

a high level of grandeur. It is now the University with the highest enrollment in the world, something like seventy-five thousand students.

The last rector of the University has imposed order and discipline, and, in sum, I certainly believe that our youth now has one of the most important centers of learning in the world.

JWW: In these days there are people who believe that it was an error to give so much representation to the students, because they now interfere greatly in University affairs.

[p. 560] EPG: When there is an energetic rector like Dr. Ignacio Chavez, it makes no difference how many representatives the students have. When one speaks to students with truth and sincerity, they are easily convinced, since it is done for their own good and for the good of Mexico. They are not stubborn when a man sneaks to them with complete sincerity and proves to them that the measures which have been taken are beneficial for them and for the country. Besides, it is not true that the students have too much representation: the University Council, which represents the University, has the majority--that is to say, the rector and the University Council, which is composed mostly of senior professors who are capable and patriotic.

JWW: And the students take part in the decisions?

EPG: They have representation, but not enough to achieve by themselves the measures that they desire; that is to say, the majority does not consist of students, but of professors.

JWW: Well, there are three groups represented: the rector, the Council, and the students. Do they

all have votes?

EPG: Exactly.

JWW: But the rector and the senior professors compose the majority, don't they?

EPG: Except in the case in which the students are right, and the professors support the students. But this happens only in the case in which the student body is in the right.

JWW: And what measures can they take? Because if the professors and the students are not in agreement with the rector, can they impose a decision?

EPG: The term of office of the rector is three years. For this reason, only in serious cases can the rector be dismissed or made to resign. But, in other cases, the University Council and the students must support the rector, especially in the present case in which the rector has established discipline and order; he obliges the students to work and the professors to comply with their duties. Previously, the professors frequently missed classes; now, with the measures dictated by the Rectory, the professor who fails to meet a class does not receive payment for the class that he has missed. Previously, they missed weeks and weeks, they collected their salaries, and they paid no attention to their obligations. Now, the student who misses a certain percentage of days--I believe that it is ten per cent absences in the year--does not have the right to take the final examination. It has always been like this, but formerly the rule was not obeyed.

JWW: And there are other persons who have said that it was an error to give autonomy to the University because thus the students can involve

themselves in politics.

EPG: I have always said that the professors ought to belong to a political party; that the students must have their political ideas, but they must not engage in politics within the University.

When the teacher engages in politics within the University, he not only converts himself into a politician but also ceases to be a good teacher; when the students try to [p. 561] engage in politics in the University, they cease studying, become lazy and apathetic, and engage in agitation.

This is observed in all the universities, especially in those of Mexico. Nevertheless, this has been diminishing rapidly; now the University is a center of learning.

The University ought to be a center of learning where all the philosophies are taught so that the student can leave with knowledge about all political, religious, and philosophical systems; but it must not be a center of agitation. Mexico has gradually achieved educational improvement since university autonomy was granted.

Since it has ceased to depend on the government, now it has more liberty, and it has more room for development.

When it depended on the government, the Secretary of Public Education was the one who determined everything; now it is the University Council, as I say, composed of the best teachers of Mexico, and it is assumed that those professors have the patriotism and sufficient ability to direct the government of the University.

JWW: Previously, I have read--I believe it was

Baltasar Dromundo,¹³⁸ who wrote that he belonged to the generation of 1929 and that that generation had the ingenuity to ask you for the autonomy of the University--that the university autonomy was not your idea.

EPG: The students did not ask me for the autonomy of the University; they limited themselves to asking me for that, which I have just said. Dromundo himself knows very well, because he has said it publicly, that they did not ask for autonomy, but it was offered to them by the President of the Republic. All the students of that epoch know very well that they did not ask for the autonomy; it was the federal Executive who granted it to them.

JWW: And the same generation of 1929 has said that they, who lived in that generation, wanted to put an end to callismo and they placed themselves on the side of *vasconcelismo*.¹³⁹

EPG: The *vasconcelista* movement was important within the University; but it did not come to have a majority of the students. All of the University students went on strike because of police brutality; but, the immense majority were not *vasconcelistas*. Of course there was a certain *vasconcelista* faction inside of the University which agitated the student body; but, I repeat, the majority of the students were not *vasconcelistas*. There was a numerous group, directed by intelligent, brave, agitators, who desired that the University declare itself *vasconcelista*. They never achieved this.

¹³⁸ see Baltasar Dromundo, *Los Oradores de 29* (México, D.F.: Ediciones "Una Generación," 1939), quoted in Siegrist Clamont, *En Defensa de la Autonomía Universitaria*, pp. 298-304.

¹³⁹ The terms *callismo* and *vasconcelismo* suggest the personalist nature of Mexican politics of the Portes Gil era; *callismo* refers to the political ideals and practices of Calles, while the term *vasconcelismo* encompasses the same for Vasconcelos.

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