A PETITION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI



Delta Lambda Upsilon

MEXICO, CITY COLLEGE MEXICO, D. F.



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TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI:

GENTLEMEN:

We, the undersigned members of Delta Lambda Upsilon, do hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus of Mexico City College in Mexico 10, D.F., Mexico.

Organized in accordance with the high ideals of Delta Sigma Pi, and fully aware of the purposes, aims, and requirements of the Fraternity, the membership of Delta Lambda Upsilon Fraternity, in regular meeting assembled, voted unanimously to present this petition for consideration.

In seeking this affiliation, we pledge curselves to uphold the Constitution and By - Laws of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, and to adhere to the traditions of the organization, and to observe faithfully the rules and regulations set forth by the Fraternity.

Witness our signatures:

Joseph J. Fa Cascia - PRESIDENT

Ottethany 80 Famuell - SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

Family F. Fruman - TREASURER

Conthony Rodrigues Gr. - SECRETARY

Learge H. Elleolge fr. - HISTORIAN

William E. Rodgers

FACULTY ADVISOR

Thomas W. La Carren Douglas D Winner Frank Chillips Richard P. Van Buren Meorge & Fax Joseph Candioth Paul Harney Theodore E. Turke Tarlelle Curio Leter a. Schnabe Lauis E. Jung gr. pregel Canald J. Connolly Theodore Grayno pobert trick well Takut M- Lonald Charles a lorge Darell & Det

Thomas J. Feekevey Delbert D. Theasuryer Cloyd august Gaspar tonald Heal A December 15, 1957 games L'Ivan Dran allen Woods George Preston Williams Charles F. Anderson Jeron Mon Al manchoster that the foundat Muchoef Johnson college and top, our sextlerel at tolla surress seministration John Stepten Morgae Eigene J. Kelterhoffen Francis Martinez prove to te (THE REAL PROPERTY. Rechard Bernside the fat applied for teralization that we can the little to be note to bight our sells Henry Smallwood are every reason to be am yoursels and future members will make, I read and M clares more time to talk with you during your reseat what we am empus, but I hope that you will be down again to me and that I shall be able to spend more time with you and to bell the more about our sullage and how it ease to be. In juining one group we like to feel that we are in position to make a very special contribution to that group while gaining from it the rights and privileges which comprometry envers. All of us on the Administrative Council with a time the second of the second or second or the second of the seco

Mr. J. D. Thompson, Executive Director International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi The Central Office 330 South Campus Avenue Oxford, Ohio, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Joseph S. La Cascia has asked me to state why I feel that the foundation of the Delta Lambda Upsilon Chapter of the Delta Sigma Pi Fraternity will be beneficial both to our college and to the Fraternity.

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organization and in those who will represent it on our empus

Our Department of Economics and Business Administration is one of our best and it attracts students from all over the United States and from some foreign countries. Men and women prepared in this Department are doing quite well in their respective fields, but it would seem to us that the formation of a professional business fraternity on the campus would prove to be a further stimulus to our students in achieving good scholarship while here and in locating good positions when they graduate.

Judging by the type of student who has so far applied for membership in Delta Lambda Upsilon, I should say that we can expect from the Chapter intensive efforts to hold to high standards of scholarship and personal conduct and that both our college and your Fraternity will have every reason to be proud of the record that present and future members will make.

I regret that I did not have more time to talk with you during your recent visit to the campus, but I hope that you will be down again soon and that I shall be able to spend more time with you and to tell you more about our college and how it came to be. In joining any group we like to feel that we are in position to make a very special contribution to that group while gaining from it the rights and privileges which membership covers. All of us on the Administrative Council are of the opinion that the foundation of Delta Lambda Upsilon will bring benefits to your organization while on our part

both the interest of the students and the college in general will gain through this affiliation with a national business fraternity. Thanking you for your kind collaboration with our students and assuring you of our wish to be of service to your organization and to those who will represent it on our campus in the future, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Faul V. Murray

President

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December 13, 1957

Mr. J. D. Thomson, Exec. Director, International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. 330 South Campus Avenue, Oxford, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

It has been brought to my attention that the Chapter of Delta Lambda Upsilon of Mexico City College is seeking admission into the International Freternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

Mexico City College is a serious educational Institution established some years ago and considered the best American type College south of the border. The College has grown steadily under the counsel of excellent leadership and is becoming increasingly recognized throughout the Americas and Europe. The average enrollment per quarter varies from 800 to 1,000 students.

Should their petition be given serious consideration, I feel that your expansion into this picture would be a great step in international relations between educational groups of the Americas.

If you wish further assistance in this matter, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

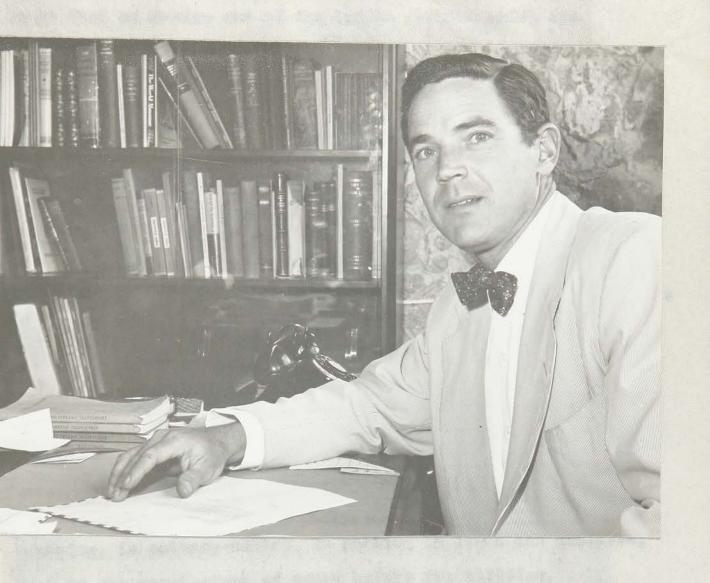
Henry A. Shute,

CC: Mr. Joseph S. La Gascia, President, Delta Lamoda Upsilon.



Vice-President and Issue of Famulty of Dualse City College

Dr. Paul V. Murray
President of Mexico City College



Dr. John V. Elmendorf

Vice-President and Dean of Faculty of Mexico City College

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It would be difficult to find a more colorful history than that of Mexico and of the Indian peoples which are indigenous to Mexico. About ten or fifteen centuries ago, an emigration of nomadic hunters across Bering Strait took place. Gradually, this influx spread southward as far as Mexico and other Latin American countries. Though simple tools made by these nomads have been unearthed in various regions of the Americas, little has been learned about the hunters themselves.

However, a great deal has been found out by anthropologists and archaeologists through research on the religious symbols, tools, architecture and decoration used by the people who lived in Mexico about the time of the birth of Christ. The dwellers in the Valley of Mexico at that time were more than a representative agricultural society, for besides growing maize they were reaching higher levels of craftsmanship in weaving, in pottery-making, in working in stone and obsidian, and in the manufacture of adobe bricks for building.

A new tribe followed, bringing with it a greater knowledge of the arts of life. These people were the Toltecas.
They produced much finer pottery than their predecessors
and have won wide recognition for themselves because of the
sacred cities they left behind exected out of finely carved
stone. The same period saw other higher civilizations
evolving, mainly in southern Mexico and Yucatan. Of these,

the Mayas are perhaps the most famous, and justly so, for one of their contributions was the bringing forth of an extremely accurate calendar which was based upon long, careful observations of the sun, moon, and stars.

Archaeological history shows us that the Toltecs were displaced from the valley by other northern tribes of a less advanced state, c. 1300. Most notable of these newer tribes were the Aztecs, who took ever much of the knowledge and ways of the Toltecs and added these acquisitions to a strong military and religious culture. By the latter part of the fifteenth century, they had gained mastery over the greater part of south central Mexico, holding lesser tribes under a sort of feudalistic system. The consolidation of regions and tribes into an Aztec empire was accomplished for the most part, under the leadership of Moctezuma I and Moctezuma II.

Mexico City, at its zenith contained upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants: the total Indian population in all of Mexico is estimated to have been about six million. Yet Cortes conquered Mexico with only six hundred men! The year 1519 saw Cortes and his expeditionary force land at the present site of Vera Cruz and claim the new territory for Spain. After subduing the surrounding countryside, the Spaniards made an amazing march across the Sierra Occidental range and reached the central plateau. Moctezuma II (slso spelled Montezuma), emperor of the Aztecs at the time, had

known for two years of the presence in the Americas of the white men and was not anxious to receive them in this capital. In spite of all he could do to keep Cortes away, the Spaniards entered the city successfully after a series of engagements with the Indians. After a period marked by strife, bloodshed, and an unbelievable loss of Indian lives, the Aztec capital finally fell on August 13, 1521, to the white conquerors or conquistadores as they were known.

During the next few years southern Mexico and Yucatan were also lost to the Spaniards.

The Spaniards began a new order of things in Mexico with a great deal of vigor and promptness. Army posts were set up throughout the land. Accompanying military control was missionary zeal- the cry of conversion came from every Spaniard's lips. The old religions, which the Spaniards regarded as idol worshiping, were crushed and the massive Indian temples razed to the ground in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Hundreds of thousands of Indians were baptized in the Catholic faith, bringing about a remarkable change; for in less than a generation after the Conquest, educated Indians were reciting in Latin and finding it difficult to explain their ancient calendar to interested missionshies. But in the remote regions the old Indian religion survived and is still practiced today.

For nearly three centuries New Spain, as Mexico was then called, was ruled by a Spanish viceroy. He was assisted by an <u>audiencie</u> an administrative and judicial tribunal- which

served as a judicial court of appeal and gave advice in administration. Of the many positions and effices held, the avantamientos or town councils were the only democratic atmuctural elements of government, but their power was limited. The prevailing unit of agricultural economy and rule was the amagniands, a device for Christianizing the natives, subjecting them to the Crown, and rewarding the gonquistadores. One or more villages were given in trust to an individual, who had the right to collect tribute and exact labor from the inhabitants. Thus a feudal pattern of land tenure developed.

Spain and the Spanish monopolized government offices, foreign trade, and occlesiastical power. The establishment of manufactures was discouraged or prohibited and the native culture blighted by this abuse of power. The building of reads and harbors, the encouragement of literature and art, the beautication of cities, and the establishment of higher schools by a strong government— these virtues of paternal rule could not offset the growing demands for self-government.

With the declination of Spanish power in Europe, an added impetus was given the movement for independence in Mexico. France invaded Spain in 1808, and the Spanish king, Ferdinand VII, yielded to Napoleon, thus leaving the Spanish colonies without a recognized European ruler. For many years the <u>criollos</u> (native-born Mexicons of Spanish blood) had resented Spanish rule of Mexico and now, at lost, they finally had a chance to do something about it. Moreover, a few of the educated people of Mexico had been reading the

American revolutions. They knew what was meant by liberty and the rights of man. The Mexican revolution was, in part, a struggle between the two top classes. In part, too, it was an effort to give justice and liberty to the people. But a hundred years were to lapse before these ideals were to come about.

Miguel Ridalgo, priest of a small parish in the town of Dolores, called upon his Indian followers to rise against their native rulers on September 16, 1810. Crying out, "Long live Our Lady of Guadalupe! Long live Independence!; he urged the Mexicans to drive out their foreign rulers. But in a few weeks, because of faulty planning, disorganization, and a lack of military equipment, Hidalgo's followers were defeated by government troops.

This was the beginning of Mexican Independence although the fight was to last for years until 1821. To this day, September 16th is celebrated as Mexican Independence Day and, on each anniversary, the president of the republic rings a bell in Mexico City and gives the Grito de Dolores, the cry of Padre Hidalgo.

In 1815, Padre Morelos, another famous Independence leader, was captured by treachery and, like Hidalgo, shot to death. It was not long until an ambitious soldier by the name of Agustin de Iturbide rose to power and for ten months, in 1822-23, ruled as emperor of Mexico. It is true that now Mexico was independent of Spain, having by treaty acquired

freedom in 1821, but the power to rule the common men had marely been shifted from the Spanish Crown to the white people of the country. The many classes with their unequal privileges remained as they had been before. As usual, the people (Mexican peasants) bore the brunt of economic, political, and social inequality. After Iturbide was driven from power, the next generation of Mexico's history was marely a struggle among ambitious, selfish military men who lacked experience in self-government.

In 1835-1836, the Texans took advantage of the weakness of this situation by bearing arms against the Mexican government, which owned the land. At the close of that struggle Mexico was forced to give up the territory which is now Texas and parts of the southwest. Hostilities broke out again in 1846, but this time between the United States and the Mexican government. After a two-year war, Mexico yielded the land that was to form the states of California, Mevada, Myoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

During most of this troubled period the name of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana can be found in almost every machination and activity of the Mexican government.

In 1860, Benito Juarez, a Zepotec Indien, came into power, aiming to improve the economic conditions of his people and to lessen the political strength of the church. The rule of Juarez was interrupted by a dramatic event when France and Great Britain broke off relations with Mexico because of disputes over the repayment of certain loans. This gave to

Napoleon III, emperor of France, an opportunity to extend
his power into the western hemisphere, and subsequently a
French army arrived in Mexico. In 1864, Maximilian of Austria
was crowned emperor of Mexico, but his rule was doomed from
the start. A brief and tragic struggle followed, in which
Maximilian was opposed by the forces of Juarez, captured,
and shot. Napoleon's actions had resulted in utter failure
and caused Mexico unneeded suffering.

The last third of the 1800's and the first ten years of the 1900's were taken up by the rule of Porfirio Diaz.

Though he was a soldier and a man of the people, Diaz ruled with an iron hand, becoming a virtual dictator while supporting the classes that had ruled Mexico for many generations.

For him Mexico was a country which should be patterned after European tradition. Diaz showed little interest in the Indians except to see that they were kept quiet and at work, but he did encourage foreigners to buy up Mexican oil fields, mines, and farms. Thus, Perfirie Diaz is credited with reviving Mexican mining, building its railroads, and establishing a high degree of law and order. Unfortunately, education was neglected and nothing was done to solve the problems of foreign policy which Diaz was creating.

The revolution of 1910, which overthrew the aging Disz, was a real revolution in the sense that it simed at making a new kind of society, one in which the Indian would be free and the country would belong to the common Mexican. It was led by Francisco Madero, a member of the upper class, who

succeeded in fercing Diaz out of the country. But almost at once Madero had to contend with an uprising of the followers of Felix Diaz, a nephew of the ex-dictato. General Victoriano Huerta, who had supported Madero, treacherously deserted him and went on to become president of Mexico. While Huerta served as president, from 1913 to 1914, one leader after another tried to gain control, while simultaneously, trouble with the United States led to American troops occupying Vera Cruz for a brief period. Then in 1914, Venustiane Carranza led a revolt against Huerta, successfully forcing him to resign the presidency.

For five years, from 1915 to 1920, Carranza served as president, but two of his followers left him and began to cause trouble. One in the north, a popular leader known as Pancho Villa, terrorized the population and once crossed the border, raiding and pillaging in the United States. In the south an Indian leader, Emiliano Zapata, also led his followers against Carranza in an effort to divide the land among the common people.

In 1917, Mexico adopted a new constitution, internationally heralded as being truly democratic, which is in operation today. In 1920, Carranza was killed in a revolution led by General Alvaro Obregon. The new president proved his capability by bringing about many reforms. One of the most important advances of the Obregon regime was in the promotion of education. General Plutarco Elias Calles, who became president in 1924, had difficulties with the Church and with

a presence to build one impress on the part. Apriculture was

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the foreign owners of property in Mexico. In 1928, Obregon was again elected president, but was slain before he could take office, and less than two years later, Ortiz Rubio was elected president, but in 1932 he was forced to resign and was followed by General Abelardo Modriguez.

In 1938, when the government seized the oil properties of the British and American companies, Britain and the United States protested, but Mexico stood firm, though it lost many of its markets for oil abroad. During World War II, after several Mexican ships had been sunk by German submarines, war was declared on the Axis Powers in June, 1942, and the country was led through the turbulent war years by General Avila Camecho, who had succeeded Cardenes in 1940.

Mexico took immediate steps to prepare itself for its

part in the war. The government seized Axis-owned properties
in Mexico and installed Mexican managers under government
supervision. Mexican raw materials were shipped in great
quantities to the United States, where they were converted
into finished products to help in the war effort. Many
Mexican men enlisted in the armed forces of the United States
and served faithfully and honorable. A trade agreement
between the United States and Mexico removed restrictions on
the importation of Mexican oil into the United States,
greatly aiding the crying need for oil of the wargeared
industry.

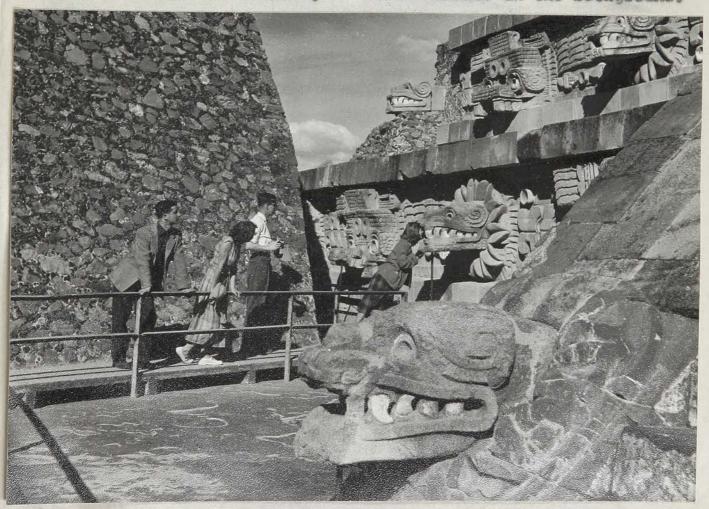
Miguel Aleman, Mexico's first real non-military president, took office in 1946 after a peaceful election and presented a program to build and improve on the past. Agriculture was ment of irrigation and technical improvements. However, industrialization received the greatest emphasis, and to achieve this goal, native and foreign capital received many inducements to invest. Firms were given tax reductions or exemptions for a term of years, causing a substantial rise in capital investments and expansion.

Mexico elected its second civilian president, Adolfo
Ruiz Cortinez, in July, 1952. Cortines immediately began a
vigorous campaign to moralize public life. Those who didn't
measure up to the new standards of financial integrity and
honesty were fired. Cortines has worked to bring into
belence the expansions that took place under Aleman. He
has sought to crush price rises by stimulating the production
of basic necessities and to bring about a more equitable
distribution of national income.

Democracy has had its failings in Latin America through
the lack of racial unity, a middle class, communication
facilities, experience in self-government, and education. A
modern spirit has been largely responsible for Mexican progress
in recent years despite the fact that its physical resources
and geographic environment have been far from the best. In
this setting, the republic has ween slowly working its way
toward political democracy and economic health.



Alemeda Park in "el centro" (downtown Mexico City) with the tallest building in Latin America in the background.



At the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, "ancient Teltec Temple" near Mexico City.

During the Fifth tendery, the Artecas, wantering southworld, were instructed by train blob prises to match for a tight from the ands watch weaks indicate the site where they an eagle perchae that a contra with a arche in its head, epposted to the macristate when they reached the Velley of withoutent the promise and wigh. On what were then on island, 1375, the Empire Flourished and opread outsand across the lake to the historianse. For the newt two conturios the Aztera desinated the peens, occurrently quant wealth and adventing The La Cavilla A HISTORY OF MEXICO CITY band of 500 Spantands, arrived and began his senouset, he and his men had fought incir may from Vers Chris to the summit of the mountains which ging the city. When complime this maint, the Soundards said Smelted by the Autor obser mentaged, to

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During the XIVth century, the Aztecas, wandering southward, were instructed by their high priest to watch for a sign from the gods which would indicate the site where they were to settle and establish a city. This sign, which was an eagle perched atop a cactus with a snake in its beak, appeared to the wanderers when they reached the Valley of Anahuac. From the banks of a lake in the valley, the pilgrims witnessed the prophesied sign. On what was then an island, the Aztecs built their great city, Tenochtitlan. Founded in 1325, the Empire Flourished and spread outward across the lake to the hinterlands. For the next two centuries the Aztecs dominated the scene, accumulating great wealth and advancing their civilization. But in 1519, Hernan Cortes, with his band of 500 Spaniards, arrived and began his conquest. He and his men had fought their way from Vera Cruz to the summit of the mountains which ring the city. Upon reaching this point, the Spaniards were invited by the Aztec ruler, Moctezuma, to visit Tenochtitlân.

The purposes of Cortes' expedition to Mexico were to found new colonies and exploit them by obtaining mineral wealth, and to convert the Indians to Christianity. Because of the Spaniards' impetuous nature, they could neither wait for the gradual conversion of the Aztecs, nor be content with slowly stripping them of their gold and silver. Both these acts were attempted almost immediately, with the result that in 1520 the Indians rebelled, driving Cortes and his party out

of the city in a bloody battle. The following year, however, Cortes returned with reinforcements, captured Cuauhtémoc, Moctezuma's successor, and thus brought about the surrender of the Aztec capital. Tenochtitlán (named by the Spaniards "Mexico"), then became the capital of New Spain.

Throughout its long history Mexico has been the scene of bitter warfare and bloody revolutions. Before the Conquest, untold numbers of people were sacrificed to the gods. Rivers of blood were spilled in countless battles. Upon the arrival of the Spaniards, an alien religion was established at the point of the sword, and kept alive by the thrust of the Inquisition.

Within a short period of time after the fall of the Aztec Kingdom, the city became a varitable heap of ecclesiastical structures. But in the wake of the Conquest came national independence from Spain, and a reaction to the impositions of religion. Pride in city and nation to a great degree superseded dedication to God. Civic betterment rather than spiritual clorification became the order of the day. Public buildings rose upon the foundations of former convents, and torn-down churches made way for broad avenues. Destruction of church property on a large scale really began after Maximilian's death in 1867 when Benito Juarez established himself as President of the Republic of Mexico. During his reign, hundreds of churches and convents in Mexico City and the country were confiscated and turned into public institutions such as schools, libraries, and museums.

Following Juarez' regime, an era of virtual dictatorship was ushered in with the advent of Porfixio Diaz. For 35 years (from 1876 to 1911) this "Iron Man of Mexico" carried through a program of gigantic proportions in a long-range attempt to improve the industrial growth and economic wealth of the country. Consequently, countless improvements were made in Mexico City and other large centers of population, but not too much was done to better the lot of the working class. As a result of these pent-up forces, a revolt began in 1910, which ousted Diaz and brought about the adoption of what is considered the most perfect democratic constitution in the world. Designed to alleviate the economic and social problems of the majority of the Mexican population, this constitution of 1917 practically wiped out all remnants of the old ideas of colonialism and church-rule established by the Spanish conquistadores. Foreign capital was, and still is, welcomed into the country. At times, this process has resulted in international friction, but the overall scene has improved mightily, were true at the reasons Mexico City maids such

metropolis of some 3,000,000 inhabitants. Covering an area of 1200 square kilometers, the Federal District (which is composed of Mexico City and its suburbs) occupies the southwest portion of the Valley of Anahuac, at the breath-taking altitude of 7,349 feet. Popocatépetl and Ixtacchuatl, two giant snow-capped peaks of volcanic origin, dominate the skyline of mountains surrounding the city.

As capital and largest city in the Republic, Mexico is clearly one of the most beautiful and stateliest cities in the Western Hemisphere. It is the residence of the president, seat of national government, site of the Archbishopric of Mexico, location of great institutions of higher learning, art galleries, museums, and is the center of cultural activities. Possessing all the attributes of a truly great city, it is at once the commercial, and transportation center of the nation. It is an international air terminal the focal point of the country's highway system, and is connected by rail with all but 5 of the 28 Mexican states.

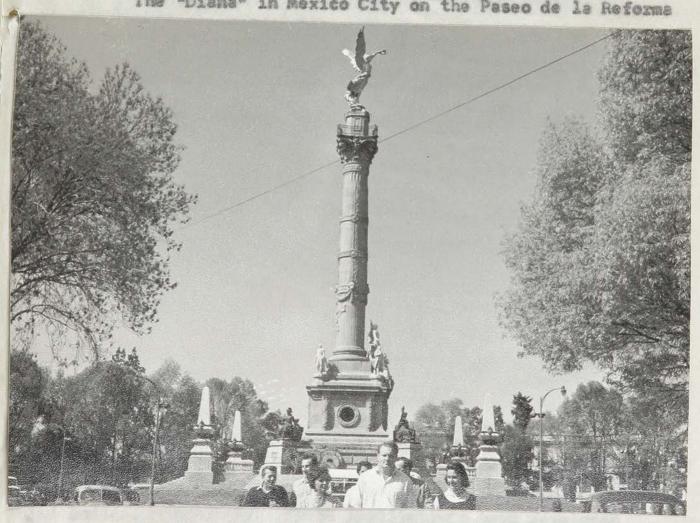
Mexico City is a living example of contrasts. It is the only American city where the tenth-, sixteenth-, and twentieth-century civilizations walk hand-in-hand. Steel Skyskrapers adjoin mildewed Spanish churches. Colonial Buildings, mellowed with age, are brightened up by ultramodern murals.

Nowhere in the world may one witness as distinct an interplay of great cultures: Aztec, Colonial Spanish, and Modern.

Perhaps these are some of the reasons Mexico City holds such an irresistible charm internationally that it is sometimes referred to as "The Tourist Capital of the World."



The "Diane" in Mexico City on the Paseo de la Reforma



The "Angel", Independence Monument of Mexico, in Mexico City on the Paseo de la Reforma

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Mexico City College was founded in June, 1940, by
Henry L. Gain, Superintendent of the American School Foundation, and Paul V. Murray, Principal of the High School
department in the same institution. Since its beginning
the college has been a non-denominational institution of
higher learning and, since 1948, has been greatly influenced
by the system of education found in those American colleges
which have emphasized the revival of a strong liberal arts
curriculum. The college is chartered under the laws of
Mexico as a non-profit corporation (Asociación Civil).

Although the school has undergone many changes since
its founding, it still reflects the wide experience of its
organizers, whose long association with young people of many
nationalities, races, classes, and conditions helped to
strengthen their belief in the eternal values which are inherent in western society, culture and religion.

The end of the war in 1945 brought the College to the attention of many educations and institutions in the United States. Among the latter was Ohio State University, which pioneered the idea of a Winter Quarter in Mexico. Other well-known schools which take advantage of the unique facilities offered by Mexico City College in the field of Latin American studies are Denver University, Georgetown University, the University of Notre Dame, George Peabody College and Indiana University. These institutions have developed

for either summer or winter sessions plans which broaden the background of their students by means of projected registration for one or more quarters of their undergraduate career.

Approval of the College under the terms of Public Law
346 in 1946 (and later approval under Public Law 550)
started an influx of veterans which resulted in considerable expansion and growth. The original junior-college
structure based on the semester system gave way to a fouryear liberal arts curriculum based on the quarter system.

In June, 1947, further development led to the foundation
of a Graduate School which ever since has dedicated itself
to the attainment and preservation of the highest standards
of scholarship both in teaching and research. Its chief
emphasis has been on Latin American Studies, and it now offers the Master's degree in seven distinct areas of specialization.

Until March, 1954, the College was housed in various buildings in the Colenia Roma section of Mexico City. At the beginning of the spring quarter of that year, classes were begun in a new location at Kilometer 16 of the Mexico-Toluca Highway, the continuation of the historic Paseo de la Reforma, just beyond the exclusive residential section known as the Lomas de Chapultepec (Chapultepec Heights). Here, for the first time since 1946, the institution has brought its activities together into a well-knit organization. The campus comprises some twenty acres of land, much of it covered with beautiful trees. Approximately one-fourth is flat land while the rest is barranca (ravine), most of it

quite usable. There are many magnificant views of the Valley of Mexico, the massive volcanoes--Ixtecchuetl and Popocatépetl--and the beautiful mountains that surround the city. The entire college is housed at the new site.

Now firmly established in its new location, the college will continue to improve its standards of scholarship and its work of international education. Sharing, as they do, the same vitality and dynamics that characterize their host country, the administration, faculty and student body are united in a common effort to further the growth of the customs and traditions which make Mexico City College unique among educational institutions of the Western Hemisphere.



Engineering Building



Business Administration, Economics, and Spanish Language Buildings.

THE DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLSESS AND RESIDENCE APPROPRIESTORS

Mexico City College amphasizes an Asseriesm extented administration within the cultural assertance of Latin America. The international expect of administration effected to its stockets in a transmisse cases to advance contemplating a business cases on it Lotin America. Class cooperation with the Ebeck in Maning (the oppicalism of the United States Foderal Jacobse Cymtem) and the utilisation of its personnel sizes the callege's economics and pusiesse administration departments as insight into the Latin American business would not obtainable alsowhere. The field of learning at Manico City College is farther entangled by the opportunity to group a liberal education. By living in a foreign country, any obtains the estility to adapt opposit

The department of Economics and Business Administration
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to offer the four-year Rachelos of Arts degree. Prior to
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which the Latin American countries are playing in the morld
decreasy. Mayore, with these separtments are mainly concerned
with the training of matteble positiones for business and under

Mexico City College emphasizes an American oriented education within the cultural environment of Latin America. The International aspect of education offered to its students is a tremendous asset to anyone contemplating a business career in Latin America. Close cooperation with the Bango de Mexico (the equivalent of the United States Federal Reserve System) and the utilization of its personnel gives the college's economics and business administration departments an insight into the Latin American business world not obtainable elsewhere. The field of learning at Mexico City College is further extended by the opportunity to grasp a liberal education. By living in a foreign country, one obtains the ability to adapt oneself to the habits and customs of different countries and their people.

The department of Economics and Business Administration was formally organized in 1946 when the college was expanded to offer the four-year Bachelor of Arts degree. Prior to this, however, when the college had been a junior college offering the A. A. degree, the department of Commerce had been one of strong points of the Social Science major. The purpose of this expansion was to provide the student with a more solid foundation in both theoretical, practical economics, and business with emphasis on the increasingly important role which the Latin American countries are playing in the world economy. However, while these departments are mainly concerned with the training of suitable candidates for business and trade

in the Latin American countries, stress is also laid upon the languages, customs, and cultures of the Latin American peoples.

Until 1954, the school was located on San Luis Potosi, in the downtown business district of Mexico City where a subsidiary of the Business Administration department is still maintained for the training of bi-lingual stenographers and secretaries. However, the gradual expansion of the school, due largely to the increased need for trained Americans in the field of Foreign Trade, necessitated more spacious quarters, and in September of 1954, the present campus on the Mexico-Toluca highway was occupied.

Concurrent with the expansion of the school, the department of Economics was enlarged. Licenciado Alfredo Remos.

Head of the Economics department, incorporated into the department a number of economists from the Mexican Government department of Economic Research and the Mexican National Bank. The experience of these men in current economic affairs in both Mexico and Latin America has served not only to improve the staff academically, but also to enhance the prestige of the department in the Mexican business world.

The department of Economics and Business Administration now grants the degrees of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Economics, Bachelor of Arts with a major in Business Administration, Master of Arts in Latin American studies with a major in Economics, and Master of Arts in Business Administration.



Main Building of Mexico City College



View on Campus overlooking the "barranca" (ravine) towards the new country club, Prados de la Montaña, whose facilities are available to MCC students.

In Cotable of 1927, the Contro of Latellian Solversidence of Markon City College antered 12s electron accepts year.

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City, bully ear of the great capitals of the world, secure
a buckground heat should again them for positions in any of
these Cirics.

In October of 1957, the Centro de Estudios Universitarios of Mexico City College entered its eleventh acedemic year. The recent emphasis on the importance of Mexico in the Western Hemisphere led to the decision of the administration, in 1950, to incorporate into the program of studies, a curriculum focused on international relations, under a group of men internationally minded and diplomatically trained.

Thus a curriculum of studies in international relations was initiated in the fall of 1951, under the direction of Licenciado Martínez Salvador de Alva, the present Mexican Ambassador to Peru.

The program in international relations includes the basic required courses for all students who graduate from Mexico City Collage. It also includes additional training in English and a foreign language, as well as problems related to anthropology, economics, government, geography, psychology, and political science. The courses are designed to prepare the students to meet requirements for entrance into government service, international agencies, and teaching.

Students who combine this program of studies in international relations with the experience of living in Mexico City, today one of the great capitals of the world, acquire a background that should equip them for positions in any of these fields. In the late scales of Lot, the Latin American Economical Sociaty, with the epoce of the positions, william 2. Andgers, dispeter of the business depocions, and Dr. Faul V. Macrey. expedident of the college, formed under the dispetion of Frank Whilliam a domnition to investigate the possibility of bringing a frankemity chapter to Marine City College.

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and interactional relations. At this section, as election
was held to select officers for the resolutor of the adequate
year. Lacon I. La Caesta and elected purvident, Anthony
Discoult as summer with homelows, Representation wice
provident, Stunley Fusion at the accounts, and Anthony 5.

A HISTORY OF DELTA LAMEDA UPSILON

In the late spring of 1957, the Latin American Economics Society, with the approval of Mr. William E. Rodgers, director of the business department, and Dr. Paul V. Murray, president of the college, formed under the direction of Frank Phillips a committee to investigate the possibility of bringing a fraternity chapter to Mexico City College.

After much investigation and correspondence, the superiority of Delta Sigma Pi over other professional business fraternities became apparent. Further correspondence led to the visit of Mr. J. D. Thomson, Executive Director of Delta Sigma Pi, to Mexico City College where he met an enthusiastic group and discussed Delta Sigma Pi with the School Administration. The Latin American Economics Society meeting of October 18, 1957, was devoted to a discussion and explanation of Delta Sigma Pi and its functions. The responsibility of the local chapter officers was detailed so that the elections would be on the highest plane possible.

The first organization meeting of the proposed fraternity was held on October 24, 1957. This meeting was open to
all freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, and graduate
students with majors in business administration, economics,
and international relations. At this meeting, an election
was held to select officers for the remainder of the academic
year. Joseph S. La Cascia was elected president, Anthony
O'Donnell as senior vice president, Raymond Ball as vice
president, Stanley Furman as treasurer, and Anthony S.

Rodrigues as secretary EXICO CITY COLLEGIAN O

Mr. William E. Rodgers, chairman and director of the department of Business Administration, was designated as the faculty advisor for Delta Lambda Upsilon.

At the close of the meeting, membership applications were accepted from those who had not applied previously.

A nominating committee was established and assumed the duty of verifying the applicants' compliance with academic and attendance requirements.

On October 28, 1957, the fraternity accepted the constitution and by-laws of Delta Sigma Pi. Robert's Rules of Order were accepted as the method by which the weekly meetings were to be conducted.

On Nevember 19, 1957, it was announced that the fraternity's charter was accepted by the Student Council and that Delta Lambda Upsilon was fully chartered and recognized as a business fratermity on the Mexico City College campus.

On Nevember 29, 1957, the membership heard an address by the Ambassador from the United States to Mexico, the Honorable Mr. Hill, at the American Club.

On December 6, 1957, a formal dinner was held by Delta
Lambda Upsilon at the Continental Hilton. Two prominent
business executives in the Capital-Mr. Henry Soderberg.

President of Vendro, S.A., and Doctor Edmundo Flores, an
economist in the Department of Treasurery and faculty member
of the University of Mexico, were quest speakers. Mr.

Soderberg spoke on "Life of the Businessman in Mexico", and
Doctor Flores on "Investments in Mexico"

Business Fraternity Organizes on Campus

With a membership of 40 students, Delta Lambda Upsilon, a new business fraternity on campus, hopes soon to become a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi.

Recently elected officers are Joe LaCascia, president; Tony O'Donnell, senior vice-president; Ray Ball, vice-president; Stanley Furman, treasurer; and Tony Rodríguez, secretary.

Delta Sigma Pi is a professional fraternity in the field of commerce and business administration and was founded at New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finances, on November 6, 1907, to foster the study of business in universities; to encourage scholarship, social activity, and the association of students for their mutual advancement by research and practice; to promote closer affiliation between the commercial world and students of commerce; and to further a high standard of commercial ethics and culture and the civic and commercial welfare of the community.

In order to be a candidate for Delta Lambda Upsilon one must be majoring in business administration, economics, international relations, or accounting. The candidate will be under observation for one quarter and pledged during the second quarter. A minimum 1.3 grade point average is required. He must have a satisfactory class attendance and attending the club meetings is mandatory.

Other prerequisites are high moral standards, good general im-

pression, participation in other school activities, and a willingness to work, especially in club activities.

Credit for bringing the club to MCC goes to Frank Phillips, president of the L.A.E.S., who began writing letters to different fraternities in the United States inquiring about their functions.

As a result of these letters, he was visited by J. D. Thomson, executive director of the Grand Chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, and was able to begin the work for the foundation of a chapter at MCC.

"Meetings are on Tuesdays at 2:00 in the Foreign Trade Center. Anyone interested may leave his name in the Foreign Trade office," states Tony O'Donnell, vice-president of the club.



ed Grayno Phot

MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY organized Delta Lambda Upsilon fraternity are shown during a recent meeting. Elected officers are, left to right, Tony Rodríguez, secretary; Raymond Ball, vice president; Joe LaCascia, president; Tony O'Donnell, senior vice president; and Stan Furman, treasurer.

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GUEST SPEAKERS

DR. EDMUNDO FLORES.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO.

AND MR. HENRY SODERBERG.

PRESIDENT OF VENDRO, S. A., IN MEXICO CITY

Mexico City College's Delta Lambda Upsilon Holds Dinner

Mexico City College's Delta business welfare of the commu-Lambda Upsilon, the first fra-nity. An approval of the frater-nity to be organized in Latin nity's petition to the National America, held its inaugural din- Council will make the organizaner Friday evening at the Salon tion a chapter of the internade Tesoros in Continental Hilton tional fraternity.

students in busidess administra-tion, economics and internation-special guests, two prominent al relations, is at present petitioning for acceptance as a chapter of the international fraternity Edmundo Flores, an economist of Delta Sigma Pi, with head- in the Department of Agricul-

of commerce, Accounts and Finance, on November 7, 1907, by Alexander F. Makay, Alfred the gathering were Joseph La Moysello, Harold V. Jacobs and Cascia, president; Anthony O'-H. Albert Tienken, of which Dr. Donnell, vice president; Roy Milton Eisenhower is an alum- Ball, vice president; Stanley nus member, is professional fra- Furman, treasurer; Anthony Roternity organized to foster the driguez, secretary; George Ellege, study of business in universities; historian; George William, buto encourage scholarships, social activity and the association of cent Hogle, social affairs chair-the students for their mutual man, and Ted Grayno, corresadvancement by research and pondent. practice.

Patterned along similar objectives, the Delta Lambda Upsilon Schnabel, Paul Harvey, Frank was formed in Mexico City Col-leges by business and economics Buren, Robert McDonald, Gerald students for the purpose of promoting closer affiliation between Condiotti, George Fox, Michael Latin America's commercial world and students of commerce, thus, to further enhance a high tenshofen, Louis Jung, Earl Curstandard of commercial ethics rier, Robert Miller and Manuel and culture for the civic and Zeting.

The psilonians who gather-The fraternity, composed of ed Friday evening for their first business executives in the Capitquarters in Oxford, Ohio.

The Delta Sigma Pi, founded at New York University, School

Dr. Floressmen in Mexico", and Dr. Floressmen in Mexico" and Dr. Floressmen in Mexico " Mexico.

Upsilonian officers present at siness program chairman; Vin-

Others present were Del Sheas-meyer, Lloyd Gaspar, Peter Dean Woods, Charles Warne, Joe Johnson, Theodore Turner John Magac, Paul Melon, Eurene Ket-



UPSILONIANS present at the Delta Lambda Upsilon's first formal fraternity dinner Friday evening at the Salón de Tesoros of Continental Hilton Hotel are shown above from left: Ted Grayno, Alfredo Ramos of Banco de México, Lloyd Gaspar and Peter Schnabel. The mariachis furnished the dinner music.



THE DELTA LAMBDA UPSILON of Mexico City College held its first formal dinner Friday evening at the Continental Hilton Hotel of which Henry Soderberg (third from left) and Dr. Edmundo Flores (at far right) were guest speakers. Photo includes Anthony O'Donnell, George Williams, and Joseph La Cascia, seated from left to right



Mr. Henry Soderberg Addresses The Membership



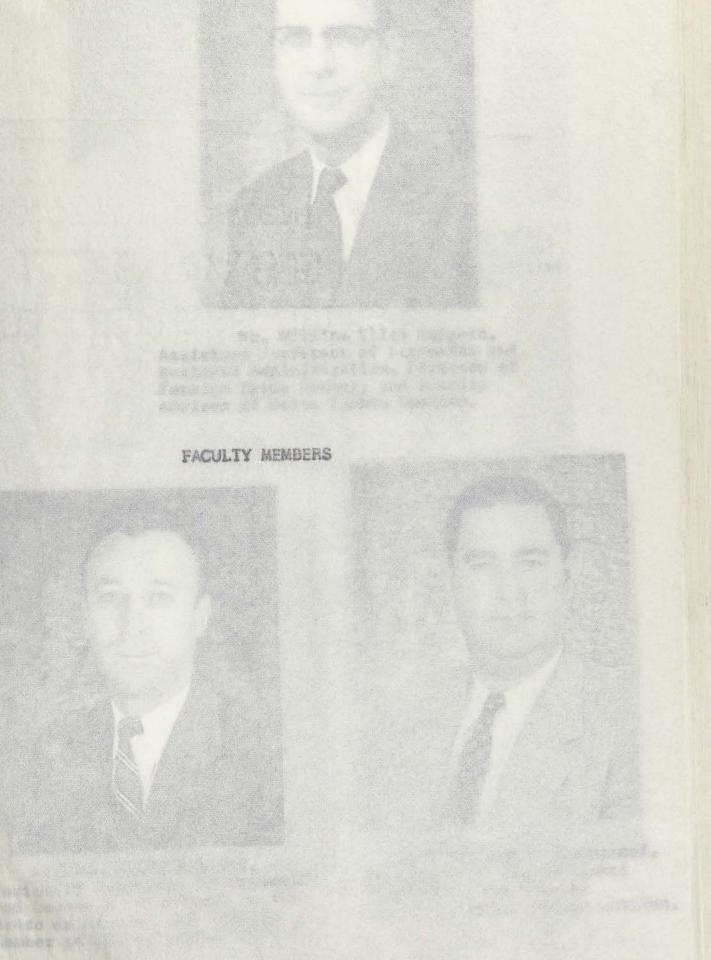
President La Cascia Opens The Meeting



The Speakers' Table



Senior Vice President O'Donnell Makes His Report On The Membership Drive.





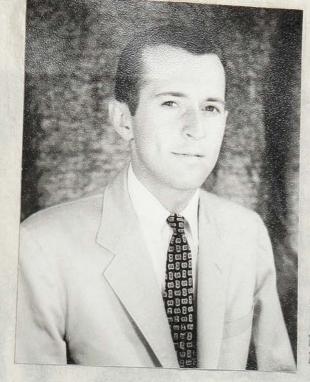
Mr. William Ellis Rodgers. Assistant Professor of Economics and Business Administration, Director of Foreign Trade Center, and Faculty Advisor of Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Alfredo Ramos Uriarte,
Assistant Professor of Economics
and Economic Consultant to the
Banco de Mexico, and Faculty
Member of Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Dr. Richard E. Greenleaf, Professor of International Relations, and Faculty Member of Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Frederick Lauerman, Alumni Director And Delta Lambda Upsilon Faculty Member.



Enrique Anzures Rodriguez, Instructor in Business Law, Assistant Professor in Spenish, and Delta Lambda Upsilon Faculty Member.



Dr. Edmundo Flores, Professor of Economics and Delta Lambda Upsilon Member.



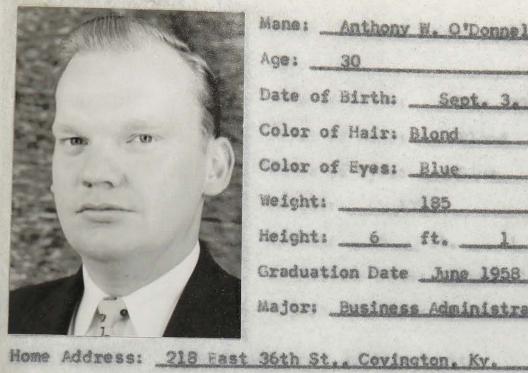
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Campani Debation Soules

407	Name: Joseph S. La Cascia
	Age: 30
	Date of Birth: April 16, 1927
1000	Color of Hair: Brown
	Color of Eyes: Brown
	Weight: 160 lbs.
图 /图	Height: 5 ft. 9 in.
	Graduation Date: August 1958
9 40	Major: <u>Economics</u>
TANK ASSESSED	
	8th Street, New Hyde Park, N.Y.
	Els.
Marital Status: Single	
Military Service:2	years Army branch.
Foreign Residences:E	urope - 1 years Mexico - 1 year
Schools Attended: Hami	Iton College: College of the City
of New York: Mexico Ci	
W C C Aptivities (No.	nors & Offices Held): President
	alamana Club: Student Council Member.

M. C. C. Activities (He of Delta Lambda Upsil Class, Treasurer of Explos Newman Club Latin American Economics Society



Age:		C	- 44	All the one
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Color o	f Hair:	Blond		Total and the state of the stat
Color o	f Eyes:	Blue		
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Graduat	ion Date	a .hine	1958	

Place of Birth: _	Covington, Ky.		Name and Associated Property of the Indian
Marital Status: _	Married		
Military Service:		Azmy	branch.
Foreign Residence	s: <u>Europe 5 years</u> ;	Mexico 2 yea	rsı Canada
1 year			
College	University of Day		
	es (Honors & Office		
President of Del	ta Lambda Upsilon.	Vice Presiden	t of
Senior Class: St	udent Council: Lati	n American Ed	onomics_
Society: Dean's	List; American Legi	on Liaison Of	ficer on
Campus; Debatino	Society		



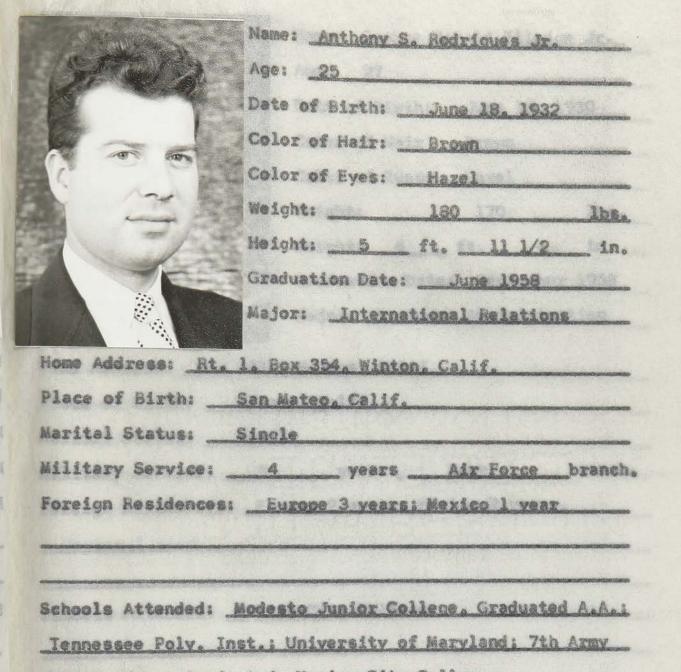
	Name: Raymond Eugene Ball
	Age: 25
	Date of Birth: Mar. 29, 1932
	Color of Hair:Blond
	Color of Eyes: Blue
	Weight: 175 lbs.
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	Height: 6 ft. 1 in.
	Graduation Date: August 1958
	Majer: Business Administration
Home Address: 1138 Pur	due Av., Modesto Calif.
	o, Calif.
	years Air Force branch.
	East 2 years: Mexico 1 year
Schools Attended: Modes	to Junior College; Central Missouri
State Teachers College:	Mexico City College
M. C. C. Activities (Hon	ors & Offices Held): Explorer's
Club; Newman Club: Juni	or Vice President of Delta Lambda
Upsilon	



Delta Lambda Comilan,

4500	Mane: Stanley F. Furman
	Age: 25
	Date of Birth: <u>Mar. 16, 1932</u>
NA SOL	Color of Hair: Brown
	Color of Eyes: Brown
	Weight: 150 lbs.
	Height: 6 ft. 0 in.
	Graduation Date:June 1958
	Major: <u>Business Administration</u>
Marital Status: <u>Sino</u> Military Service:	years Air Force branch. ar East 2 years; Newico 2 years
Schools Attended: Lo	Anceles City College: Mexico City
M. C. C. Activities (honors & Offices Held): Latin
	ociety: Dean's List: Treasurer of

M. C. C. Activities (h American Economics So Delta Lambda Upsilon



NCO Academy, Graduated: Nexico City College

M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Vice President

of Explorer's Club: Newman Club: Student Council: American

Lecion: Photography Club: Debating Society: Secretary of

Delta Lambda Upsilon.



		arold Elledge Jr.
	Date of Birth: Color of Hair Color of Eyes: Weight: Height: Graduation Date	Brown Hazel 170 1bs. ftin. September 1938 s Administration
Home Address: Box 2031. Place of Birth: Wilma Marital Status: Single Military Service: 5 Foreign Residences: Eur	r. Calif.	Navy branch.
M. C. C. Activities (Home	ore & Offices He	

M. C. C. Activities (Ho Economics Society: Exp Lambda Upsilon: Intra-mural Bowling



	Name: Theodore Gravno
	Age: 3)
	Date of Birth: Apr. 2. 1926
THE WOOD	Color of Hair: aroum
	Color of Eyes: Blue
	Weight: 150 lbs.
	Height: 5 ft. 4 in.
	Graduation Date: August 1958
	Major: Business Administration
Home Address: 450 Eas	et Diamond Av., Hazleton, Penn.
	Adoo. Penn.
	nole
	6 years <u>Army</u> branch.
Foreign Residences:	Far Fast 1 year: Europe 2 years:
Mexico l year	
Schools Attended: App	stolic Bible Institute; Macalester
College: Mexico City	
M. C. C. Activities (H	ionors & Offices Held):Latin
American Economics So	ciety: Press Club: Vice President of
Photography Club: Del	taSio Correspondent of Delta Lambda
Upsilon.	



Name: Richard Philip Van Buren
Age: 27
Date of Birth: Feb. 26, 1930
Color of Hair: Brown
Color of Eyes: Blue
Weight:lbe.
Height: 6 ft. 1 in.
Graduation Date:
Major: Busisess Administration

Place of Birth: Youllanti. Mich.	
Marital Status: Married	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Military Service: 4 years Air Force bras	ch.
Foreign Residences: <u>Furnoe 2 years: Mexico 1 year</u>	acidata
	Michello
Schools Attended: Highland Park Junior College: Newton	MACAGASTA



Place of Birth:

Marital Status:

Military Service

Foreign Residence

Mexico l year

Schools Attended

M. C. C. Activit

College.

	Name;	Charles	R. And	erson	
	Age:	24	Service and a service and		
	Date of	Birth:_	Jan. 1	9, 193	
1	Color of	Hairs _	Brown		
		Eyes: _			
	Height:	6	ft	1	in.
	Graduati	on Date:	Dece	ober 19	258
	Major: _	Busines	s Admin	istrati	lon
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Mexico l year			e average approximation the		Ne statusomay (NOC)
chools Attended: <u>Ever</u>	ett Junio	r Colleg	e; Mexi	o City	Processor Processor
. C. C. Activities (Ho	nors & Of	fices He	1d):		
Delta Lembda Unsilon		ra Komp			2 1191



Treasurer of Graduate Class

English Control	Name: Jose	oh Candiotti
	Date of Birth:	Dec. 6, 1931 Black
		Brown
		1657 lbs.
		ft. 1 in.
	Graduation Date	:March 1958
	Major: Busine	ss Administration
Place of Birth: New Marital Status: S Military Service: Foreign Residences:	ingle 2 years	Air Force branch.
Schools Attended: <u>Un</u> B.A.; Mexico City C		
M. C. C. Activities (



	Name:	Rexford	M. Can	field	
	Age:	26	MARKET PROPERTY OF THE PARKET		Control Management (Management)
	Date of	Birth:	Jana	13, 19	31
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	Color of				
	Weight:				lbs.
	Height:		AT GUNT THE REAL PROPERTY.		
	Graduati				100mm 2528 6
	Major: _				
Home Address: <u>687 She</u> Place of Birth: <u>Des</u> Marital Status: <u>Mar</u>	Moines, I				CONTROL CONTROLS
Military Service: 4	years	N	EVV	by	ranch.
Foreign Residences: _Fa					
Schools Attended: San	Jose Juni	or Coll	eco i Sa	n Jose	State:
M. C. C. Activities (Ho					ALIA



Delta Lambda Upsilos

	Name: <u>Farle William Currier</u>
	Age: 25
	Date of Birth: May 5, 1932
	Color of Hair:
	Color of Eyes:Brown
	Weight: 190 1bs.
	Height: 6 ft. 1 in.
	Craduation Date: March 1958
	Major: <u>Business Administration</u>
Home Address: 9 Mateo	Ave. Millbrae, Calif.
Place of Birth: San F	rancisco, Calif.
Marital Status: <u>Marri</u>	
Military Service:	2 years <u>Army</u> branch.
	urope 2 years: Mexico 1 year
Schools Attended: San	Mateo College: Monterey Junior
	f Maryland; Mexico City College
M. C. C. Activities (H	onors & Offices Held):

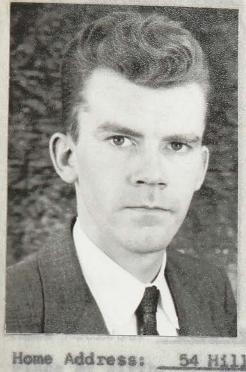


	Name: Lewis H. Dorfman
	Age: 24
	Date of Birth:
	Color of Hair: Brown
EX CYLE	Weight: 160 1bs.
	Height: <u>5</u> ft. <u>8</u> in.
	Graduation Date: June 1959
	Major: Business Administration
Home Address:591 Bever	rly Road, Teaneck, N.J.
Place of Birth: Brook	lyn, N.J.
Marital Status:Single	
Military Service: 2	years Navy branch.
Foreign Residences:	rope 2 years; Mexico l year
Schools Attended: <u>Univer</u>	sity of Florida, Graduated A.A.;
Mexico City Collece	
	ors & Offices Held): Latin American
Economics Society: Delta	Lampua Upsilon

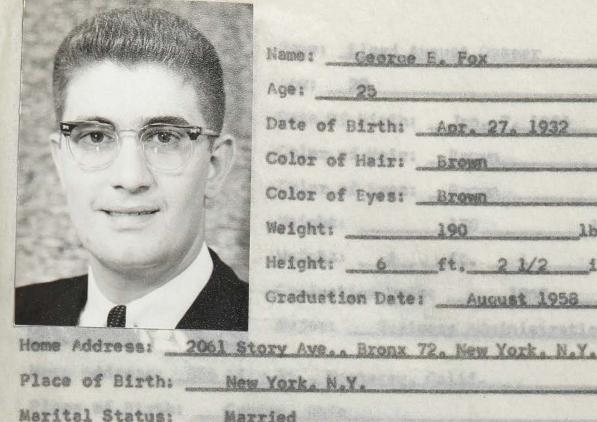


	Name: <u>Hazold</u> Age: <u>24</u>		
	Date of Birth: Color of Hair: Color of Eyes:	July_lla_	1933
	Weight: Height: 5 Graduation Date Major: Interna	ft. <u>63/4</u> : <u>June l</u>	10. 252
Home Address: P.Q. I			
Marital Status: Sig			
Military Service:	lyearsNari Ireland 1 years S	ne Corps	branch.

Marital Sta	tus: Single
Military Se	ervice: 3 years <u>Marine Corps</u> branch.
Foreign Res	sidences: <u>Ireland year; Spain year; Mexico</u>
A YEAR	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	
Schools Att	tended: <u>George Washington University: Trinity</u>
Callegeil	Oublin University: Mexica City College
M. C.C. Act	tivities (Honors & Offices Held):
Delie	mbde Vosilon



	Name: <u>Thomas Feeherry</u> Age: <u>25</u>
	Date of Birth:
Place of Birth: Bo	ls St., Randolph, Mass.
Military Service:2	yearsArmybranch.
Schools Attended: _M	exico City College
M. G. C. Activities (H	onors & Offices Held): Explorer's

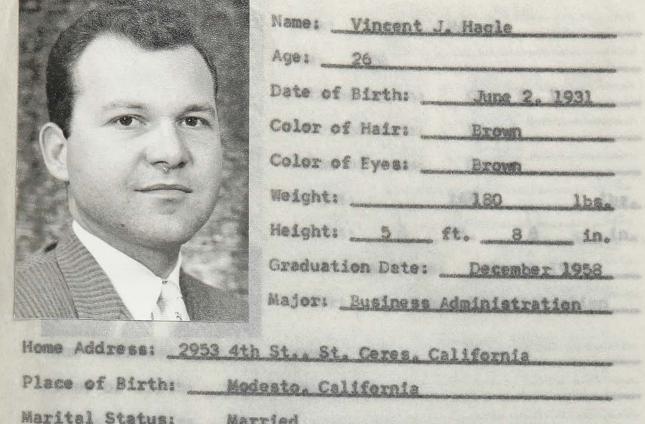


	Weight	ts	190	lbs.
	Heigh	t:6	ft. 2	1/2 in.
	Gradu	etion Date	Augus	1 1958
Home Address:2061	Story Av	e. Bronx		
Place of Birth:N	ew York	N.Y.	The same of the sa	NORMAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF
Merital Status:M	arried			Michael on Carolina and Spice and China
Military Service:				
Foreign Residences:				
Provide Security Security	We set to	7.8908		
Schools Attended:		City Colls		
M. C. C. Activities (Honors &	Offices i	(eld):	Latin
American Economics S	ociety: I	elta Lamb	de Unsilon	i Intra-
mural Bowling: Varsi	ty Baske	ball	Arrest and parties and a second	



1 / Marker X	Age: 22	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O
	Date Of Birth:	Jen. 7. 1935 Drown Lrown 170 1bs. ft. 1 1960 se Administration
Home Address: 865 L	Lly St., Montarey, C	ow.
Place of Birth:C	enton. Ohio	
Marital Status:S	lacle	
Military Service:	2years	Army branch.
Foreign Residences:	Mexico l year	

ichools	Attended:	Mexico C	ity College	Lowerman	
				THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
U C C	Activiti	es (Honors	& Offices	Held):	Versity



A MARKET A LINE SWITTER BY	" - ALTERNATION OF THE LETTER CALLEDYNIA
Place of Bi	rth: Modesto, California
Marital Sta	tus: Married
Military Se	rvice: 4 years Air Force branch.
	idences: Mexico 4 years
School Atte	nded: _Modesta Junior College: Mexico City
M. G. C. Act	tivitles (Honors & Offices Held):
Social Chai	rman of Delta Almbda Upsilon



Chairman of Detre Lands Crafton.

	Name: Paul E. Harvey
	Age: 28
	Date of Birth: Oct. 5, 1929
1000	Color of Hair: Blond
图(一)图	Color of Eyes: Green
a L	Weight: 165
	Height: 5 ft. 8 in.
	Graduation Date: March 1958
	Major: <u>Business Administration</u>
Hama Address R. 6	Kokomo, Ind.
	London, Ind
Marital Status: _Sing	
	2 years Army branch.
Foreign Residences: _E	er Fast 1 year: Mexico 1 year
Schools Attended:ID	iiana University: Mexico City College
	onors & Offices Held): Delta Lambda
M. C. C. Activities In	Diore College Brad, Mark Market
<u>Uosilon</u>	
Charles and Charles in the Control of the Control o	



Age: 23		
Date of Birth: _	Feb. 21.	1934
Color of Hair:	Broso	
Color of Eyest .	LION	Navigna (150)
Weight:	175	lbs.
Height: 5 i	3. 11	in,
Graduation Date:	June 19	59
Major: Busines	s Administr	ation

Place of Birth: <u>Toledo, Ohio</u>	THE SHOULD SHE STAY HESTING SAY DES
Meritel Status: Single	
Military Service: 2 years Army	brench.
Foreign Residences: Nexico 2 years	75000000000000000000000000000000000000
Schools Attended: <u>Kent State University: Mexice</u>	CLLY

a. C. C. Activities (Henors & Offices Held): President

of Sophomora Class: Vice President of Press Club: Student

Council: Explorer's Club: Latin American Economics Society:

Bexico City College Silver Key Award: President of Junior

Class: Advertising Manager School Newspaper: Publicity

Chairman of Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Place of Birth:

Marital Status: .

Military Service:

Schools Attended:

M. C. C. Activities (

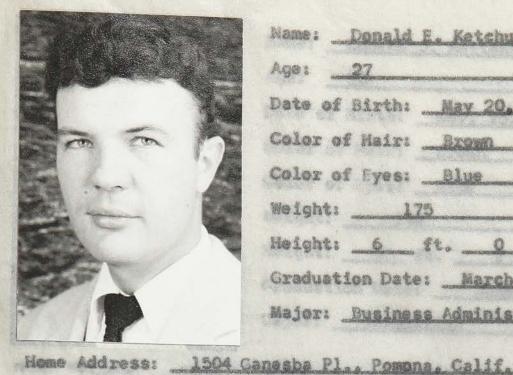
Aperican Economics S

Foreign Residences:

Name	James L	a Jyan	dan da madello person	elected typescape to the city of the
Age: _	22	ENVIOLENCE MAINTENANT	AND ASSESSED FOR SECOND	
Date o	f Birth:	Mar	29.1	235
Color	of Hair:	LICO.		
Color	of Eyes:	1020	Вилинастрации	
Weight	1 19			lba
Height	i amagama	ft.	9	in.
Gradua	tion Date	Linconne 5	une 19	£2
Majoza	Sualors	a Admini	Letzat	100
nole		Care ar devaluation		
nale				
yea Tar Tark		exten_	erana la	ranch.
TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	y College.		CONTRACTOR OF STREET	TERM PERSONAL PROPERTY.



	Name: Louis F. Age: 26	
	Date of Birth: Color of Hair: Color of Eyes: Weight: Height: 5 Graduation Date	Sent. 4. 1931 Erown Brown 168 lbs. ft. 11 in. : June 1958 ss Administration
Place of Dirth: <u>Lafay</u> Warital Status: <u>Marri</u> Military Service: <u>3</u> Foreign Residences: <u>F</u>	ette La. ed	rinesbranch.
Schools Attended: Iula	ne University: M	exico City College
A. C. C. Activities (Ho Treasurer of Senior Cl Upsilon		



Name:	Donald	E. Ke	tehu	L	NATURE SAME
Age:	27	THE STATE OF THE S			
Date of	Birtha	May	20.	1930	
Color o	f Hair:	Bro	50		
Color o	f Eyes:	Elu	2		-
Weight:	1	75	NAMES OF THE OWNER, WHEN	TOWNS WATER	lbs.
Height:	_6	ft.	0		in.
Graduat	ion Dat	e: M	arch	1959	
Major:	Busine	ss Adm	inisi	ratio	D

	troit. M	ich.			
Military Service:			ars	Navy	_branch.
Foreign Hesidences:	_Mexico	1 year			
Schools Attended: _E	LCamino	College	Mexic	o City	College
M. C. C. Activites (ionors &	Offices	Held):	Delta	Lambda
Uosilon	at Name and Post of State of State of		-		



Date (of Birth	Nov	25.	929
	of Hair			
	of Eyes			
Weight	S CONTRACTOR	192		125
Height	: 6	_ ft.	2	in
Gradu	tion Da	ter	June)	950
Major	- AGG	ounting	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	

Home Address:
Place of Birth: Appleton, Wisc.
Marital Status: Married
Military Service: 2 years Army branch.
Foreign Residences: <u>Mexico 3 years: Far Fast 1 year</u>
Schools Attended: <u>Mexico City College</u>
M.C.C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Vice President of Fencing Club: Vice President of Newman Club: Member of Delta Lambda Upsilon



'58; Delta Lambda Upsilon.

Name: Thomas	W. La Cascia
Age: _24	
Date of Sirth:	Feb. 22, 1934
Color of Hair:	Brown
Color of Lyes:	Brown
Weight:	
Height: 5	_ft. <u>8</u> in.
Graduation Date	: December 1957
Major: Busing	as Psychology

Home Address: 24 South 8th St., New Hyde Park, New Yor	dissense and the second
Place of Birth: Floral Park, New York	MARKAGO
Marital Status: Single	NAMES OF STREET
Military Service: 3 years Army bra	
Foreign Residences: Panens 1 veer: Mexico 2 veers	kineli-kino
Schools Attended: Nexico City College	COMME
M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Vice Presi	dent
of Sophomore Class: President of Student Council: Dean	9 8
List: Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities	257



Place of Birth: Jessus

Marital Status: __Single

Military Service: 2

Foreign Residences: Ne

Name:John_St	Landas	2000	(Annual of Contract of Contrac
Age: _25	Complete of the state of the st		Succession to Committee
Date of Birth:	June	29. 19	32
Color of Hairs		lend	
Color of Eyes:	B	lue	
Weight:	180		lbs.
Height:5	Et.	10	in
Graduation Date	. June	1958	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T
Major: Busin	ess Adm	inistr	itien_
lyga St., Jessuo,	Penn.	30	
Den L			
years	Army	bi	ranch.
deo 2 yeave			
raity of Scranto	o Grad	uated I	3.5.1

Schools Attended: University of Scranton, Graduated B.S.I.

Mexico City College, Graduate Student

M.G.C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Latin American

Economics Seciety: Spanish Club: Delta Lashda Upsilan

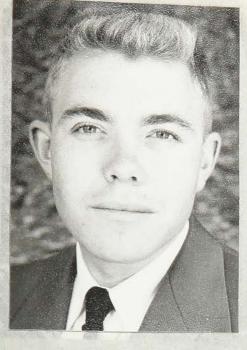


	Name: <u>Francis Joseph Martinez</u> Age: 23
PARTIES AND AND LOSS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Date of Birth:
Place of Birth: _Chica	
	years U.S. Navy branch.
Schools Attended:	Mexico City College
M. C. C. Activities (Ho	nors & Offices Held):



Age: 23 Date of Birth: Oct. 7.1934 Color of Hair: Brown Color of Eyes: Brown Weight: 160 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 10 in. Graduation Date: March 1958	Name:	Gerald 1	Masucci	понет атурато в техн	ugers constituent successions.
Color of Hair: Brown Color of Eyes: Brown Weight: 160 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 10 in.	Age:	23			
Color of Eyes: Brown Weight: 160 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 10 in.	Date of	Sirth:	Osta Za	1934	
Weight: 160 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 10 in.	Color of	Mair: .	Brown		- Contractor
Height: ft in.	Color of	F Eyes:	Brown		
	Weight:		160		lbs.
Graduation Date: <u>March 1958</u>	Height:	5	ft. 10		. in.
	Graduati	lon Date	March	1958	-
Major: <u>Business Administration</u>	Major: _	<u>Busines</u>	s Adminis	tratic	<u> </u>

		O Forest A Brooklyn.			eracional delicional solita describidos ? ** 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Merital :					
Military	Service:	and the second	years	NEW	branch.
Foreign	Residence	s: <u>Mexic</u>	o 2 year		TALE COLOR DE LA C
		Long Isl		rsity. New	York
					ean's Listi ican Foonomics
Talta Lan	ahda Upsi	LON: OBUILL	33.5 L A	AND MARK PROPERTY.	



	Name: _ Robert G. McDonald
	Age: 21
	Date of Birth: New 18, 1936
The same of	Color of Hair: Blond
1 6. 1	Color of Eyes: Blue
	Weight: 158 lbs.
	Height: 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.
	Graduation Date:
	Major: <u>International Relations</u>
Place of Birth: <u>San</u> Marital Status: <u>Sin</u> Military Service: <u>N</u>	Lose Calif. Jose Calif. De years branch. Mexica 1 Year
	Modesto Junior College: Mexico City
	Honors & Offices Held):Explorer's
	of Delta Lambda Upsilon; Photography
Club	



Delta Lambda Unsilon.

1/1/07	Name: Paul Lewrence Milan
	Age:23
	Date of Birth: Oct. 22, 1934
1	Color of Hair: Brown
	Color of Eyes: Brown
	Weight: 160 lbs.
	Height: _ 5 _ ft 9 _ in.
	Graduation Date: March 1958
	Major: Business Administration
Place of Birth: <u>Gallus</u> Marital Status: <u>Single</u> Military Service: <u>None</u> Foreign Residences:	6. Grants. New Mexico N.M. years none branch. Mexico 2 years
	w Mexico A&MA. B.S Acriculture:
	mors & Offices Held): Newman Club:

THE STREET, AS CONTRACT WAS CARREST WITH THE SECOND CONTRACT OF SECOND



	Name: Robert Erich Miller Age: 26
	Date of Birth: Oct. 8 1931 Color of Heir: Brown Color of Eyes: Brown Weight: 175 lbs. Height: 6 ft. 0 in. Graduation Date: Aime 1958 Major: Economics
Home Address: 108 Par	ck Ave. Daytona Beach, Fla.
Place of Birth:Jame	nice. Long Island, New York, N.Y.
Marital Status: Sinc	ole
Military Service:	4 years Navy branch. Furope 3 years: Mexico 2 years:
Schools Attended: _Uni	iversity of Rochester: Mexico City

M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): ___Latin American Fconomics Society: Varsity Softball: Dean's List; Scholastic Awards; Representative to SCONA III from M.C.C.; Student Council Representative of Delta Lambda Upsilon. Chairman of World Wide Job Opportunities Committee of Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Society: Intre-mural Bowline

	Name: Frank C. Phillips
	Age: 27
	Date of Birth: Dec. 2, 1930
	Color of Hair: Erosa
1	Color of Eyes: Brown
	Weight: 155 lbs.
	Height: 3 ft. 11 in.
	Graduation Date: Narch 1958
	Major: Business Administration
Home Address: 4222 Ion	ahawk Rd., Prairie Village 15, Kenses
Place of Birth: Kansa	s City, Kens.
Marital Status: Sincl	
	3 years Army branch.
	grope 2 years; Mexico 2 years.
Sebools Attended: Con	ception Seminary; Mexico City College:
Army Finance School	
	onors & Offices Held): President of
	ics Society: Member of Delta Lambda
Unetlent Who's Wha in	American Colleges and Universities
257-258; Student Couns	alls Photography Clubs Debating

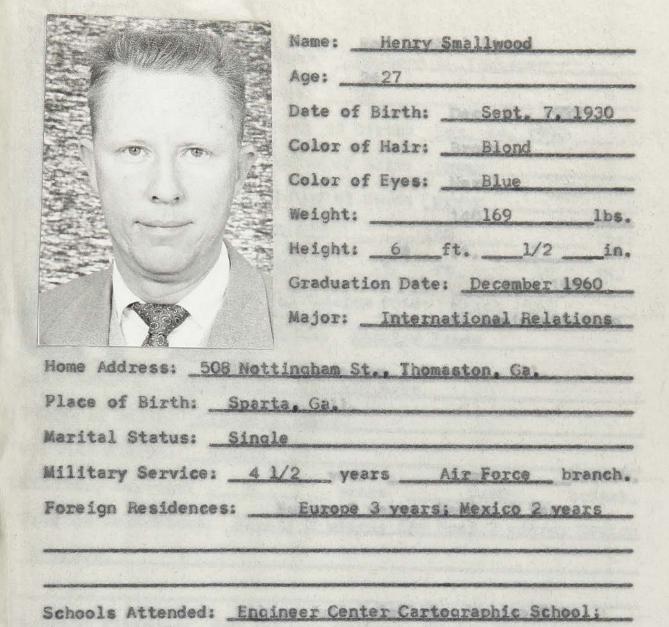


	Name: Peter A. Schnabl
	Age:25
	Date of Birth: Sept. 19, 1932
	Color of Hair: Blond
	Color of Eyes: Blue
6 4	Weight: 175 lbs.
	Height: _5 ft11 1/2 _in.
	Graduate Date: March 1958
	Major: <u>Business Administration</u>
Home Address: 3832 N.	Christiana Ave., Chicaco 18, 111,
	Icago, Ill.
	nole
	2 years Army branch.
Foreign Residences:	Mexico 2 years
Schools Attended: Wri	cht Junior College: Mexico City
College	
M. C. C. Activities (H	onors & Offices Held): Student
Council: Latin Americ	an Economics Society: Varsity
	ll: Football for Academia Militar in
	bda Upsilon: Debating Society:
President of Senior C.	



Market Street	23	2	michalului romaalaanii oo	ACEL COMMUNICORNIA DE LA COMMUNICACIONA DE LA COMPUNICACIONA DE LA COMPU	a and a second
Date	of Birt	h:	Jan. l.	1933	MANUFACTURE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Color	of Has	III .	Brown		
Color	of Eye	151	Blue		a proposition
Weig	ht:	20	5		bs
Heigh	t: 6	ft.	6 service contraction	Samuel Marie	in,
Gradu	ation E	ate: _	Decembe	12:	27_
Major	2 conceptances	Econom	ics		CHE LANGUAGE NA

Place of Birth:	Elizabeth, N. J.
Marital Status:	Married
Military Service: _	2 years Army branch.
Foreign Residences:	Canada 2 years: Hexico 1 year
Schools Attended: _	University of Buffalo: Mexico City
College	
N. C. C. Activities	(Honors & Offices Held):Latin_
Mark The Annual Control of the Contr	Society: Explorer's Club: Delta Lambd



Mexico City College

M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Dean's List;

Delta Lambda Uosilon



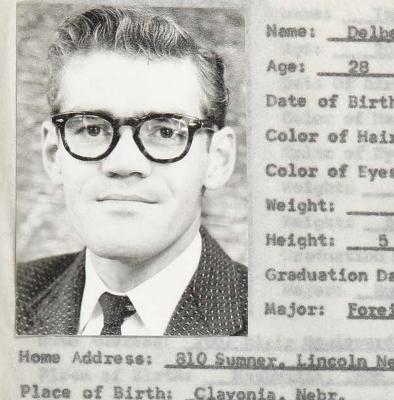
Place of Birth: _ Chic

Age: 24	MANUSCHI SATTINI CHI SI SATSOSTITI IN MINIS	MORPHODO NO	
Date of Birth:	Dec. 21	193	2
Color of Hair:	Brown		
Color of Eyes:	Hazel	and the Care and the	
Weight:	140		lbs
Height: 5	ft.	7	in
CHEMICADOCAMINETANICA	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	THE PARTY OF THE P	and the same of th
Graduation Date		ne 19	58 ^{III}
Graduation Date		al solid	
Graduation Date	nesa Admir	istr	
Graduation Date Major: Busin	nesa Admir	istr	
Graduation Date	nesa Admir	istr	

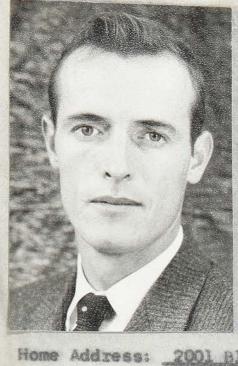
Marital	Status: _	Single			
Military	Service:	3	_ years	Axpay	branch
Foreign	Residence	s: <u>Eur</u>	one 2 year	es Nexico L	YEST.
CONTRACT COMPANY					
Security Company (Security Company)					
Schools	Attended:	Wilson	Junior Col	leter Mexico	CIty
College	Company of the Compan				
-					SCHOOL STREET,
M. C. C.	. Activiti	es (Honor	s & Office	es Held): <u>In</u>	tra-mural
Basketl	ell: Vers	ity Baske	thall: Del	ta Lambda Us	silon

Dalta Lestele Contlant Min's the in Acceptant Colleges and

United at 1,00 137-153



	Name: Delbert D. Theasmeyer
	Age: 28
	Date of Birth: Dec. 14, 1928
1 0	Color of Hair: Brown
	Color of Eyes: Brown
	Weight: 150 lbs.
	Height: 5 ft. 10 in.
	Graduation Date: March 1958
	Major: Foreign Trade
	Take Sharingard, Mashatlin 12, Youn.
Home Address: 810 Su	mner. Lincoln Nebr.
Place of Birth: _Clay	onta. Nebr.
Military Service:	4 years Navy branch.
	Hawaii 2 years: Fer Fast 2 years: Mexico
2 years.	
Schoold Attended: Se	n Antonio College: Mexico City College
M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held) Acting-President.
Vice President, Tres	surer of Student Council: Latin American
Economics Society: V	arsity Softball: Intra-mural Sports:
	: Who's Who in American Colleges and
Universities '57-'58	
SHITAGT STATE OF AN	



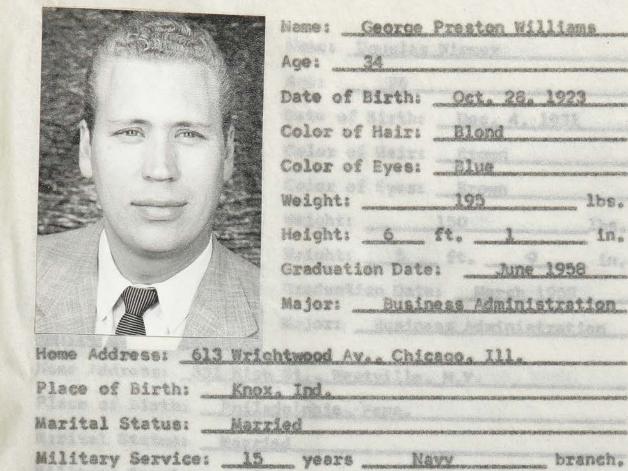
ANY T	Name: <u>Theodore E. Turner</u>
	Age: 26
	Date Of Birth: Sept. 4, 1931
	Color of Hair: Brown
	Color of Eyes: <u>Hazel</u>
	Weight: 150 lbs.
	Height: 5 ft. 11 in.
	Graduation Date:June 1958
	Major: <u>Business Administration</u>
Home Address: 2001	Blair Boulevard, Nashville 12. Tenn.
	bahville, Tenn.
Merital Status:S	ingle and the second of the se
Military Service:	4 years Navy branch.
Foreign Residences:	For East 2 years: Mexico 2 years.
	Vanderbilt University: Mexico City
	(Honors & Offices Held):Latin
American Economics	Society: Varsity Softball: Dean's List;

M. C. C. Activities () American Economics So Delta Lambda Upsilon.



Upsilon

MANN.	Name:	Charle	s Warne	
	Age:	26	action of action of the	
	Date of I	Birth: _	Avg. 25.	1931
100	Color of	Hair: _	Blond	
A CONTRACTOR	Color of	Eyes: _	Blue	
	Weight:		180	lbs。
	Height:	6	ft. 4	in.
	Graduatio	n Dates	_March_l	958
	Major:	Dusines	s Administ	ration_
Home Address: Calzade	Conscriots	260. M	exico 10.	DE
Place of Birth: Pasad	ena. Cali		oction are a service and continue	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Merital Status:	arried			
Military Service:4	уе:	ra	Navy	branch.
Foreign Residences: _Fa	r East Li	mari Mo	xico 2 yea	7.0
Schools Attended:Los	Angeles (ity Col	lege: Sant	a Nonica
City College: Nexico C	Ltv Collec	Survey of the second second	Material Control of States and Sta	enumers as other existence of
M. C. C. Activities (Hor	nors & Off	ices He	ld): Delta	Lambda.



East: Pacific Islands: Mexico

Lambda Upsilon

Foreign Residences: Latin America: Europe: Africa: Far

Schools Attended: Wright City College: Mexico City College:

M. C. C. Activities (Honors & Offices Held): Latin American

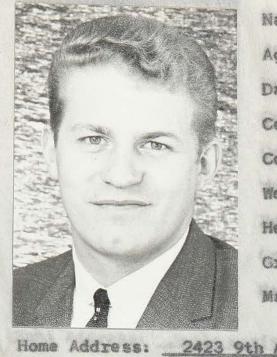
Economics Society: Business Program Chairman of Delta

Naval War College



	Name: <u>Douglas Winner</u> Age: <u>26</u>				
	Date of Birth: Dec. 4, 1931 Color of Hair: Brown Color of Eyes: Brown Weight: 150 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 9 in. Graduation Date: March 1958 Major: Business Administration				
	St., Westville, N.Y.				
	delphie. Penn.				
Military Service: 4	years <u>Air Force</u> branch.				
Schools Attended: <u>Mex</u>	ico City College				
M. C. C. Activities (He	nors & Offices Held): Delta Lambda				

M. C. C. Activities (H Unsilon



	Name: Dean Allen Woods Age: 24			
	Date of Birth: Apr. 3. 1933 Color of Hair: Blond Color of Eyes: Green Weight: 195 lbs. Height: 5 ft. 11 in. Craduation Date: June 1959 Major: Business Administration			
Place of Birth: <u>Apple</u> Marital Status: <u>Marri</u> Military Service:	h Ave. West. Seattle 99. Wash. ton. Wisc. ed 2 years Army branch. xico 1 year			
Schools Attended:We	xico City College			
The state of the s	nors & Offices Held): Latin_ dety: Delta Lambda Uosilon			

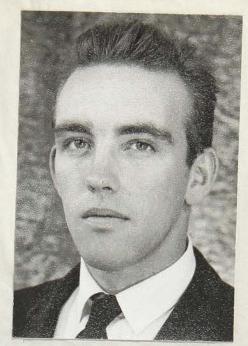


Delta Lambda Unsilon

	Name: <u>Namuel Zetina Genzalez</u> Age: <u>26</u>					
	Date of E Color of Color of Weight: _	Hair: Eyes:	Apr. Blac	11.15	231	
	Height: _					
Home Address: Jesús Ma	Graduatio	_Accou	ntino_		onidentifical lightering entrollegency beginning	
Place of Birth: Alvas						
Marital Status:Marri						
Military Service:	yeare)	AXIV		brench.	
Foreign Residences:						
Schools Attended: <u>Univ</u> <u>Institute of Mexico: N</u>				cnico		
M. C. C. Activities (Ho	nors & Off	ices H	eld):			



George Zeolla



Michael Johnson



Ronald Connolly



Al Manchester

