

Turning to experience, the study tour had in England, Mrs. Werlin reported on the people's "seemingly

immune from "continued grumbling from the high and low" concerning the government.

Mrs. Werlin added the new Churchill government has retained socialized medicine.

Other study tours are planned for this summer, Mrs. Werlin pointed out. From Beaumont, she is traveling to area cities to tell the story of the Houston university project.

EX-STUDENTS

Mrs. Werlin also presented to the club three ex-students who have participated in tours of the international study center. They were: Mrs. Rose Wahrmond, of Beaumont; Miss Juanita Martin, of Saratoga, Tex., and Mrs. Faye Dueboay, of Houston.

Mrs. Werlin was introduced to the club by R. W. Akers, chairman of Rotary's international service committee who had arranged for her appearance here.

Classes Were Never Like This!

CHRONICLE 1952

CHRONICLE 8/10/52

Paris Thrills Even Texans, Houston U. Students Find

BY ZORA RESHOVSKY
Chronicle Correspondent

Paris, Aug. 9.—The University of Houston's "college of wheels, wings and sails" has hit Paris, and during the past few weeks Texans have whirled through this fabulous city at the rate of tum-

bleweeds, trying to cover as much territory as possible so they will have plenty to relate to the folks back home.

Their three weeks' stay in Paris is only part of the 40-day guided tour of Europe which they are taking under the direction of Dr.

Joseph Werlin, head of the U. of H. sociology department and director of the college's international study center. While in France, they are covering not only Paris but also Versailles, Fontainebleau, the chateaux country and Nancy. Next week their bus tour will extend into Switzerland, followed by Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. They will return to the States early in September.

Group Is Complex

Professions in this group of 40 are varied. They consist of college students, a prominent manufacturer, 20 teachers, an executive secretary and several housewives. There are even a Quaker minister and a doctor along. Ages range from 17 to 70. A few are from California and Indiana, and there is even a New Yorker among them. However, the majority (35) are Texans.

Throughout the tour they are being briefed as to the customs of the people and history of places on the itinerary. While in Paris they have been attending accredited courses at the Sorbonne (University of Paris). This renowned 900-year-old institution of learning is quite a contrast from modern U. of H., the students maintain—plumbing especially. Doctor Werlin has been lecturing on contemporary Europe, and French instructors have delved into such pertinent topics as financial, economic and population problems of France, as well as the cultural aspects. An obligatory course in beginning French also is offered.

Plenty of Fun

However, Doctor Werlin knows that all work and no play could make Tex a dull boy (especially in Paris) and the group has also been having plenty of fun—sight-seeing, just walking by the Seine, or sitting at sidewalk cafes watching the wonderful show of Paris parade by. They've been to the opera to see the ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," and down to the Halles for onion soup. (Les-Halles is the famous wholesale market which supplies food for all Paris from midnight to 5 a.m.)

The onion soup institution originally started as a dish for hungry workers, but its fame spread until it now has become fashionable for Parisians and tourists to "have a bowl" after the theatre, opera or late evening dates. Texans had a good description for this hearty dish of rich onion goodness, topped with creamy cheese: "Uh'mmmm!" But even more interesting to them were the Parisian vendors and variety of wares. This U. of H. group understands now the worth of Doctor Werlin's belief that one seeing is worth a hundred lectures.

"The people are the best part!" Mrs. Louise Hodges claims. "So we don't speak the same language! I just grin at them—they smile at me, and with gestures and a little imagination we get along fine!"

No Time for Sleep

Mrs. Harriet Dietzel (also a Houstonian) reports that she has always wanted to come to Paris, and now that she finds it as wonderful as expected: "I've been too excited to sleep. But then," she added with a laugh, "of course the searchlight beam atop the Eiffel Tower, which shines into my hotel room, might have something to do with my insomnia. However, there's so much to see, I hate to go to bed—I'm afraid I'll miss something!"

At the Louvre Museum a great number were awed by the splendid statue of "Winged Victory." As one Texan adeptly put it: "She's simply glor-rious!"

The ancient Egyptian collection at the Louvre didn't impress some quite so much. "I'm afraid all this old mummy stuff bores me," complained Mrs. Aileen Weatherall. "I just don't care what happened thousands of years ago. I'm more interested in what's going to happen next year."

The later Egyptian period, they liked better. "Look at these rings," said Bernice Kalsman—"Why they're modern!"

Texans So Big!

The prize remark was expressed upon seeing Louis XV's canopied bed at the Louvre. "Why, it's so sma--all!" exclaimed a surprised Houston girl. Their French woman guide smiled and maintained: "Non. Your Texas men—they are soo beeg—n'est-ce pas?"

Actually, the group is covering a lot of territory and learning a lot along the way. Such tours, made by the International Study



MEMORIES FOR HOME—Hazel McIntyre of Houston records memories of Paris in photo form as she shoots the Tuilleries Gardens. In the background is "Monument Gambetta," famous statue of a French revolutionary leader.



WHEN IN ROME—Complete with bicycles, berets and guide books, two Houston students bravely face crazy Parisian traffic. Mrs. Frances Denman Prince and Lucy Purvis of Houston set out to see Paree.



AN OLD FRIEND—Venus de Milo meets Houston friends at the Louvre Museum in Paris. Left to right are Mrs. Orina Aron, Mrs. Frances Denman Prince, Margaret Jenkins, Bernice Kalmans and Sylvia Levy.



GRAND PANORAMA—"Look—you can see the length of the Champs-Elysees." Miss Aileen Weatherall, Miss Harriet Levy, Mrs. Harriet Dietzel and Hazel McIntyre line up the two and one-half mile view from the Louvre to the Arc de Triomphe. (All are from Houston, except Miss Levy, who hails from Galveston).

Center, are made possible partly through the M. M. Feld Fund for International Understanding (a University of Houston Foundation). One of the main purposes is to familiarize Americans with the conditions, cultures and "spirit" of foreign countries. Proof that the program is making headway was established by a remark made by a young student member of the group: "Frankly, this trip has been an eye-opener to me. With all due respect to America and Texas, I think we can learn a lot from the French." Then there are others (like Mrs. Orina Aron and her son Hertzell of Houston) who are so enthused that they want to make the trip again.

AFTER 25 YEARS

1953
11.20.53

UH's Werlin Still Touring

By JACK HARWELL

Dr Joseph S. Werlin, head of the sociology department of the University of Houston, has never quite gotten away from that first trip he made to Europe 25 years ago with a group of 20 students rounding out their academic careers.

It was the impetus for his growing conviction that in the 20th century, knowledge is probably the only thing that is permanent.

DR WERLIN believes that the best way to understand the societies in which different people live is to see them, and his version of the Chinese proverb is that "one visit is worth a hundred lectures."

A few months from now Dr Werlin and another group of college and university students, businessmen and professional workers will make another trip to Europe and one to Mexico.

There they will familiarize themselves with the cultures, conditions and spirit of the foreign countries, advance the interest that teachers and students have in the people of those nations and promote understanding and good will between this country and the others.

And, moreover, they will have a lot of fun, pick up three semester hours of college credit for each tour and make many new friends.

NINE RICE Institute and University of Houston students have already signed up for the European tour, which begins on June 30, and one for the trip to Mexico, which begins on June 7.

Persons not seeking university credit may make both tours but they must attend the lectures and join in all of the visits and other activities of the others. All classes are in English.

Last year, 48 students went to Europe with Dr Werlin, 37 to Mexico. The tours are all conducted under the sponsorship of the University of Houston International Study Centers, now in their 11th year.

The program is one of the

largest of Latin American summer field study-travel centers of any American university. The university is also the first American university to enter into inter-university co-operation with the University of Guatemala and the University of Havana.

IT'S SUMMER center of France and Western Europe constitutes one of the few programs of co-operation between an American university and one of the leading universities of France, the Sorbonne.

The trip to Mexico includes orientation courses (contemporary problems of Mexico, Mexican folklore and conversational Spanish), classes at the University of Mexico, field trips within Mexico City, week end excursions to the Floating Gardens, the pyramids of Teotihuacan and the cities of Cuernavaca-Taxco and Cholula-Puebla, and a voluntary trip to Morelia, Patzcuaro and Paricutin. It costs \$385 and lasts 34 days.

THE EUROPEAN tour embraces 14 countries: Canada, Wales, England, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

It also includes orientation courses in educational, cultural and sociological fields, numerous field trips and week end excursions to Paris and other parts of France, more than a month of private motor coach touring to famous cities and places. It costs about \$1,200 and lasts from June 30 through Sept 9.



MISSISSIPPIAN ABROAD —

Miss Nancy Craig (right), daughter of Mrs. Smith Craig of Indianola, is pictured along the Champs Elysee in Paris, France, with two fellow students participating in the University of Houston (Tex.) International Study Center of France and Western Europe, Miss Yvonne Pother (left) of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Edward Heyne III of Houston, Tex. The University of Houston program, familiarly known as "College on Wheels, Wings and Sails," comprises a membership of 50, and is now headquartered in Paris where it is carrying on a cooperative program of study at the Sorbonne in addition to making extensive field trips. Headed by Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, this is the third year that the program has been operating in Europe and the tenth of continuous operation since the first center was established at the University of Mexico. The group will return to the United States Sept. 13. Miss Craig, a schoolteacher, is a favorite of the group, and is known for her gracious manners, charm and Southern drawl.

CONTINUED ON BACK

CONTINUED FROM FRONT

THE HOUSTON POST

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1953



THREE TIMES AROUND—Mrs Lela Davis of 5720 HMC, left, will make her third trip to Europe next June with Dr Werlin, center, and other University of Houston students. Miss Helen Durrenberger of 7125 Winfree St, right, will make her third trip to Mexico.—Post Photo

Luck With UH Group in Europe

Press 8-24-53
Maybe the 50 University of Houston students and teachers didn't take any horseshoes along on their trip to Europe.

But luck was with them, anyway.

The U. of H. tourists had just gotten out of Paris when France's government workers went out on strike and virtually paralyzed communications out of the European merry-making mecca, the group reported today.

They were in Rome when the strike ended.

Dr. Joseph S. Werlin is director of the group which will return home early next month.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1954



TEXANS IN PARIS—They have now embarked on 21 days of continuous bus travel through Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Holland, Germany, Lichenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Sweden and Denmark. This picture of the segment of the University of Houston's "College on Wheels, Wings and Sails" was made in Paris in front of the statue of Louis Pasteur. Left to right: Carolyn Cochran, Tyler; Cardle Sanders, Houston; Sally Cummings, Houston; Mabel McGallion, Houston; Mrs. Sam Williams, Galveston and (in front)Carolyn Coleman, Houston.



OFF TO VISIT 14 COUNTRIES

Dr Joseph H. Werlin and Mrs Werlin, left, and Mr and Mrs Charles Shapiro of 2004 Buffalo Terrace prepare to board a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plane for a cultural tour of Western European countries. Dr and Mrs Werlin, who are leading a group of 33 Texans on the tour, took the party to Europe by air after the London dock strike prevented its sailing from Montreal on a Cunard Liner.

JUNE 1954 - HOUSTON PRESS



TEXANS ON TOUR—Four Texas girls, members of a group on an International Cultural Tour, pause for a visit to shop of Paris fashion king Christian Dior.

Left to right are Janet Cleaves, Houston; Joella Werlin, Houston; Patsy Stice, Brownsville, and Elaine Cezeaux, Wharton. (UP.)

Lunch in Vienna Has American Accent

... 1441 Rooms in Hapsburg Palace

SUMMER '56

By ANN VALENTINE
Press Women's Editor

Lunching in the charming dining room of the Parkhotel in Vienna a group of traveling Houstonians heard a proverbially familiar voice order, "a chocolate sundae for me."

The diner, with the familiar voice turned out to be movie star Richard Widmark who is currently making a movie in Vienna. The waiter later confided to the tourist that hotel-guest Widmark after perusing the long list of world-famous Viennese desserts invariably orders a typically American chocolate sundae.

Other guests at the Parkhotel where the Werlin Cultural Tour stayed during their sojourn in Vienna included Major Edgar Bundy world-traveler and lecturer who spoke on anti-communism at the Houston Rotary and the First Baptist Church here in Houston last spring.

Also in Vienna at the same time—but not a guest at the Parkhotel was Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Hapsburg Palace

Joining the tour conducted by Rosette and Joseph Werlin at Vienna was Houstonian James Chumley whose wife Wanda has already traveled through eight countries.

Despite an all-night flight from the States the sleepless

Mr. Chumley decided to go right along with the sightseeing group that day. On the travel docket was a visit to the fabulous Hapsburg Palace where Queen Maria Theresa raised her 16 children and which has housed Austria's royal families up until World War I. The monarch's tomb is in the main hall of the palace. There are still rooms that's reserved for

one thousand four hundred and forty one. The Houston group toured through 45 of the palace's elegant rooms hung with lush brocaded silken tapestries and filled with priceless furnishings.

Angel on Their Shoulder Houstonians Missed KLM Flight by Inches

AUG. 15, 1958
PRESS

A dozen prominent young Houstonians were thanking those proverbial lucky stars today that they didn't book passage from Europe on the ill-fated KLM airliner that crashed in the Atlantic yesterday, presumably killing all 99 aboard.

KLM Ends Search For More Bodies

SHANNON, Ireland, Aug. 15.—(UPI)—The search for bodies or possible survivors of yesterday's crash of a KLM Royal Dutch airliner with 99 persons aboard was called off today.

A KLM spokesman said that all ships which had searched the area where the plane plunged into the stormy Atlantic 130 miles northwest of Shannon were told to proceed to their destinations.

Cause Not Known

Cause of the tragic accident on the Amsterdam-to-New York flight still was a mystery.

An airport official said investigators were checking all possibilities — that the plane had been hit by lightning during a sudden squall, that it had suffered a sudden engine failure, that it was sabotaged, that it was destroyed by a bomb, that someone deliberately wrecked it as part of an insurance plot.

KLM officials were inclined to discount the possibility of sabotage.

37 Bodies So Far

The plane had reported no trouble and when last heard from was cruising at 16,000 feet.

So far, 37 bodies have been recovered from the sea. Two French fishing boats carried the first eight bodies to Galway. Other vessels were expected in the Irish port later today with more bodies and parts of the wreckage.

The Houstonians were in London last weekend, trying to get transportation home on the first available flight. Many of them took an identical KLM flight that left Monday night.

The plane that crashed left Wednesday.

45 on Study Tour

The local youths were part of a group of 45 travelers that had been in Europe since June on a study tour conducted by Professor and Mrs. Joseph Werlin of 5403 Burkett.

Mrs. Werlin, who just returned from the trip, said:

"Our group was planning to come back to the U. S. aboard the steamship 'Arosa Star,' sponsored by the Council on Student Travel. It was to leave Southampton, England, on Aug. 10, which was Sunday.

"But we got word it was to delay, sailing until Wednesday or Thursday. A lot of my group were anxious to get home so they started trying to get passage on any airplane they could.

"Many of them telephoned KLM and asked for passage. Some were told they could leave Monday, others later during the week.

"But somehow—thanks only to God's will — none of them were booked on the plane that crashed."

The Houstonians who were on See FLIGHT, Page 9

16 The Houston Press TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 1958

U. of H. Professor Wins Belgian Medal

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 12. (UPI)—Professor Joseph S. Werlin of the University of Houston has been presented a bronze

medal by the Belgium ministry of education.

The presentation was made at the Brussels Pavilion at the World's Fair here. Werlin is conducting a two-month cultural tour of Europe. The citation praised Werlin for his "fine efforts in furthering good will and understanding."

TRAVEL: RESORTS Houstonian Awed

By French Alps



WERLIN FAMILY ABROAD—Herbert Holland Werlin, left, 22-year-old student at Oxford, is shown in front of the Arch of Triumph in Paris with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of Houston. The photo was taken last summer when Herbert took time out from his studies to visit with his parents in Paris.

(Editor's Note: Herbert Holland Werlin, 22, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, 5403 Burkett. His father is professor of sociology at University of Houston. The son is a second-year student at Oxford University. Herewith are excerpts of accounts of his travel experience during a recent term interlude.)

BY HERBERT H. WERLIN

How like a scent from some happy Christmas card is Chamonix, in the French Alps. From our refuge in the mountains, we can look down upon clusters of odd-shaped and very white roofs and over them, a church spire. But all are in the paternal domination of the fierce mountain faces, made more awesome by a thin haze, having long tufts of snow-burdened trees that comfortably fold under the village.

When we first arrived in the land of the mountains all was warm under a bright sun with hardly any snow, but this was most irksome to those who had come for the traditional winter sports. However, after Christmas, there fell a heavy snow which hardened into a perfect skiing condition under the increasing cold.

Stayed on Feet

My first attempt at skiing was down a gentle slope which was difficult enough for me, but to my amazement, I remained on my feet. Of course, after that, my meetings with the ground were often and hard. After my first lesson, I worked at the sport, without supervision, because the lessons were expensive, and I really only wanted to feel the spirit of it all.

Our chateau is a very enjoyable place, though quite a la Francais, especially the toilet facilities. On the top floor are four large rooms, divided—as even French custom demands—among the sexes. Below is a great dining hall, and after Oxford, I am learning what good food tastes like again. In the evening the tables are pushed aside for dancing.

There are about 65 in our group, including another American. While the German and some of the French students know English quite well, I am mostly dependent on my ability in the French language, which has greatly improved under the pressure.

Altogether, they are as sprightly a group, as one could ever hope to find. I think that the French are natural actors. There is marvelous expression of voice and hands and face and body in even their simplest sentences and actions, and into their stories or play, they can put real dramatic effect.

However, sometimes one has the feeling that they don't know when to stop.

Fun at Dinner Table

It is fun at the dinner table to sing and shout and throw wads of bread—but only for a while and then agony replaces fun. The same is true of their continual snowfighting and tussling and teasing.

Nevertheless, I have found most enjoyable some of the games played here. One of these consists of dividing everyone into four groups, which compete with each other before selected judges in singing, telling stories, pantomiming, etc.

Actually, dancing is the most important preoccupation of the evening with everyone participating, including the large family that manages the chateau. I enjoy watching the typically fat and jovial woman of the house and her small sinewy husband whirling about the floor.

I wish I could dance as well as most of the French students here. Surprisingly much of the music is American, but they seem to do our steps better than most of the people I have watched at home—

rumba, tango, charleston, jitterbug, etc.

When we aren't dancing or skiing or being mischievous, we go to the cinema or hockey game or wander around the lobbies of the 85 hotels in Chamonix (some of them quite elegant), playing ping-pong or drinking wine. On Christmas Eve, we attended the beautiful Catholic church service in the town and then we danced until early in the morning when we were given a special breakfast of pancake and cheese and wine.

Travel Plans for Summer Include Trips to Europe

By MARGARET LACEY, Post Society Editor

TUESDAY IS sailing day for a large group of Houstonians who are setting out for an extensive tour of the Continent. They sail on the SS Queen Frederica from New York, making their first major stop in Naples, Italy, after a cruise through the Mediterranean.

Mrs Lela G. Davis and her sister, Mrs Gladys Suhre of Forest, Ind, are on their third trip abroad with Prof and Mrs Joseph Werlin, directors of the touring group.

Rodney Margolus and Miss Elizabeth Ann Clarke are two teen agers making the jaunt. Rodney's brother, Kenneth, went two years ago. Mrs Alice Lindsay and her son, David, are also on the tour. Miss

Sandra Schwartz, Miss Cecily Schwartz and Miss Laura Schwartz are cousins making the trip. Miss Dorothy Falkenberg, a runner up in the Mald of Cotton competition last spring, will meet the current queen in Paris. Miss Shirley Hummel who is also on the European trip, will meet friends in Naples.

Three members of the Werlin's group will make additional trips after the tour ends. Leonard Tatar will visit the Holy Land and Mrs Myrtle Sowden and Miss Clarke will make a flying trip to the Scandinavian countries when the group completes its itinerary.

Other Houstonians going are Mr and Mrs Ralph Looney, William G. Parker, W. B. Reeges, Mrs Majesta Johnson, Miss Margaret Young and Mrs Gladys Laird.

The tour will visit Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Scotland, England, France, Spain and Portugal. Highlights of the trip include a performance of Hamlet at Stratford-on-Avon and attending a reception at SHAPE.

Houstonians Plan To Honor War Dead

Chronicle May 11, 1955

Last year Mrs. Hattie Rose of 1607 Gardenia accompanied Prof. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin to Europe.

Her primary mission was to visit the grave of her son, John D. Rose, who is buried in the American Military Cemetery in Neuville er Condroz near Leige, Belgium.

As a tribute to Mrs. Rose, Dr. Werlin pledged to remember her son and other war dead buried there with fitting memorial when the Werlins took their International Cultural Tours again to Europe.

They are now making plans for their fifth annual trip to Europe.

The Werlins urge families and have beloved ones buried at the cemetery to contact them. They will be glad to place wreaths on the graves.

In addition to affiliation with the Sorbonne (University of Paris) and lectures at Oxford, SHAFÉ, and Rome, the group's itinerary includes Canada, Wales, England, Denmark, Sweden, France, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland.

Members will sail from Montreal on the Cunard liner, Ss Saxonia, returning home Aug. 30.



1954
POST-GRAD—Joella Barbara Werlin will attend a publications - publishing course at Radcliffe College, according to her mother, Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of 5403 Burkett. She attends the Connecticut College for Women.

Vednesday, June 26, 1957

END ME YOUR EARS:

Wings, Wheels And Sails Bear Tour Group Here

A MAXIM OF the great Confucius — "One seeing worth a hundred tellings" — serves as the motto of a lively sightseeing group that has just arrived in Rome.

Working on the love-thy-neighbor-to-know-thy-neighbor philosophy, Mr and Mrs Joseph S. Werlin have organized this party of 25, most of them from Texas, which they call a floating college on wings, wheels and sails.

Feet, of course, are another essential means of transportation for the Werlin International Culture Tour, which arrived in Europe via the Saturnia and has already visited Lisbon, Palermo, Naples, Capri, Sorrento and Pompei. From Rome the group goes on — in its own bus — to some 12 other countries, including Ireland, where everyone will get a chance to kiss the Blarney Stone.

This is the fourteenth year that the Werlins have been in the tour-organizing business and the eighth that they have come to Europe. Werlin, an Annapolis graduate and currently a member of the faculty of the University of Houston, Texas, calls himself a "suitcase sociologist."

ROME DAILY AMERICAN

1957 By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor



EWING

Dolls from each of the countries they have visited in 15 years of travel boarded the "Good Ship Werlin" each piece for a New Year's Day open house.

These included a century-old doll from Mexico and others from Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England, Holland, San Marino, Guatemala, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lichtenstein and Luxembourg.

Assisting her mother and father, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Werlin, in receiving guests was Joella Werlin, a junior at Connecticut College for Women. She was only four when she accompanied her parents on their first cultural junket to Mexico. This summer she will accompany them on the 15th annual tour to Europe in the capacity of junior counsellor.

1959
Professor and Mrs. Joseph Werlin's bus that is touring Europe ("floating college on wheels") attracted the attention of two Houstonians at Ferrugian, Italy. Turned out to be James Rockwells, who later had coffee with the group in Florence.

Then en route to Monte Carlo and Nice the group was greeted by Roy Hofheinz Jr. (Rhodes scholar) and his two Rice Institute chums, Jim Bernhard (former Press Spelling Bee champ) and Harrison Wagner.

22 Houstonians Sail On Werlin Tour

BY BERTA MOHR

Chronicle Correspondent

New York — Twenty-two Houstonians sailed from here this week aboard the Ss Queen Frederica for a two months tour of Europe.

CHRONICLE JUNE 29, 1956
They were part of a group of 32 persons, chiefly Texans, who are members of the Werlin International Culture Tour and are taking the trip under the personal direction

of Prof. Joseph S. Werlin of the sociology department of the University of Houston, and his wife, Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin.

At a pre-embarkation get-together tea and briefing at the Hotel Roosevelt, excitement ran high as families and friends gathered on this first lap of their trip.

Individual reasons for joining the tour were as diverse as the members of the pleasure and culture seeking group themselves. One tourist is going over to "bring back a French poodle," another to get over a broken romance, a third to forget a personal tragedy.

Their itinerary will include a dozen countries, a Mediterranean cruise, grand opera in Rome, a performance of "Hamlet" at Stratford-on-Avon, a reception at S.H.A.P.E., just outside Paris, and a meeting of the Anglo-Texan Society of London.

Ports of call, via chartered motor bus, will include Interlaken, Capri, Loch Lomond, Windsor, Versailles and Monte Carlo. In addition, the "culture vultures," as they have laughingly dubbed themselves, will attend university lectures at Oxford, Cambridge, Paris and Bonn. And the women will see some of the top Paris fashion collections.

The group will sail back from Lisbon, on the M. V. Saturnia, Aug. 19, and dock in New York Aug. 27.



RODNEY MARGOLIS AND MRS. W. W. REEVES
Youngest and Oldest Members of the Tour



ENJOYING EUROPE in front of the Eiffel Tower in Paris are four University students who toured Europe with the Werlin International Cultural tour last summer. The global trip traversed 20,000 miles and covered 14 countries. Five thousand miles were covered in a private chartered motor bus. Pictured left to right are Cecily Schwartz, Ethel Moran, Leonard Tatar, and Vicki Fenberg. Not shown is David Lindsay.

University Globe-Trotters 'Mad' for Mediterranean

"We loved Europe," was the unanimous report of five University of Texas students who toured Europe this summer. The students are Cecily Schwartz of El Paso, Pi Phi; Leonard Tatar of Houston, junior Law School student and member of SAM fraternity; Ethel Moran of Tulsa, former University student; David Lindsay of Houston, sophomore architecture student; and Vicki Fenberg of Amarillo, former University student.

Also on the tour was Cecily's sister, Sandra, graduate of the University, and Mrs. Alice Lindsay, registrar at Kincaid.

The program covered a total of 18,000 miles, of which 5,000 was on the continent, traveling by private chartered motor bus. Among the countries visited were Spain, Portugal, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Liechtenstein, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, Belgium, and Scotland.

Since this was a Mediterranean cruise, the group also circuted Gibraltar and visited the Isle of Capri and Pompeii, sailing on the S.S. Fredericka and returning on the S.S. Saturnia. Homeward bound they stopped off at Halifax.

Cultural Advantages

"We were perforce to be 'culture vultures,'" quipped Cecily. Among the highlight cultural attractions were attending a Shakespearean tragedy "Hamlet" at Stratford on Avon, an open-air opera in Rome at the 2,000-year-old former baths of Trajan, "La Traviata," and lectures at the University of Paris, and Cambridge.

Attending a bull fight was one of the "musts" for the group. They all agreed it was worth seeing.

For Vicki, one of the highlights was attending the fashion showings at Fontana in Rome. "Such magnificent creations," she exclaimed.

Visit Concentration Camp
Vicki also found the visit to Breendonk, a concentration camp set up by Hitler in Belgium, "a most gruesome yet worthwhile visit."

"The lectures at Shape (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe) and the lectures at various universities proved most stimulating," said Leonard. "I came away better prepared to understand the value of international law."

For David, the architectural constructions of the century-old castles, cathedrals, and other historic structures proved most appealing.

"I was most amazed with the artistry and knowledge of these craftsmen. They could do such wonderful things, yet had such simple tools with which to work. It is truly amazing," he said.

Leonard also took off an extra two weeks for a visit to the Holy Land.

Ethel found Paris most fascinating; the shops, the boulevards, the sidewalk cafes, and the general gaiety of the atmosphere.

They all agreed it was wonderful to get back to the United States and to the simple things they had always taken for granted—an ice cream soda, a hamburger, and that good old hot tub.

Sea of Matrimony

The traveling Werlins (Rosella and Dr. Joseph), who are about to take off with another shipload of Houstonians for such interesting landmarks as the Biarney Stone and the house where Princess Grace Kelly Ranier lives, had a party.

They saluted all their former tour members who escaped a dousing into the Atlantic only to plunge into the Sea of Matrimony.

Decorations matched the S. M. sentiments.

Included among the honorees were Georgena Parks, soon to wed Ted E. Bailey, and Helen Hilliard, soon to be Mrs. Jim Brime and recent brides—Mesdames Charles Winton, Karl Derenberger, Marcus Cantrell, James Christian, Andre Faris, Harold Streusand, Perry Archer and John Russell.

Also among the honorees were Michael Crawford, Edward Heyne III, Wesley Nagorny and Herzel Aron, recent bridegrooms and Mrs. Jerry Dalgle, Bernice Kalmans, Carolyn Coleman, Harriet Howard Shibley Klein, Shirley Strum, Sylvia Levy and Sanford Lackajina.

Hostesses were Mesdames George Parks, Joseph Lhoney, R. A. Mosely, Edna Gray Davis, Clara Melander, Adelle Wirth, Grina Aron, Harrie Dietzel, Robert DeLong, Misses Harriet Joekel, Florence Kessler, and Ann and Mrs. Mabel Stewart.

TORREADOR Nov. 12, 1958

International Traveler, Author Presides At Tech Tea Today

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, international traveler, lecturer and author, will preside at an informal tea today at 3:30 p.m. in the Anniversary Room of the Union.

Purpose of the tea is to "talk over old times with students who have gone with us on our European tours and to give information

to anyone else who would be interested in going on the tour next summer," Mrs. Werlin said.

MRS. WERLIN and her husband, Dr. Joseph H. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston, have been conducting tours of students for 23 years.

Their tour is conducted through such countries as France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England. Other places of interest toured are Monaco, the French Riviera, the Italian Riviera, San Marino and Lichtenstein. Optional trips to Denmark, Sweden and Scotland are included.

Highlights of the trip are boat trips on North Sea, visits to museums, palaces and cathedrals, sightseeing in 40 cities, touring through Europe's highest mountains and passes, swimming on the Riviera and sleeping atop a mountain in the Austrian Tyrol.

THE GROUP will also attend the opera at Rome, the theatre at Stratford and London, a bull fight in Madrid and fashion showings in Paris, London and Rome.

Herbert H. Werlin, Dr. and Mrs. Werlin's son, is an instructor in the Texas Tech government department. He is one of the directors of the tour.

"Of all the college campuses in the four states that I have lectured in, I think that the Texas Tech campus is one of the most beautiful and friendly. This is the fifth year I have visited Texas Tech and my visit is even more enjoyable this year since my son is here," Mrs. Werlin commented.

MRS. WERLIN has written for the Houston Post and the Houston Chronicle. She has also contributed articles to the Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times. For seven years, the journalist was publicity director

for the Galveston Chamber of Commerce.

Having been around the world 10 times, Mrs. Werlin will leave on her 16th tour June 8. The group will return Aug. 1.

People who are either Tech students or teachers in Lubbock attending today's tea are Mary and Grace Alexander, Cynthia Lovelless, Patsy Stice, Joyce Kurtz, Sue Hendrick, Ann Hall and Betty Ball. They have taken the tour with the Werlins. Anyone else interested in the tour is invited to attend the tea.



MRS. ROSELLA H. WERLIN

Letter to Princess Grace... One-Class Ship... Vassar Visitor... Castles on the German Rhine

PLAQUE AND SCHOLARSHIP DEDICATION

By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor

An energetic, garrulous Lady Gulliver whose travel statistics would loop 10 times around the world sits at her knotty pine desk today writing a letter to a princess.

Crux of the communique: Can we come to see you all?

It's addressed to former movie queen Grace Kelly and her husband, Prince Ranier of Monaco, and this isn't the first correspondence between 5403 Burkett and the palace.

Last year the beautiful blond princess personally answered a similar note and extended a royal welcome.

That's the way tours are planned and becoming highly adept in this their 16th year of same are Rosella Werlin and her husband, Professor Joseph Werlin, who teaches sociology during the winter and practices it in the summer.

Recently in a deliciously aromatic setting of Was-sail, black-eyed peas and cheese cake alumni of the Werlin safaris to Mexico and Europe got together to reminisce of last year's "My Fair Lady" in London and anticipate next summer's opera in Rome.

Merry Montmarire

Among the guests at the Werlins' reception was handsome young socialite Mike Cullinan, who has been a frequent escort during the holiday season of pretty deb Anne Brown.

Photographer Mabel Stewart, a many-time passenger to foreign lands, also recorded for posterity the likenesses of two Center, Texas, teachers, John Reagan Harris and Jean Taylor and Houstonian Joan Sue Young.

Among the young tourists this year are Joan Sue's friends, Sally and Susan Byrd, daughters of the Hy Byrds. Sally is a student at Kinkaid and Susan at the Charles E. Ellis School in Newton Square, Penn. Also on the passenger list is young David L. Gates of Dickinson.

They'll leave on June 7 on the new one-class ship, the S.S. Atlantic and, in their own chartered motor bus, will tour 13 countries. Lectures have been scheduled at the famous universities of the Sorbonne in Paris and Oxford and Cambridge in England. On the lighter side there will be a gala dinner at the famous sidewalk cafe, Mere Catherine, in the famous Montmartre district in Paris.

The all-day steamer ride on the Rhine, passing the fabled Lorelei Rock and romantic castles, will terminate at Bonn and evolve itself into a tea party given at the government headquarters there.



MIKE CULLINAN

JOAN SUE YOUNG

JEAN TAYLOR

JOHN REAGAN HARRIS

Travel alumni have stateside reunion.

JUNE 60

Present From Paris: Three Dior Gowns.. Fish Rodeo at HYC

By **BETTY EWING**
Press Society Editor

Bullder Wesley Nagorney is bringing his pretty, blue-eyed, size 10 spouse Pat THREE (that's one-two-THREE) Christian Dior gowns from Paris.

She deserves every single one of them, plus a bagful of Cabachon emeralds.



EWING

The former Rice Institute co-ed not only remained at their home with 20-month-old Chip (Wesley III) and let the man of the house go a'touring the capitals of Europe.

She did so cheerfully, casting aside woman's natural urge to suit up for the martyr's role.

"Walter just had to get this trip out of his system," said Pat. "He went in 1953 before we were married and every time we've made tentative plans to go together something has happened."

Pat says she simply couldn't leave young Chip for six weeks, so she insisted that Walter go ahead before something unexpected upset his plans again.

Long Distance: Paris

Wesley called Pat long distance from Paris the other night and said he was planning to shop for her at the famous Dior fashion salon.

A running account from the Werlins, Dr. Joseph and wife Rosella, who annually stage their international cultural tour, revealed that Monsieur Nagorney's visit to the exclusive couturier's high fashion temple was a triple success.

The University of Houston graduate also is planning a reunion with Ed Heyne III, now serving as a captain with the American Armed Forces near Wiesbaden, Germany.

Houstonian Ed, a Rice and dental school graduate, first became acquainted with Wesley when Professor Werlin teamed them up as roommates on the 1953 European jaunt. Now married, Ed and his wife plan to return to their Houston home which, incidentally, Wesley built for them.

The Houston group will return on July 24 and Pat hopes to meet Walter in New York for the homecoming.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO SUSAN—BUT WHICH ONE?

Sailing to Europe aboard the Ss. Atlantic were (left to right) Dave Gates Jr., of Dickinson, Susan Wood of Sugar Land, Susan Staples of Spring Branch, Susan Schwartz of Houston and John Monroe Jr., of Beeville.

PRESS - JUNE 22, 1959

By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor

The handsome captain warbled a folksy sea chantey to a young Houstonian as his Ss. Atlantic ploughed across the ocean of the same name.

"Happy birthday to you—Susan."
But which Susan?



Passengers aboard the luxury liner bound for Europe—all except the special group of Texas collegiate voyagers with the Werlin tour—had a choice of not-one-two-three-but-FOUR Susans to identify as the birthday girl.

There was Susan Wood of Sugar Land, Susan Staples of Spring Branch, Susan Byrd of Houston and blond Susan Schwartz who was celebrating sweet 16.

The captain joined in the festivities at a special party.

Susan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Koebel Schwartz of 308 Avondale and the granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Hutcheson of 1720 Milford.

PRESS

By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor

MAY 19, 1959

Formidable! C'est magnifique! Monsieur Mayor de Parea delightedly accepts the Houstonians' invitation to a gala party at a Montmartre sidewalk cafe on an evening in June.



Quelle occasion! The University of Houston's Professor Joseph Werlin confers upon the Frenchman—for Governor Daniel—the title of Honorary Citizen of Texas.

Then pretty SMU grad Martha Matthews, whose papa Cliff is an East Texas city father, will proceed to make Mayor Pierre Labric of Paris also the Honorary Mayor of Henderson.

Applauding these unusual civic carryings-on at Mere Catherine will be an impressive group including four Susans (Byrd, Schwartz, Staples and Wood), all blond and all beautiful and a multi-lingual young lady from Spring Branch, Diane Austin, who'll be able to parlez-vous the French mayor.

Reunion at Mona Lisa...

Roy Hofheinz at Oxford

By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor

It was the bridesmaid, not the bridegroom, who fainted gracefully away at the fashionable wedding.

But only the bridal party and occupants of the family pews at St. Vincent de Paul Church were aware of it.

Beauteous blond Jessie McGaw, Houston Fulbright scholar en route to Rome, paused to take a look at the Mona Lisa in the Paris Louvre.

Her smile was considerably less enigmatic than the famous Miss Lisa's when she saw her fellow viewers.

They were home town travelers, including Professor and Mrs. Joseph Werlin, who had entertained for her several months ago.

Five thousand miles later young Rhodes Scholar Roy Hofheinz, son of the former Houston mayor, was equally surprised to see the same group strolling across the campus at Oxford.



EWING

The Oxford Chain

Meanwhile, back to jolly old England and the time-honored halls of Oxford.

Rice graduate Hofheinz, then in the midst of finals, sent word to his Houston cohorts that he will be back to the banks of the bayou in September.

The Werlin tourists had just heard a lecture by Professor N. C. Hunt in the halls of Exeter College, one of the 22 colleges which date back to 1300 A. D.

The Werlins' son Herbert, now teaching at Texas Tech,

also attended Exeter just before Roy Jr. went there.

And the Oxford - Houston chain won't be broken for a while, either. Their daughter, Joella, who recently graduated from Connecticut College for Women and is doing advanced study at Radcliffe this summer, will be at Lady Margaret Hall, oldest of the four women's colleges at Oxford. She will continue in the field of cultural anthropology for the next two years.

The Werlins and their traveling family will be home in July in time for a reunion before Joella sails for England.



HOUSTONIANS AT TREVI

If you throw coins in the famed Trevi Fountain in Rome, you are bound to return to the Eternal City. That's what tradition says, and these Houstonians are trying to insure their return by tossing in \$1,000,000 (Texas currency, that is). They are, from left, Mrs. Rosella Werlin and Deanne Austin of Houston. Mrs. Werlin is a director of Werlin International Cultural Tours, now visiting 14 countries in Europe.

1959

Young women in this area who traveled this summer or last year on the Werlin International Cultural Tour, will gather Saturday afternoon in the Caprock Hotel for a get-together tea with Mrs. Joseph Werlin as hostess.

Expected to attend are Mrs. Joyce Morton Kurtz; Misses Cynthia Loveless; Patricia and Barbara Stice of Brownfield; Sue Hendrick, Ann Jennings, both of Ralls; Helen Hall and Virgil Dorrell of Odessa; and Pat Byron.

Mrs. Werlin noted that anyone here who has taken the tour will be welcome at the afternoon tea.

Their European tour will be relived as they view scrapbooks and slides taken on the trip.

Lt. and Mrs. Bobby L. Moore en route to Fort Carson, Colo., from Fort Benning, Ga., are expected in Lubbock next weekend to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Don Reeder, 2401 Ave. T. They will be here for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Moore is the former Joy Reeder.

By BETTY EWING
Press Society Editor

Their drip and drys just barely out of the suitcases, the peripatetic Professor Joseph Werlins already are plotting their 11th annual cultural tour of Europe next June 8.

But that's hardly a suitable description since the same level-worthy costumes may still be in service. The Werlins are.

Professor Werlin, sociologist at the University of Houston, popped right off to Mexico to carry on research for his anticipated book and won't be back until Sept. 1.

Spouse Rosella hied herself away to the baths at Marlin for the usual relaxing and trimming off of pounds added by European cuisine.

Meanwhile, Mary Lou Smith and Carl Bond have gone into the passport business for their stay-at-home friends.

They're issuing "visas" in attractive invitations to a South Seas costume party on Saturday night at the "Isle of Fair Yoak"—2404 Yoakum.



EWING



LOTS OF LIRA—And lots of luck, too, for Mrs. Jessie Brewer McGaw (left) who will go to Rome this summer to study Latin on a Fulbright scholarship. She was honored by Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin (right) with a bon voyage party.

Home From Oxford

Other members of the Werlin clan are gathering at the home fireside at 2340 Underwood.

Daughter Joella, who has just completed a year as a graduate student in social anthropology at Oxford in England, will have a new Triumph Herald auto awaiting her.

Her boat docks at Montreal and she will fly to Houston. The car is being shipped from Rotterdam.

Joella and two other Oxford students from Lady Margaret Hall embarked after school on a 3500-mile tour of Europe by auto.

Sixteen-year-old son, Ernie (named Ernie Pyle for the famous correspondent) already is home from naval summer school at Culver. Other Houstonians coming by train were Robert Pitzer, son of the Robert Pitzers Sr., Ronald, son of the Warner F. Brocks, Welden, son of the Welden Steinmans and Parker, son of the Dick Greggs. Others attending the school included David, son of the Ray Powells; Gregory Kraft, son of the Gregory Kraft Edmans; Benjamin, son of the G. McGuires; Tim, son of Gullfords, and Robb, Charles Ritchies Jr. member of the who won't be reunion who is

Tuesday, January 12, 1960

Werlin Tours Reception Is Scheduled

Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of Houston are to be hosts at an informal reception in their suite at the Driskill Hotel for former members of the Werlin Tours, Tuesday from 3 to 5 p. m.

The couple were made honorary members of the International Good Neighbor Committee by Governor Price Daniel and have conferred honorary Texas citizenship upon a numbers of international notables.

They have been conducting tours for the past 18 years. This year they are planning a trip by jet to 14 European countries, with principle stops in Vienna and for the Passion Play.

Prospective tour members are also invited to attend.

PRESS - 7/4/60



WHEN IN ROME, DO AS TEXANS DO—Not lira—but million-dollar Texas bucks were thrown into the Trevi Fountain by this group of European sightseers. Legend has it that money thrown into the famous fountain along with a wish will bring about a return trip to Italy someday. For Wesley Nagorney who was in Italy seven years ago the wish came true this year as he returned as a member of the Werlin International Cultural Tour of Europe. Left to right are Mrs. Rosella Werlin, Mr. Nagorney, Shirley Meisner, Mrs. Wanda Chumley, Ella Brunson and Ingree Peterson.



A Houston Yank at Oxford, Herbert Holland Werlin, at right, posed with his father, Dr. Joseph Werlin, during a visit abroad by the Houston University professor last summer.

A Houston Yank TAKES A LOOK At Oxford

By Herbert Holland Werlin

(Herbert Holland Werlin, 22, the son of Prof. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of 5403 Burkett St., is in his second year of graduate work at Oxford University, Exeter College, Oxford, England. In this article, he gives his impressions of that historic institution, in contrast to his experiences at the University of Chicago where he received his bachelor's degree. Herbert hopes to return to the United States at the end of this summer to continue further study toward his doctorate.)

IT is just after breakfast, and the famous English mist has settled over the town to efface many an ancient and stately structure, like the grand dome of the Radcliffe Camera and the curving dark stones of the octagonal Sheldonian Theater and, perhaps, the groves, statues and pinnacles around Trinity College.

Uncomfortable, yes, but I wouldn't call this weather really harsh. Damp and cold, though it be, it isn't that of Chicago where in early spring, the moisture can become sleet, to be hurled with a vengeance through the midway from off the lake. What is bad here is that one seldom feels dry, and extra clothing doesn't help much. The heating facilities are not very good, and whatever heat there is is dissipated in the old rooms and halls. To feel warm all over at the same moment is a rare experience, for even when near the stove such a sensation would ordinarily mean becoming two-dimensional.

It would be unwise to make any hasty generalization about Oxford students, except to say that, in my opinion, they are the brightest of the bright. In truth, I feel as if I were in the last round of a hectic athletic tournament, having to play far above my talent. At least for this particular race, my competitors are better trained and conditioned than I, and they

seem to set a much faster pace than I would like. The participants are extremely intent upon doing well here, for the rewards are relatively more valuable than those of similar contests in our country; but, nevertheless, they remain gentlemen throughout their struggles in this sometimes callous but always fair and worth-while sport known as an Oxford education.

Yet there are some shortcomings. The students are required, and rightly so, to achieve a high level of excellence in their studies, but I contend that they are too often hampered in their efforts by being overly subjected to a rigid schedule of assignments, which fails to take into account individual interests, needs, and abilities.

Another opinion of mine is that many of the tutors of this university are rather unimaginative or too unresponsive to new ideas in their handling of various problems, especially those of the social sciences. There tends to pervade a certain dogmatism which seems to hold that the classical scholars are the most important and intelligent students of the university; that humanistic literature after the 18th century need not be part of the English curriculum; that applied science can best be taught by industry; that political institutions can be studied without studying the people involved; and,



The aging Gothic walls of Exeter College at Oxford form a background for these students at the 1000-year-old institution. Formal dress jackets are worn in class

above all, that good speech delivery can be ignored by lecturers.

All in all, the longer I am here, the greater grows my admiration for the sincere English student. My estimation of his worth is not very different from a description of Lord Palmerston that I have recently read by one of his contemporaries:

"He had great pluck combined with remarkable tact, unflinching good temper, associated with firmness almost amounting to obstinacy. He is a strict disciplinarian and yet ready to make allowance for the shortcomings of others. He loves hard work in all its details, and yet takes a keen delight in many of its sports and amusements. He believes in England as the greatest country in the world, but he has great interest in and sympathy for the affairs of other nations. He has little or no vanity and claims but a modest value of his own abilities. Above all, he has a tenacity of purpose that defeats difficulties, an indefatigable and buoyant spirit, and a kind heart."

A proof that the students do not become too engrossed in their studies is in the old custom of "sconcing." Anyone at dinner who is found talking shop (discussing his school work) or using three words in a foreign language is forced to buy over a half gallon of beer served in a beautifully engraved silver mug. The offender stands and drinks what he can and then passes it down the table for each of the fellows to do the same until the mug is emptied.

Really, there is far more encouragement here to lead a well-balanced life than at the University of Chicago or, for that matter, at the other universities that I know anything about. Most of the boys spend about the same num-

ber of evenings at some club or society or at a concert, movie or play as their American counterparts. Recently, the orchestra, theater and opera groups of Exeter put on a very fine performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance," and the seats of a good-size auditorium were sold out for five days. Often there are parties in various rooms of the college, which can be truly gay affairs. There is usually plenty of music and dancing, and there are people of varying degrees of sophistication who can say the subtle, sparkling things, as well as those of a more nourishing kind.

The English do as a rule tend to be unemotional, seldom using voice inflection or bodily gesture to emphasize their words. And they do not easily "open up," carefully guarding what is intimate with them. But the majority of those that I know are not snobbish, and they can be very good friends. They are quite intolerant of those who are ostentatious with their money or their learning or their social position.

You would really do wrong to mock the "tea-sipping gentlemen" of Oxford, for sipping tea is really the best of English customs. It seems that only at the teas does one really come to understand people. There is nothing more pleasant, when the wind outside is damp and cold, to talk, as the boys talk here, around a good fire and among things that are old and dark and heavy. They delight in ideas and in the strange forms they take, as people delight in a good meal or in a good movie or in anything beautiful or great. The exchange of thought to create knowledge is the heart of Oxford and, without it, this place, with all its dignity and elegance, could only be a monument.

Nine years ago Adele (Mrs. Louis) Wirtz, faithful and true wife of the Houston architect, sat down in a Copenhagen hotel room and wrote a poem to another gentleman.

He shall not be nameless.

The object of Poetess Wirtz' muse-courting was Dr. Joseph Werlin of the University of Houston, the so-called suitcase sociologist who has shepherded groups to Europe so often that the continental tour guides ask HIM questions.

Professor Werlin, accustomed to testimonials from satisfied customers, probably never had a more aesthetic (or polished—Adele is a real pro) one.



EWING

The reason for it was that Traveler Wirtz drew Professor Werlin's name out of the hat for the group's farewell party. The poem:

*"Those who merely want to look
May tour the world with Mr. Cook,
But our professor has concern
For delving souls who want to learn.*

*Erasmus, Socrates, Rousseau,
Are blended in our Dr. Joe,
And he is one sound reason why
We find his tour our wisest buy.*

*Though we satisfy through sweat and tears
Our other bills, in all our years
We cannot pay the debt we owe
Our friend and mentor, Dr. Joe."*

This year the Werlin International Cultural Tour roster not only includes the poetess (she recently had a poem printed on the Home Forum Page of the impressive Christian Science Monitor) but also her two pretty granddaughters—Catherine Shepperd, who is graduating from St. Stephens Episcopal School in Austin, and Elizabeth Shepperd, who'll be a senior there next year.

Friends in Scotland

Traveler Wirtz and her granddaughters (Papa Louis once more must remain behind to tend the store—he's busy completing some structures for the Sam Houston State College in Huntsville) sail June 7 on the luxurious United States following a farewell party at the Hotel Roosevelt. Their return trip also will be by boat in mid-August.

The girls, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Shepperd of Marble Falls, will have the delightful assignment of assisting their lively grandmother in retracing her steps around favorite London and Paris haunts.

In addition, the itinerary will include the Scandinavian countries with a 10-day fjord trip along the North Cape even unto the Arctic and within 30 miles of the Russian border.

The Wirtz-Shepperd combo also will sniff the heather of Scotland as guests of an old friend and former Houstonian—Mrs. A. D. Mason, the former Irene (pronounced Ireney) Keith, now married to a

HOUSTON POST MAY 1958 30 GOOD WILL ENVOYS FROM TEXAS NAMED

POST AUSTIN BUREAU
AUSTIN—Gov Price Daniel Monday designated 30 Texas students and teachers as Texas good will emissaries to the Brussels World's Fair.

The group will visit Europe this summer on a cultural tour sponsored by Dr and Mrs Joseph S. Werlin of Houston.

Eight or 10 of the students were present when Gov Daniel presented a certificate to Dr Werlin, appointing them good will ambassadors.

Eleven students who will make the tour are from Houston. They are Joan Young, Margaret Van Melle, Joan Green, Nancy Scofield, Joella Werlin, Barbara Burke, Lynda Natkin, Betsy Perlman, Ruth Langdon, Dorothy Langdon and Mrs Irma Cook.

May 17

1956



READY FOR EUROPEAN JAUNT
Miss Falkenberg, Miss Hummel Make Plans

—Post Photo

Europe is the summer destination of Miss Dorothy Falkenberg and Miss Shirley Hummel, the 23 finalists in the last Maid of Cotton competition and is a mel, too. They'll join the tour graduate of the University of Texas where she was a member of Zeta Tau Alpha. Miss Hummel has traveled extensively in Mexico and Cuba, but this will be her first European jaunt.

Lectures at Oxford, Cambridge, SHAPE, a Shakespearean play at Stratford on Avon, a ballet in Paris, an opera in Rome, and fashion showings in Paris and Rome are a few of the special events on their tour calendar.

Miss Falkenberg was one of



HOLIDAY GATHERING AT WERLIN HOME

Memories of bygone days were happily recounted by four members who traveled abroad with Prof. and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin in 1956 at a Yuletide gathering in the Werlin

home, 2340 Underwood. Standing, left to right, are Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, Mrs. R. A. Moseley, Mrs. David Lindsay; seated, Misses Dorothy Falkenberg and Shirley Hummel.



Pictured above are area residents who toured Europe last summer with Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of Houston. The setting is a get-together at the Werlin residence during the Christmas holidays. Most of the discussion was centered around their experiences when they traveled abroad. Standing left to right are Mrs. Miriam Redhorst, Channelview; Mrs. Ida G. Phillips, LaPorte, Mrs. Thelma Johnston, Houston; Mrs. Mary Skipper, Longview, Mrs. Helen DeLaure, LaPorte and Professor and Mrs. Werlin.

SPACELAND STAR (TEXAS) THURS - MAY 14 - 64



MODELS GETTING READY FOR A REVUE??? NO — They are two young school teachers, (left to right) Jane Ann Leach, Home Economics teacher at Clear Creek High School, and Sandra Kay Ehlers, Home Economics teacher at La Porte High School, getting ready for a trip to Europe with Professor and Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin of Houston. They will cover more than 5,000 miles, visiting the capitals and leading countries, including England, France, Switzerland, Italy, (the French and Italian Riviéras), Holland and Greece.

New Braunfels Herald, New Braunfels, Texas, Thursday, May 14, 1964



NEW BRAUNFELS HERALD MAY 14, 1964

TO TOUR EUROPE IN JUNE — Prof. Joseph S. Werlin studies maps of Europe with Jane Ann Leach of Pasadena, Texas, and Sandra Kay Ehlers of New Braunfels, left to right. The two young women, both home economics teachers, will join Professor and Mrs. Werlin June 18 to July 28 for a Cultural Tour of Europe, visiting seven countries. These will include England, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Monaco, and France. Sailing from New York on the SS United States, the group of teachers, students, and professional and business people will hear shipboard lectures on the social and political life and problems, languages, and culture of the countries to be visited. Discussions will continue during the entire tour. Among the highlights will be the famous Cooking School of Paris, a Shakespearean performance at Stratford on Avon, a boat ride on the Seine River, a gondola ride in Venice, opera in Rome, Isle of Capri, Pompeii, and Old Corinth, a canal ride in Amsterdam, and boat trips on the North Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It is the 20th annual international tour programmed by the Werlins.

CHRONICLE
MAY 29, 1964



TEACHERS—AND PROFESSOR—BOUND FOR EUROPE

Letitia Hall Professor Joseph Werlin Jane Leach Sandra Kay Ehlers

Cooking Lessons at Cordon Bleu

Greece's Delphian Oracle may have more to say about their future but it's rumored today by local clairvoyants that three pretty school teachers are destined to go places and see things in the next couple of months.

Counting the days until the Werlin International Cultural Tours safari departs aboard the United States on June 18 are Letitia Hall of Longfellow, Jane Ann Leach of Deer Creek High and Sandra Kay Ehlers of La Porte. Jane and

Sandra, who met at the University of Texas while majoring in home economics, are now roommates in La Porte.

The University of Houston's suitcase sociologist, Professor Joseph Werlin, has arranged guided lectures at Oxford, Cambridge and the Sorbonne, theatrical performances at Stratford-on-Avon where Shakespeare's 400th anniversary is being celebrated, an opera in Rome and theatre in London.

Professor Werlin's spouse Rosella has arranged for more frivolous things like shipboard receptions (invitations in the past have gone to personalities ranging from deposed rulers to writers like Art Buchwald) and cooking lessons at Paris' Cordon Bleu.

This is the Werlin Tours' 20th anniversary.

SPECIAL CONDOLENCES MESSAGES

Dr. Dyer, head of the Department of Sociology, was in Europe on a year's leave at the time of Dr. Werlin's death.

WESTERN UNION

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

TELEGRAM

SF-1201 (4-60)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

109P CST MAY 31 64 DA250

D CDU389 WUA 195 SWN1205 19 PD INTL CD UPPSALA VIA RCA 31 1740

LT MRS JOSEPH S WERLIN

2340 UNDERWOOD HOU

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHIES ARE WITH YOU TODAY

EVERETT AND JACQUELINE DYER

(08).

(Cablegram sent by Dr. Alfred Neumann, Dean of Arts and Sciences, who was overseas.)

<p>CLASS OF SERVICE</p> <p>This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.</p>	<h1>WESTERN UNION</h1> <h2>TELEGRAM</h2> <p>W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT</p>	<p>SYMBOLS</p> <p>DL=Day Letter</p> <p>NL=Night Letter</p> <p>LT=International Letter Telegram</p>
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DLY

802P CST MAY 31 64 DA393 CTA090
 CT CNA068 PD CHARLESTON WVIR 31 950P EDT 1964 MAY 31 PM 8 04

MRS JOSEPH WERLIN
 340 UNDERWOOD BLVD HOU

JUST LEARNED ABOUT JOE WISH I COULD HAVE BEEN WITH YOU TODAY
 HEARTFELT SYMPATHY
 ALFRED NEUMANN (55).

(Admiral Morris Smellow and Dr. Werlin were classmates at Annapolis as Plebes in 1919. Although Dr. Werlin resigned in 1920, their friendship remained through the years covering a span of more than half a century and many thousands of miles across the seven seas. They also enjoyed periodic reunions including a visitation with Mrs. Smellow to the Werlin home in 1960.)

<p>CLASS OF SERVICE</p> <p>This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.</p>	<h1>WESTERN UNION</h1> <h2>TELEGRAM</h2> <p>W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT</p>	<p>SYMBOLS</p> <p>DL=Day Letter</p> <p>NL=Night Letter</p> <p>LT=International Letter Telegram</p>
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The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1208P CST MAY 31 64 DA221 PA058
 P ANA 079 PD ANNAPOLIS MD 31 102P EDT

MRS ROSELLA WERLIN
 2340 UNDERWOOD AVE HOU

SHOCKED BEYOND BELIEF OUR VERY DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO ALL OF YOU
 MIN AND MORRIS S MELLOW LEON AND ANNE LIPMAN
 (04).
 130 Lafayette Ave
 Annapolis

20 NORTH WYNDEN DRIVE
HOUSTON, TEXAS

June 1, 1964

Dear Rosella:

At this time of
grief and sorrow I should like
to express to you and your
family my sincere sympathy.
Rabbi Kalin's beautiful tribute
at the service yesterday left
little to be said, but I want
you to know my personal sense
of loss of a colleague whom I
have admired and cared for
for twenty-five years, one devoted
to the highest ideals of scholarship
and conduct, and a true friend.
May the Lord bless you in the
day to come. Sincerely, Balpan Danek.

✓
JOE WEINGARTEN

HOUSTON, TEXAS

1400 Herman Dr.

June 2, 1964

Dear Rosella:

We were deeply grived to learn of your great loss. As you know, Joe was a friend of ours over the years, and he was always respected and loved by all who knew him. The entire community will certainly miss him.

Trusting that the good Lord will give you the strength to bear this added burden, and with love from us both, we are as ever

Your friends,

Melvin & Joe.

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas

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TEXAS ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED

327 PERRY-BROOKS BUILDING, AUSTIN, TEXAS

16 June, 1964

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas

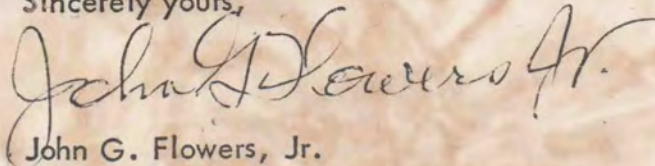
Dear Mrs. Werlin:

You will be pleased to learn of the generosity of Mr. & Mrs. Harry D. Payne in making a generous contribution to the Texas Architectural Foundation in memory of your husband.

This memorial fund will be used as part of the awards and scholarships program of the Foundation to foster better educational opportunities in the several schools of architecture in Texas.

The officers, directors, and trustees of the Texas Architectural Foundation join with the donors in expressing our deepest sympathy on the occasion of your great loss.

Sincerely yours,



John G. Flowers, Jr.
Executive Secretary

JGF:aw

cc: Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Payne
P. O. Box 22311
Houston, Texas

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

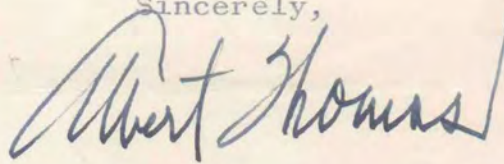
June 3, 1964

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

I am deeply shocked and grieved to learn of Dr. Werlin's death. He was indeed a most wonderful person and a most distinguished and outstanding educator, whose valuable contributions in the field of education, nationally and internationally, will long be remembered.

Lera and I want you and the other members of the family to know you have our heartfelt sympathy and understanding in your great loss. If there is any way I may be helpful to you during this difficult time please let me know.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas

BOB CASEY
22ND DISTRICT, TEXAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HOUSTON, TEXAS

✓
COMMITTEES:
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

CHARLES A. FRANDOLIG
ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

4 June 1964

Mrs. Rosella Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas


Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Hazel and I were indeed saddened to learn of the recent death of your beloved and distinguished husband. I, myself, never had the privilege of being in any of his classes, but my wife, Hazel, did, and he was, in her opinion, one of the most outstanding educators that she has ever had the privilege to know.

Without a doubt, his loss will be felt not only by his friends but by the University community, as a whole.

Please know that our thoughts and prayers are for your comfort on this great loss, and may your burden be easier to bear with the knowledge that it is shared by many.

Sincerely,


Bob Casey

bc/ft

Apartment 6A
32 Gramercy Park
NYC, NY, 10003
16 December 1964

Dear Mrs. Werlin,

Via a post card from Jack Risher, we have been shocked and grieved to learn of Dr. Werlin's passing. I don't know how Patsy and I could possibly begin to express our sense of loss and to communicate to you our depth of understanding and sympathy for you and the children---though we realize they really aren't "children" anymore.

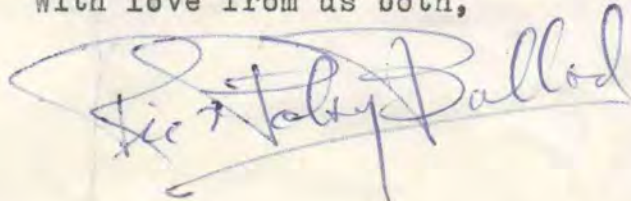
I need hardly recount to you the love, respect and admiration which I felt for him. He was, in many respects, a father to me, as well as a tutor, confidant, and friend. I stumbled into his very wise and stable orbit at a time when confusion and uncertainty dominated my life. My only regret is that, through a combination of circumstances, I was not able to remain more close to him, and in some way repay him for the priceless things he gave me--not the least of which was confidence.

I have spent some long hours in bitter castigation of myself for my failure to keep more closely in touch with him during the past few years. This grieves me all the more when I consider how great an impression he made on Patsy and how often she spoke of him--and of you--and of the relationship which you two enjoyed and which we found so completely endearing and enviable. It was a relationship which could well serve as a shining example to all the young people who flocked around you.

However, I've made many discoveries in recent years.. and one of them is that guilt is a useless, vulgar and ostentatious thing which usually carries a lot of self pity. So I will refuse to feel guilty about what I have done in my relationship with the doctor...and I'll concentrate on doing what is more important, namely, responding to life in the way he taught me. If all of the thousands of students who were exposed to the intelligence, wit and kindness which marked his every day, would also try to emulate him and his teachings, Dr. Werlin would have living memorials scattered all over the world, forevermore. His real children are three in number, but his spiritual and intellectual creations are legion.

If there is anything in this world we can ever do for you or yours, please, please do call upon us.

With love from us both,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patsy Ballod". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized script. There are some scribbles and loops in the ink, particularly around the 'P' and 'B'. The signature is written over a faint, illegible stamp or mark.

David C. Bintliff

1312 BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING

HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

June 4, 1964

Dear Rosella:

I was grieved to learn of the sudden passing of my dear friend, Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, last Saturday while I was in Guatemala City. Alice gave me this sad news over tropical radio.

Of course Alice attended the services and I am so very sorry I could not be here, too. She joins me in extending to you our most heartfelt sympathy in this, your loss so overwhelming.

I shall always remember Joe as a distinguished scholar and professor but, above all, as a kind, wonderful citizen who loved his family and his numerous friends. I know that his legion of friends would join Alice and me in saying that this community is better off because Dr. Joseph Werlin walked our way.

May the loving memory of one so dear and true serve to give you strength and comfort during the days ahead.

Sincerely,

David

Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas 77005

OLTREMARE

European Travel Organization

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E. C. LUCCHESI & A. L. BIGI, DIRECTORS

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INTERNATIONAL CRUISES S.A.

60, VIA BARBERINI - ROME - ☎ 481.741 (6 lines) - Telegr.: NAVITUR & OPERTOURE

ROME, 6th June 1964

OUR REF: CGB/pd

YOUR REF:

Mrs. J.S. Werlin,
2340 Underwood Boulevard,
Houston 25, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Werlin,

May we express our deep regret and sorrow in learning today of your sudden bereavement. Through the years, with the operation of the Professor's tour, we had come to know him, and will on the occasion of this year's tour certainly miss his presence.

My colleagues here join me and wish to convey to you our sincere and heartfelt condolences at this time in your sad loss.

Very truly yours,

A.L. Bigi

E.C. Lucchesi

C. R. Butfield

S. Amar

C. G. BRAY



ROME, 60 VIA BARBERINI
MILAN, 2 VIA M. GONZAGA
VENICE, 1460 CAMPO S. MOISÈ



LONDON W. 1.
18, CLARGES STREET
MAYFAIR



NAPLES, 84 PIAZZA MUNICIPIO
FLORENCE, 2R PIAZZA S. TAINITA
GENOA, 3 PIAZZA FONT. MAROSE



AIR MAIL

UNITED STATES LINES

UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY
912-15TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

June 8, 1964

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

I was truly shocked to hear that Professor Werlin had passed away.

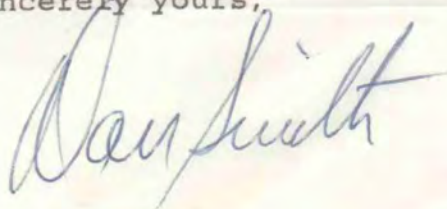
I know you realize I had a great deal of respect and admiration for him and I genuinely looked forward to my visits to Houston when we always managed to get together.

I recall particularly my last visit before leaving the St. Louis Office when the Professor spent a whole Saturday afternoon with me driving around the port of Houston.

I was pleased to hear that you are proceeding with your plans and that you will sail as scheduled with your group.

Should you ever be in our Nation's Capitol, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Very sincerely yours,



Mrs. Joseph Werlin
Werlin International Cultural Tours
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston 25, Texas

1964 JUN 11 PM 1 33

HSD038 (P ZLC005) TDN27) INTL

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

ZL TD LONDON (VIA WUI) 21 4

LT ROSELLA AND ERNIE WERLIN

2340 UNDERWOOD (DLR NOW) TF-MOHAWK72340 HOU

SHATTERED AND HEARTBROKEN OUR LOVE IS WITH YOU ALL

IRENE BOB JANET AND FAMILIES

(32)

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

AUSTIN, TEXAS



- STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
- STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
- STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

78711

July 8, 1964

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

Mrs. Kearney and I want you to know of our deep and sincere regret to learn of the passing of Joe. I am not sure that I can recall a time when I have been so surprised and shocked as when I opened your letter. It seems such a short time ago that he was in this office and we spent a very pleasant few minutes chatting over our experiences together at the University of Houston. He then spoke of the book on which he was working, and the plans that you had made concerning the summer tours. The University of Houston campus will never be quite the same for me, knowing that Joe is not there.

You will be pleased to know that your permit has been mailed to Mr. Richard Jones, and authorized for 1964-65. If there is any other way in which I can be helpful to you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Milo E. Kearney

Milo E. Kearney, Director
Division of Teacher Education
and Certification

MEK:mb
Encl.

Personal letter from Professor of Political Science, Frederick L. Schuman, a long-time friend who goes back to the University of Chicago college days when both were students. Professor Schuman later left and taught at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts until his retirement in 1968.

January 28, 1965

Rosella H. Werlin
2340 Underwood Boulevard
Houston, Texas, 77025

Dear Rosella:

Lily and I were most shocked and grieved to learn from your SOSA bulletin of the passing of Joe last May. We did not know. If we had, we should have written you sooner. You are quite right in saying that words of sympathy and condolence are pointless. I never used to write any until we lost our son Karl in May of 1962. Then we did find, as you have found, that there are people who care. This is somehow comforting.

I can only guess from your communication that Joe must have died very suddenly of a heart attack. If memory serves me rightly he had had an earlier one a dozen or so years ago. At all events I take it that there was no long illness and suffering. Only a few weeks ago one of my oldest friends died of cancer after many weeks of agony. This at least Joe was spared. I wish we had kept in closer touch in recent years. But you are very wise to realize that "guilt is a useless, vulgar and ostentatious thing which usually carries a lot of self-pity." Lily and I learned this the hard way with regard to our Karl. Not in connection with his death, which was a pure accident, but in connection with his mental and emotional problems in earlier years. His last five years were his best and happiest, But we blamed ourselves for some of his earlier problems, until we finally realized that this was pointless and indeed destructive.

We learn about some of these departures too late. While in Honolulu I did not learn about the passing of V. O. Key until three months after the event. I knew him well in Chicago in the old days and I believe Joe did too. His wife, Luella Gettys, was once upon a time my secretary and research assistant. She had planned that winter to go to Hawaii but did not. You are wise to go. More later.

We think it was very courageous and wonderful of you to have carried on with the European Summer Tour of 1964. And it is good to have good news of the children. I am delighted to learn that Herbert is well on his way toward a Ph. D. in Political Science and that Ernie is doing well. It is also good to know that Joella and Larry are flourishing and that grandson Adam is adorable. You must feel a bit as we do regarding grandchildren--namely that Texas and Massachusetts


2.

are too far apart. But they are not as far apart as Massachusetts and Oregon. Our Donald and Bette are expecting a third baby next month and Lily will be going out for a few weeks to Portland. But of course I cannot get away at that time. I am scheduled to teach again next summer at Portland State College and it looks at the moment as if I shan't be able to see my grandchildren again until then.

At all events I take it that while you are going on with the tourist business you are not leading a European tour again this summer. We are sure that you will find Hawaii fabulous. If you have time to look anyone up there, try to see Werner and Ilse Levi, Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14. They are wonderful people. They were very kind to us in the fall of 1963 and I know they would be delighted to see you if they know that we are old friends. To be sure, I do not know Werner's plans for the summer. He is at present in India, but will soon be back. Do not miss the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and try if you can to get to Maui, including Haleakala National Park, and of course you will visit the Big Island, including Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park. And you will get sunshine and warm hospitality and summer forever.

Lily joins me in all the best to all of you. This calls for no reply and no acknowledgment. With much love,

Yours, as always,



Frederick L. Schuman

add: AS Rosenberg
7715 S. Chestnut Ave
Chicago, 60649, Ill

January 31, 1965

Dear RoseElla:

Dear friends are like treasured books; open to any page, even after a lapse of many years, and therein you will find so very much warmth, joy, pleasure, comfort, or maybe sorrow and despair. Here, years have elapsed since we saw one another, and I read that your darling Joe has passed away. I feel as though we had never parted; the hurt within me for what has happened is so great.

I knew nothing of Joe's death, although Sid tells me someone mentioned it just a short time ago to him, but he could not locate your address. He said nothing to me at the time because my brother, Bernard passed away at that time; I had suffered a 3rd (or, it could have been a 4th) coronary and was too sick to bear more shocks. Strangely, as my health seems to deteriorate I am so much stronger emotionally. Death has come so often to my family and friends, like the story Pee wrote "pance of the Red masque" or some such title, where Death comes unbidden to a ball where all precaution is taken to keep it out, that I look upon Life and death with much the same emotions today. Or, maybe because I came so close to dying I realize that I have nothing to fear for myself or those I love. It may comfort you to know that Death is nothing, just nothing.....no pain, no thinking, no worrying. When I had heart failure that's just what happened. I just stopped living for a while. I sound macabre, but I am only practical. From that time on I feared nothing: this may account for my survival.

I am on a sick leave and have been told I can never work again; so I piddle about with articles which I sell to trade magazines, once in a while to a newspaper. Binnie, our eldest girl, is the artist and writer and has been quite successful with magazines and newspapers. Susan is in Scotland, getting her degree in drama, at the Royal scottish Academy and having a ball with the men who find this American girl quite different from their Scotch lassies. She's done a lot of modelling, had small parts in shows, plays several instruments, etc. She's young, 21, and is, as the young say "living". In June she will return to visit, then go to New York, try for a Broadway part, and promises to get her Master's at Columbia or N.Y. U. Larry has been successful as a Research Chemical Analyst, has 3 kids, a darling wife, and is working on his doctorate again, since he lost a lot of credits when he transferred from the U. of C. to Kansas where he got a job as Chief of Pharmaceut-
ticals and Consulcant in Chemical Analysis with a big firm. So, as you see, our kids have moved far away, like yours, the nest here has one little bird, Marcy, our bravest child who fought a winning battle with Encephalitis and is doing well. I may sound unnatural, but I hope the day will come when she will be able to try her wings, too. Then I'll know my biggest job has been done, and Marcy is strong like the siblings.

RoseElla, it seems like yesterday that we sat around on your floor and drank pink lemonade and talked and talked and acted so sophisticated. Have you ever told your children about your first pregnancy with Dutchy? Excuse me, Herbert. You seemed so young then; you were getting plump around the tummy and neither you nor I thought much about it. Your periods were irregular, anyway, so you went merrily on writing Inquiring Reporter articles, keeping house, keeping Joe happy, drinking pink lemonade with us and listening to old Mrs. Halperin slap her fat arms and sing a funny song about herring and potatoes. (Where is she today? and do you still hear from her pride and joy, Bill?) Out of the blue Mrs. H. notified me that you were enceinte. She had heard you getting the morning sickness, she said; your tummy indicated you were quite far along the way toward parenthood, etc. She asked me to find out if you were seeing a doctor, and you weren't! Oh, boy! She was right, and we were so innocent! Married women, too! How much smarter our kids are today. Or, maybe they have lost something precious that we old timers had--the joy of getting a lot out of every little thing in life; the pure innocence of thinking only of Love as such, the trust we had in our mates. Are wives better off now that they know so much, want so much, get so much? Who knows? Maybe I am the odd-ball. I still love good books, good plays, people, work. I am sad that I can no longer run about in the hot sun or the piercing wind. I still prefer walking to riding in cars. Just old fashioned, but it takes so little to make me satisfied with life.

And I believe your Joe had the same desires and yearnings for the happiness of others, particularly his family, as he did when he was young. I met him at Sid's bedside in a hospital about five years ago. He had called on a trip to Chicago and had learned that Sid was operated on and had come out to the hospital. He was the same kind, sweet, trusting Joe Werlin. He had earned many honors, reared a fine family, had a good name, but nothing had turned his head. God bless him and may you be able to go living without your man beside you. In a sense he will always be with you, guiding you, advising you with all his calm, logical manner. You will find yourself listening for the words he might use in such and such a case; and it will comfort you to know that, after all, the body which is just a box, is gone, but the wonderful, shining light of life, the mind and soul of Joe Werlin will never dim in your heart or in the hearts of his children or friends.

Please extend our sympathy to the children. You have lost much, Rose-Ella, but remain strong; you must hold your family together as Joe would have done--physical distance means nothing. Always keep in touch with them for they are the biggest part of what's best from both of you.

With our love and understanding,

Ernie and Sidney

& our children.

May 30th 1965
Leo Issambers - Paris

Dear Mrs Weiden

A few months ago I received a letter from a student who mentioned as an introduction that we had met at a dinner organized in Paris by "Le Docteur Weiden".

This was a shock and as I had not heard from you I was not quite sure it was not a mistake and I dared not write to you. Your letter could not leave any doubt unfortunately.

Please forgive me for not having written sooner, I was snowed under work as usual and worked until I was away on my vacations.

Your letter does not say what was the cause of Doctor Weiden's death but from what you write, I gather it was a sudden one - A terrible shock for you but better for him if he did not suffer -

I remember our nice times in Paris, the kindness and courtesy of your husband, his friendly way with everybody, his warm hospitality.

you must feel very lonely in spite of the affluence of your children - It is hard to lose one's life companion - work is the only solace because it requires an effort which drags you out of yourself. you were quite wise to go on teaching hours, they were part of your common life and they are a link with the past -

Please remember me to your children specially to Herbert - whom I saw more often

Please accept all my sympathy
Sincerely yours

Office Touraine
Universitaire

137

1. Avenue
Blvd St Michel
Paris France

Paris France

This in case you cannot read my signature, which is very illegible

Madame Weiden

*I do not know why this confronts me,
This sadness, this echo of pain
A curious legend still haunts me
Still haunts and obsesses my brain.*

10

Heinrich Heine

OTHER DATA

Put in
Warren Memorial Book



~~210 N. Hamilton St.~~

1212 Euclid

~~Stirling~~

Mr. Everett Dyer.
Graduate Student of ~~Sociology.~~
~~University of Wisconsin.~~
Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Invitation

**The Mexican Chapter of the International House
Association, Incorporated,**

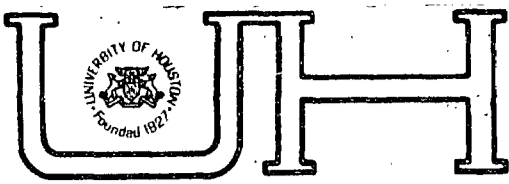
cordially invites you to attend the ceremony of bestowal of the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal", to be awarded, upon petition of this Chapter, by the Government of the Federal District upon Dr. Joseph Sidney Werlin, Director of the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, for his tireless and fruitful efforts in making Mexico better understood and appreciated by large numbers of American students, and for his distinguished contributions generally to the cause of Mexican-American friendship. Said ceremony will take place in the Salon de Cabildo of the Department of the Federal District, located in the Building of the Departamento Central, Tuesday, June 19, 1951, at 11.30 a. m.

Acting upon the further petition of this Chapter, the Government of the Federal District has formally approved the granting of similar awards of the "Distinguished Visitor Diploma and Medal" upon the following, regents, patrons and officials of the University of Houston, for their outstanding individual contributions, in association with the University of Houston International Study Center of Mexico, to the same high cause of Mexican-American understanding and cooperation: Mr. Roy Hugh Cullen, Mr. M. M. Feld, Mr. Robert(Bob) E. Smith and Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer.

Mexico, D. F. June, 1951

Dr. Rodolfo Brito Foucher.
President

Srta. Maria Louisa Silva.
Secretary



14 July 1970
For Immediate Release

UH PROFESSOR WERLIN HONORED

The Professor Joseph S. Werlin "Golden Book," describing the late University of Houston sociology professor's work during his 30-year affiliation with the University has been presented to the sociology department.

Dr. Everett Dyer, department chairman, accepted the commemorative work from Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, who compiled the book for presentation to the University.

The work was compiled in connection with the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology, established as a perpetual annual grant.

Most recent recipient of the grant was Egon Osterloh, a graduate student in Sociology. Other grant recipients receiving the award since its inception in 1967 are John T. Griffin, Mrs. Shirley Edwina Swiggum and Miss Dorothy Smathers.

Silas B. Ragsdale, noted publisher and friend of the Werlin family, chairs the Werlin Scholarship fund committee, to which voluntary contributions are being made. Others on the committee are Dr. Dyer, Ralph Frede, executive director of University development; and the three Werlin children: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, professor of political science, University of Maryland; Ernest Pyle Werlin, an economist in New York; and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella) Zivin of Portland, Oregon.

A bronze plaque honoring Dr. Werlin was placed in the Agnes Arnold Hall Sociology Library in June 1968, and a special section of the library has been dedicated to the memory of Dr. Werlin.

FIRST / *in Radio and Television*

KPRC

P. O. Box 2222
Houston, Texas 77001

July 28, 1970


Mrs. Rosella Werlin
2340 Underwood
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

We are enclosing the photo which we used today on the
Mid-Day Program.

Good wishes.

Sincerely,



Ray Miller
News Director

RM/rd
Encl.



MRS. ROSELLA WERLIN AND DR. EVERETT DYER

Presentation of Prof. Joseph S. Werlin "Golden Book" Made To The Department of Sociology

Presentation of the Professor Joseph S. Werlin "Golden Book" telling of his work and activities during his 30 years' affiliation with the University of Houston has just been made to the Department of Sociology and accepted in a simple ceremony by Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman and former student.

This book tells in a series of pictures and clippings, the extensive work carried out by this eminent professor on a local, national, and international scale, who died on May 30, 1964 at the age of 63.

Prepared by Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, his wife, the book was set up in connection with the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology which was established in 1967 as a perpetual annual grant through the cooperation of former students, friends, and family.

The most recent awardee was Egon Osterloh, a graduate student in sociology. Others who have received the award are: John T. Griffin, Mrs. Shirley Edwina Swiggum, and Miss Dorothy Smathers.

A bronze plaque honoring Dr. Werlin was placed in the Sociology Building library at ceremonies held on June 8, 1968 at the University of Houston at which time principal speakers included Dr. Radislov Tsanoff, noted professor emeritus at Rice University who was also Dr. Werlin's former teacher. A special library section which was inaugurated by Mrs. Werlin and children has also been set aside in the sociology library in memory of Dr. Werlin.

Silas B. Ragsdale, long-time friend, publisher and former employer of Mrs. Werlin, is serving as general chairman of this scholarship project to which voluntary contributions are still being made. Others on the committee in addition to Dr. Dyer, are Ralph Frede, executive director of the University of Houston Foundation and the Werlin's three children: Dr. Herbert H. Werlin, professor of political science at the University of Maryland; Ernest Pyle Werlin, an economist and finance analyst now in New York; and Mrs. Lawrence (Joella) Zivin.

"We are most pleased to have this Memorialia," explained Dr. Dyer. Those who were fortunate enough to enjoy the benefits of his teaching and counseling will never forget him. Hardly a day passes without some mention being made concerning his activities."

Coming to the University in its embryonic stage back in 1934, Dr. Werlin immediately began to play an important role in the civic and cultural activities of Houston. Among his earliest projects was the establishment of a Round Table Forum in which leading citizens of the community and faculty members participated. Despite a heavy teaching load, he never rejected speaking engagements to organizations throughout the state.

Believing that "seeing is better than telling," Dr. Werlin's sociology classes visited courtrooms, penal institutions, and other social service projects which helped explain the true function of social welfare. They even chartered busses, making trips to the state home for wayward boys and girls, all the way to Gainesville and Gatesville, as well as to Austin, San Marcos, Sugarland and Galveston.

It was as a result of this touring, the program for the first international study center in Mexico was established in affiliation with the University of Mexico a college credit

project which took a great deal of pioneering and "ground work." The first contingent of University of Houston students numbered 72, a record number which far exceeded this sociology professor's wildest dreams, he later confided, which he carried on lone-handed. And this was during World War II which brought on additional difficulties.

In 1946, Dr. Werlin established a similar program in affiliation with the University of Guatemala. Two years later he established a similar program in affiliation with the University of Cuba, thereby setting another precedent in linking these two institutions under a college credit program. Expansion into Europe in affiliation with the University of Sorbonne (University of Paris) was established in 1951. In addition to actual course work, this program also offered travel through Europe by chartered motorbus, including lectures appropriate to the areas visited.

By virtue of these programs fostering goodwill, Dr. Werlin was awarded numerous honors, including the Bronze Medal, Belgian Ministry of Education, the Distinguished Visitor's Medal of the Mexican government, and Honorary

Citizenship of Vius Mortemarte (Paris).

During the 30 years Dr. Werlin was affiliated with the University of Houston, his impact as a teacher, scholar, writer and world traveler was felt by many hundreds, or perhaps thousands, many of whom have since made their own mark in the present day civic, social, and academic spheres.

Among those are: Bishop Hines, chief of the Episcopal Diocese; Ric Ballard, chief editorial writer for the "Today" show; Mrs. Bob Casey, wife of the U.S. congressman; Jack Risher, executive member of the Texas Education Agency; Jim Palmer, well known public relations counselor; Mrs. Elsa Rosborough, noted fashion commentator.



Presentation of the Professor Joseph S. Werlin "Golden Book" telling of his work and activities during his 30 years' affiliation with the University of Houston was made to the Department of Sociology.

Prepared by Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, his wife, the book was set up in connection with the Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship in Sociology which was established as a perpetual annual grant through the cooperation of former students, friends and family.

The book tells in a series of pictures and clippings the extensive work on a local, national and international scale carried out by Dr. Werlin who died on May 30, 1964 at the age of 63.

A bronze plaque honoring Dr. Werlin has also been placed in the Sociology Building library.

Pictured are Mrs. Werlin and Dr. Everett Dyer, chairman of the Department of Sociology.

Family With 'Golden Book'
 L.E.R. ERNEST-Rosella-Joella-& Herbert

*Taken at
 home of Rosella
 June 27-1971*



UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

May 8, 1970

Mrs. Joseph Werlin
2340 Underwood Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77025

Dear Mrs. Werlin:

The Department of Sociology has decided to offer the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Scholarship award in Sociology for 1970 to Mr. Egon Osterloh. Of our graduating Sociology majors who will enter our Graduate Program in Sociology, Mr. Osterloh stand out on the basis of his academic achievement and his motivation to become a professional sociologist.

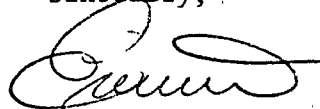
I talked with Mr. D. F. Tonn in the Controller's office about the current status of the Dr. Joseph S. Werlin Memorial Fund. Here are the figures he gave me:

Balance Aug. 31, 1969	\$4,212.02
Income during fiscal year 1968-69	<u>173.08</u>
Total	\$4,385.08

A statement of the Fund including income this year up to August 31, 1970 will be sent me this coming September, and I'll see that a copy is sent to you at that time.

I hope things are going well with you and your family this Spring.

Sincerely,



Everett D. Dyer,
Chairman

EDD:Ct

Werlin presents works to library

16-24713 WERLINS
The Galveston Daily News
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1971
FRONT PAGE

A portion of Galveston's history will be preserved this weekend as Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin, 2340 Underwood Blvd., turns over all of her printed material and personal letters to the Galveston Historical Research Council for the Archives Division of the Rosenberg Library. Mrs. Werlin is the former publicity director of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce during the 1930's and '40's, a period recognized as quite "stormy," having included World War II.

Mrs. Werlin's accumulation of material, now yellowed with age was obtained during her tenure and represents several hundred thousand column inches of publicity.

Because Mrs. Werlin was accredited as being the only woman publicity director in the country and because of her various publicity exploits, she was recognized by Dale Carnegie in his national syndicated column and in national Who Who's before she was 30 years of age.

A presentation ceremony has been set for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, at 3:30 p.m. in the newly completed Moody Memorial Wing of the Rosenberg Library, librarian, under the auspices of the Galveston Historical Research Council.

Among those present will be Silas B. Ragsdale of Houston, former managing editor of the Galveston News-Tribune, who chose Mrs. Werlin to serve as publicity chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Harris Kempner, whose father, former Mayor I.H. Kempner, was chairman of the publicity board; former Mayor Edward Scriber; and Mrs. Paul Brindley, first vice president of the Texas State Historical Association and noted Texas archivist and historian. An invitation has also been extended to all other dignitaries covering civic, social and cultural activities abounding during that period.

Likewise, an open invitation is being extended through the news media to all interested persons.

Mrs. Werlin looks back with much chagrin at some of the ideas she fostered to obtain special recognition for Galveston, Armed with an oversized box camera, she frequently took pictures which were accepted more often than not by such critical photo editors as the New York Times, United Press, and International News along with her publicity releases.

Sometimes she evengot letters from National News Agencies reprimanding her if perchance she happened to overlook one of them. something indeed of a "feather in one's cap" for a publicity oriented person. Likewise, she frequently received extra compensation, (lagniappe) from leading newspapers such as New York Times, Chicago News Tribune, and Dallas News as well as from such periodicals as Look and Life for her stories, proving that if a story is good it will be accepted on its merit regardless of the motivated media. Such communications are included in the material Mrs. Werlin is turning over.

During World War II, Mrs. Werlin also served as Houston-Galveston publicity director for American Women's Voluntary Services under the direction of social and civic leader, Mrs. Dan Kempner, which received special national recognition. Likewise, she served on the publicity committee for the War Bond drives, Community Chest promotion, and other welfare programs.

Mrs. Werlin was married to the late Dr. Joseph S. Werlin, professor of sociology at the University of Houston who died in 1964. She is the mother of three children: Dr. Herbert Werlin, professor of political science, University of Maryland; Ernest Pyle Werlin, member of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, Wall Street; and Mrs. Joella Zivin, wife of Dr. Lawrence Zivin, professor of neurology, University of Oregon Medical College, Portland, Oregon.



MRS. ROSELLA H. (JOSEPH S.) WERLIN, 2340 Underwood Blvd., a journalist and international traveler, is turning over all of her printed writings and personal letters to the Galveston Historical Research Council in dedication ceremonies set for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, at 3:30 p.m. in the newly completed Moody Memorial Wing of the Rosenberg Library, the public is invited.

Library Given 2-Era Material

By JOEL KIRKPATRICK
NEWS STAFF WRITER

Materials from two different eras in Galveston's history were presented to Rosenberg Library in ceremonies Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Rosella H. Werlin of Houston, once a news writer and later a publicity director for the Galveston Chamber of Commerce during the 1930 and '40s, gave personal papers relating to this work to the library.

Joseph L. Schlankey, Galveston realtor and businessman, presented more than 500 manuscript items and approximately 150 books pictures and other materials relating to the historical Tucker family of Galveston.

More than 120 persons attended the presentation in the new wing of the library.

Mrs. Anne Brindley and Bryan F. Williams Jr. accepted the gifts on behalf of the Galveston Historical Foundation.

The material was then turned over to the library for the archives collection.

Silas P. Ragsdale of Houston, who was editor of the Galveston Daily News, and Galveston business, but it helps."

Mrs. Werlin was recognized at one time as the only woman publicity director in the country. She was listed in Who's Who before she was 30.

She told those who came that she was "thrilled to be listening to my own obituary" and "of course the work I did proved most exciting because of the people I worked with helped make it so.

She told of being assigned to cover the shooting of a gangster one morning, and the next morning being sent to interview a Wisconsin school teacher who had just returned following eight years in a Kibbutz in Palestine. The gangster was dead.

Tribune for 29 years, introduced Mrs. Werlin.

He recalled that when he was on the board of directors of the chamber of commerce here and suggested creation of a publicity department, the late I. H. Kempner asked who he planned to hire.

He said he planned to hire Rosella Werlin, and related that Kempner looked dubious and said "but she's so persistent."

Asked Ragsdale: "But don't you think she can do the job?" Replied Kempner: "She can do that, all right."

Ragsdale then reviewed some of the things Mrs. Werlin did — like sending a cotton turkey to President Hoover during the depression — to remind him of Galveston's role in the economy, like having a get-together of three sets of quadruplets in Galveston; like having Jack Dempsey, dressed in a suit, holding a fishing pole upside down to publicize fishing the island.

Like many things, Ragsdale said: "You don't have to be crazy to be in the publicity business, but it helps."

The interview with the teacher turned out to be a good story and one on which she recalled she got a by-line.

The teacher was Goldie Meyerson, "who is now none other than Golda Meir, Israel's prime minister."

She once interviewed Al Capone in Galveston.

She spoke of Rabbi Henry Cohen, of Dr. Keller, of the Badgett quads, of Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, of her father, Rabbi Horewitz, and of the Galveston that was.

She said she was once asked if opportunities were greater then for young people. And she said "yes and no."

She was asked, "well, have people changed?"

"No," she replied, "but conditions have."



MRS. ROSELLA WERLIN TELLS OF "GOOD OLD DAYS" She Was Chamber Publicist In The 1930s And 40s
STAFF PHOTO BY DAVID LYONS

Rosie's antics put Galveston in spotlight

In her time Rosie has known gangsters and prime ministers and a lot of people in between who made news or wanted to make news.

She has committed oft-told extravaganzas to get a certain city's name in the papers.

Once she conned a city editor into letting her cover a memorable trial about Galveston's red light district and that was unheard of for women reporters in that day and time.

She has promoted some of the most outrageous publicity stunts in the history of a Texas Gulf Coast city occasionally inundated by hurricanes and vice squads.

Rosie is Rosella Werlin, Mrs. Joseph S. Werlin, now of Houston and formerly chief publicity seeker for the city fathers of Galveston.

She made "Who's Who" be-

fore she was 30 and at least partly for such promotional stunts as Galveston's Hay Fever Contest (in pre-antihistamine days), the Perfect Back Contest (prompted by a chiropractor's convention), not to mention the Galveston International Car Hop Contest.

"We brought in car hops clad in scanties from all over," Mrs. Werlin recalled, "including one that weighed 300 pounds, believe it or not."

Sneezes to win

The hay fever contest was just that, she explains. "People with the relevant symptoms were invited to compete, in the queen's contest, holding forth under the slogan 'She sneezes to win.'"

The perfect back contest was also just that, a search for the most posture-perfect back with everybody from

babies to society matrons competing, she said.

Stray stars coming to Galveston because of the then famous-infamous night clubs of the pollen count were also dragged into the act, she said.

Usually things turned out fine. Franklin DeLano Roosevelt got an Oleander named after him linking that name with the Oleander City. Joan Blondell won a bathing suit contest sometime before that sort of promotional stunt was co-opted by a city on the Atlantic.

But a Werlin scheme to link Jack Dempsey with Galveston's good name backfired on both.

Dempsey would be a good man to get photographed taking advantage of Galveston's soon-to-be-more-famous fishing, she decided.

So Mrs. Werlin, armed with her ever present box camera, captured Dempsey in a new, double-breasted suit with polished shoes, a fishing pole over his shoulder and a batch of scaleless fish at his feet.

Fish storebought

The fish were scaleless, Mrs. Werlin recalls, because neither she nor Jack knew much about fishing. They couldn't find any in the water so she bought some at the store.

Sports writers throughout the country loved the picture, she said, and wrote fishing-fashion stories about Dempsey's new suit and remarkable catch to accompany the picture reproduced in more than 30 dailies across the country.

Whatever the embarrass-

ment, possibly a million people saw that picture and heard Galveston's name, Mrs. Werlin, the publicist, says.

When she was 17 Mrs. Werlin got her first job at the San Antonio Light in the 20's after studying journalism at the University of Texas.

Her salary was somewhat of a disappointment. "They didn't pay me anything at first. Then they came up to \$15 a week," she recalls.

After that she worked for the Galveston News Tribune and several other papers where her assignments "covered the waterfront."

She wrote about everything from a bell hop who got a \$1,000 tip, to a gangster's funeral, to a Dutchman's court battle against a woman of ill-repute who "rolled him but good."

Nothing about the Dutchman made the paper, "I

blushed continually through the trial," she said.

Her first byline story was about a young woman named Goldie Meyerson, now Golda Meir, prime minister of Israel. Some 20 years later, Mrs. Werlin tracked down Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in the Yukon for an interview.

She has met a number of important people in her time Mrs. Werlin says. Including the time she met Dale Carnegie on the bus between Houston and Galveston.

Reaped column

"We struck up a conversation," Mrs. Werlin said, which, like the professional publicist she is, successfully culminated in a Carnegie newspaper column on Roselle

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Rosie put Galveston in spotlight

Continued from page 1

Werlin's efforts to overcome an inferiority complex.

The stories Mrs. Werlin is most proud of, however, concern Galveston's medical school once threatened with a shutdown by the state legislature.

"Doctors hated publicity in those days," Mrs. Werlin said. "But we finally convinced them to tell their story and won our battle with the state legislature to not only keep the school but encourage establishing other state medical schools."

Mrs. Werlin is semi-retired now, won't tell her age and is vague about the specific dates of her journalist-publicist career in the 30s and 40s.

And the mementoes of those years and later, including over 300 personal letters and scrapbooks on those publicity campaigns, are now out of her hands.

Mrs. Werlin has donated her personal papers and clip files to Galveston's Rosenberg Library in official ceremonies.

The papers are now on deposit in the archives division under the auspices of the Research Council of the Galveston Historical Foundation.

Rosella, meanwhile, is keeping in practice, working part-time with The Houston Post's travel editor, C. W. Skipper, a newspaper she worked for 30 years ago.



Mrs. Werlin in an early photograph, circa 1920