



Stock Market Thesis Sells In Book Form

A project that began as a thesis for a master's degree in business administration at the University of the Americas has now become the fastest selling item of its kind on the local book market.

"A General Analysis of the Mexico City Stock Exchange: Its Limitations as a Free Market," by Craig M. Snader, Jr., is the first study ever made of this capital's "Bolsa de Valores," as the exchange is called in Spanish.

In his study, Snader traces the history of the securities market in Mexico from the time it was organized on October 21, 1894. But more than historical reference, the research deals with current operations of the exchange and its role in Mexico's economy.

Tables of up-to-date statistics show, for example, that Mexico's "Bolsa" had the sharpest rate of growth among the world's thirteen major stock markets, in the period of December 1963 to December 1964.

The work also evaluates the exchange in relation to business activity based on the "mixed economy" formula—that is, with capital investment from both foreign and domestic sources.

This initial edition, published by the University of the Americas Press, comprises 78 letter-size pages, including bibliography. Snader is already planning an enlarged version, in response to numerous requests from local business firms and potential investors abroad.

Mistake Noted

Mrs. Dorothea Davis, dean of student affairs, asks that the Collegian call attention to the fact that the new student handbook contains an error on page 17 under the heading Academic Information. Instead of reading that the ratio of credits between quarter system schools and those on semester system is three to one, the sentence should read that the ratio is three to two.



Marilú Pease Photo

PLAY TIME—Sue Williams (second from right), directing *The Boor*, instructs Rick Hatcher in a scene where he pleads with Madame Popoff and Grigori Stepanovitch Smirnov to stop fighting with each other. Pam Bauer and Beale Briggs portray the quarreling couple in Chekov's one-act play which goes on stage in the campus theater next Friday at 2 p.m.

Leigh Donates Zapotec Works Of Art To UA Frissell Museum

A collection of more than three hundred Zapotec art works of outstanding aesthetic value was recently donated to UA's Frissell Museum by Howard Leigh of Mitla, Oaxaca. Leigh has spent fifteen years gathering the rare pieces which will remain permanently housed at Mitla in accordance with the donor's wishes.

The works represent various periods ranging from 500 or 1000 B. C. to the time of the conquest. Many of the ceramics originate from the classic period of Monte Albán III, including several large "effigy urns" ornately decorated to resemble deities or priests in ceremonial costume.

Among the pieces are several baked clay tiles sculptured in high

relief, probably a part of a frieze or other architectural ornamentation.

Many of the stone works show examples of the still largely untranslated Zapotec writing. The ancient inscriptions have been the subject of considerable research and three articles published by Leigh. Ranging from "bat claw" vases to incense burners and whistles, the aesthetic interest of each piece reflects the collector's background.

After graduating from Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, and heading the art department there, Leigh left to live and paint in Europe and later in Taxco, Mexico. A resident of the *Posada la Sorpresa* since 1950, he

helped the Frissells obtain their collection and start the museum. He is also a founding member of the museum's governing board.

U.S. Attaché Lectures On Unitarianism

"The Unitarians and Transcendentalists of Boston" was the topic of a lecture given by Dr. John L. Brown, Cultural Attaché of the United States Embassy, at a recent meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship, held at the American Club at Plaza Santos Degollado.

Dr. Brown began the lecture with humorous anecdotes relating frontier Calvinistic soul-saving devices at evangelical camp-meetings and proceeded to elucidate on the fundamental schism between the Transcendentalists and Unitarians—the conflict between emotionalism and intelligence in religion.

The scintillating Dr. Brown kept the audience amused on one hand by his witty remarks and references to his own Catholicism, and on the other hand, amazed by his outstanding erudition.

During a question period after the lecture, Dr. Brown was asked to relate the Transcendental movement with the present-day civil rights movement. "Why is it that any American speaking abroad, whether his topic be Emily Dickinson or physics, is invariably asked about racial discrimination in the United States?" answered Dr. Brown. He went on to explain that while he holds no brief for any segregationist movement anywhere, be it South Africa, the United States, or India, this was not his topic of discussion for the evening.

The meetings of the Unitarian Fellowship are held the first

(Continued on page 4)

Workshop Presents Plays Next Friday

Moony's Kid Don't Cry, by Tennessee Williams, *Hey, You Light Man*, by Oliver Harley, and *The Boor*, by Anton Chekov, will be presented by the Drama Workshop next Friday at two o'clock in the UA theater. These one-act plays will be acted and directed by the students of the workshop under the supervision of Dr. Charles Lucas.

In the sophisticated comedy, *Hey, You Light Man*, Richard Cohen takes the role of Ashley Knight, a handsome, middle-aged "bachelor" who is actually married and has two children. Pamela Angle portrays Lula Roca, the widow of a stage hand who has lived a long, hard life and is now seeking relief from her dreary existence. She meets Ashley, who, on the other hand, has lived too long in the world of fantasy, and feels a need to get back to normal life. For both actors, this will be their first appearance on stage.

The play is directed by Michael Marqua, who was stage manager last year in the workshop productions of *My Three Angels* and *The Mousetrap*.

Curtis Weeks is directing *Moony's Kid Don't Cry*. Weeks was a camera director in television for three years and appeared in last season's *My Three Angels* and *Impromptu*. The one-act deals with a young couple, married ten months, and regretting it. Moony, the husband, is played

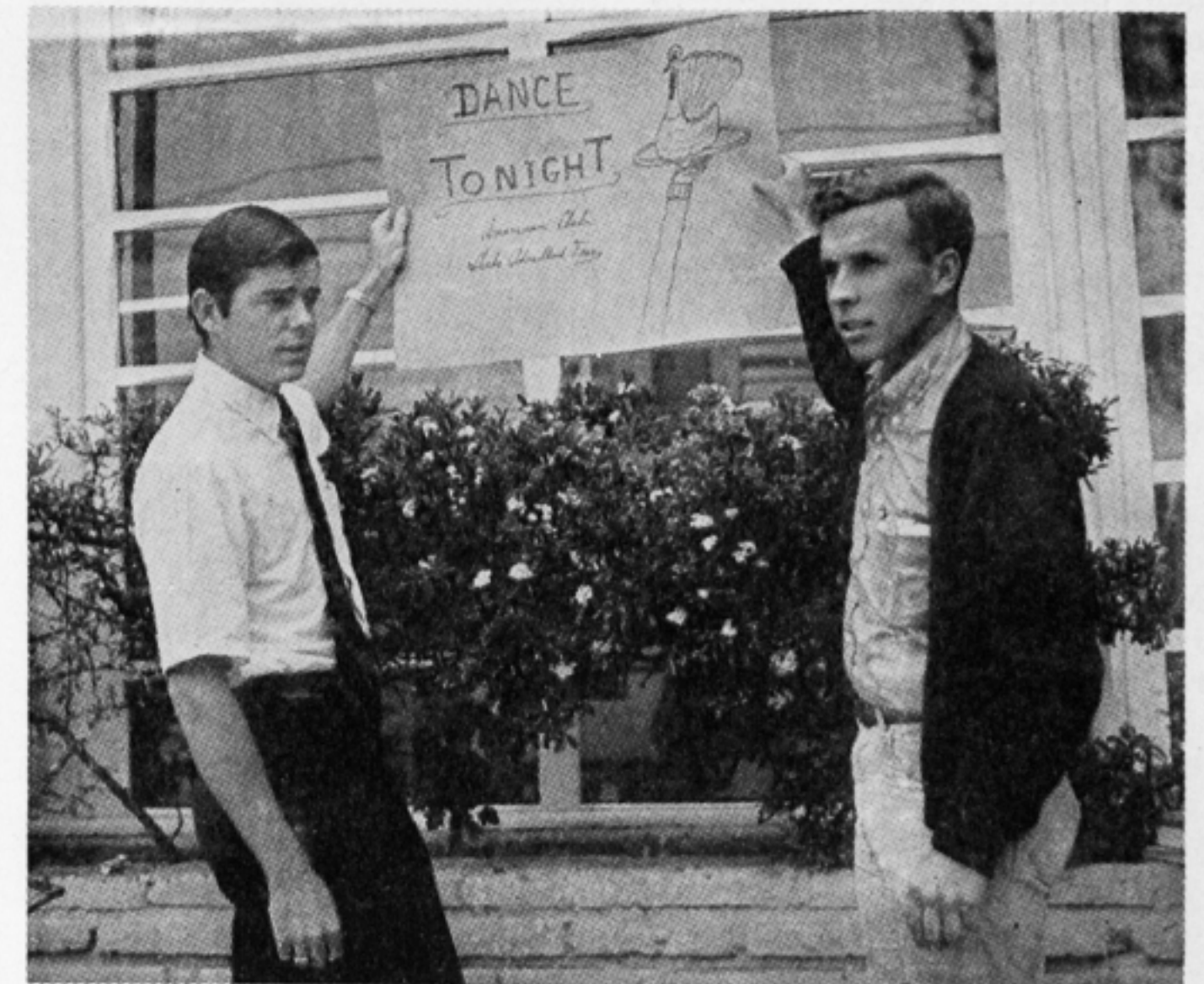
by Beale Briggs, and Gerda Hamacek portrays his nagging wife. Before coming to UA this year, Briggs was active in the Beloit College Players, and played a role in *Philadelphia Story* for the Bay Players of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Miss Hamacek has been in the workshop for two years, and appeared in the productions of *My Three Angels* and *The Mousetrap*. She has also been in several mystery shows for a Mexico City radio station.

The Boor is under the direction of Susan Williams, who became interested in the theater when she was assistant to a producer in a London acting company.

The play involves a widow, who, although still in mourning for her late husband, hopes to attract a romantic ideal.

Pam Bauer interprets the role of the widow, and Beale Briggs plays Grigori Stepanovitch Smirnov, the object of her affections. Luka, the man-servant, is portrayed by Rick Hatch. Hatch and Miss Bauer have had some acting experience in high school, but this will be their first UA effort.

Increased student participation has made possible the number of plays being produced this quarter. Dr. Lucas invites all students interested in joining the workshop to come to the weekly meetings Fridays at two o'clock in the theater.



ROCKING TURKEY—A poster, held by Circle K men Roger Larsen (left) and John Parker, announces tonight's Thanksgiving dance at the American Club.

Student Dance Tonight Sponsored By Circle K

A Thanksgiving dance is being held tonight at 9 p.m. at the American Club, Plaza Santos Degollado 10. The dance, which is open to all UA students, is semi-formal. Music will be provided by a rock 'n roll band.

The event is being sponsored by the newly formed Circle K, a service club sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Mexico, D. F., and one of the largest organiza-

tions for college men in the U.S.A.

The UA chapter has the distinction of being the first of its type in Mexico. The Kiwanians hope to use the UA club as a model for setting up other clubs in Mexico.

The committee responsible for the dance consists of John Parker, chairman; Virgilio Pérez; Rod Taylor; Robert DeVillar; and Roger Larsen.



John Paddock Photo

ANCIENT ART—Howard Leigh of Mitla, Oaxaca, is seen with a small fraction of the more than three hundred pieces he recently donated to the Frissell Museum. Collected over a period of fifteen years, the works include incense burners, sculptured tiles, effigy urns, and a rare figurine of an old man shown at lower left.

Nebulous 'National Purpose' Necessitates Re-Examination

With the United States engaged in war in Asia, uneasy questions have been stirred; the citizens of the U.S. have been forced to re-examine themselves and their aspirations. However, discussions tend to lead only to confusion, empty declaration, cynicism, perhaps even despair.

It is crucial, therefore, to explore the nebulous concept of "national purpose."

Does the United States really need a self-conscious purpose in the world? Is a democracy its own *raison d'être*, and survival its duty? The purposes of government were set forth clearly in the Preamble to the Constitution: to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.

If these goals have not been achieved it does not follow that they are in error; it only more strongly challenges our generation to fulfill them. New conditions in the world call us to give a home, a grave, or a foothold to our beliefs.

Sensible patriots have proposed that our true cause today is sheer survival. Yet if survival by military means is meant, modern weapons are two-edged. If nuclear deterrence were ever tested on a large scale, it could so reduce our population that beliefs about liberty and self-government

might not survive. Yet, since the United States is the world's chief home of freedom, a refusal to defend these ideals could demoralize the cause of democracy for centuries.

But survival alone is not enough in a time when we must extend our vision to all mankind. Perhaps Franklin Roosevelt correctly viewed the dilemma: "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent upon the well-being of other nations far away."

The old formula, "our country, right or wrong," has been amended "our country... when it is right, to be kept right; when it is wrong, to be put right." Precisely what is right is the problem that is constantly being debated. In the international theater it is not easy to be consistent. That some altruistic goal guides all decisions is fantasy. Nevertheless, a consensus of private purposes can give shape and direction to our national life without getting into formal policy at all.

If the United States is no longer a youth, we must exploit the advantages of maturity—strength, endurance, judgment, responsibility, freedom from extremes of optimism and pessimism, and steadiness of purpose.

N. W

Book Review

Art Department Graduate Expounds Synthetics' Use

PAINTING WITH SYNTHETIC MEDIA by Russell Woody, Jr., Reinhold, N. Y. 1965, \$ 15 U.S. Cy.

By Toby Joysmith

When Russell Woody came to Mexico to the University of the Americas to study for his degree as Master in the Fine Arts he painted in lacquer. Soon the fumes from this volatile paint which is highly toxic and essentially like that used in the spraying of automobile bodies

made him sick. The doctor suggested a change. Woody tried oils with the same results. The fumes from the turpentine, used to thin the oil paint, still made him ill. In desperation he turned to the new paints bound in synthetic resins like acrylic or vinyl which are non-toxic. These paints had first been developed here in Mexico to satisfy the demands of the early Muralist painters who failed to find in the more traditional technical methods of true fresco or oil-bound paints exactly what they needed.

In synthetics, not only did Woody find a painting medium which exactly suited his own personal needs and style, but he discovered the theme for his Master's thesis, which he earned *summa cum laude*. This thesis, revised and expanded to include all the latest developments, has just been published by the New York firm of Reinhold as a deluxe \$15 book with thirty-one full

color illustrations as well as a host of black and white reproductions, a technical appendix and enough tried and tested information to satisfy the most exacting artist-technician. With its fully documented text it is, in fact, by far the most up-to-date and practical of the other two books available on the subject at this time.

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A Professor Speaks

Arab Science Flourished During Time Of Alhazen

By Marvin Bank
Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Although science has reached its greatest development in Western Europe and the United States in recent times, it was not always thus. During the period from approximately 700-1100 A. D., science in the Arab countries was the most highly advanced of its time. During the Dark Ages in Europe, when man's preoccupation was almost exclusively religious, there reigned in Arab controlled countries an intellectual, libertarian spirit very conducive to scientific investigation. At this time, Arab culture was the repository of Greek learning, and especially of Greek science.

The Arabs were the first to give science its international

Editor's Note

The student body is invited to submit articles for A STUDENT'S COMMENT and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Faculty members are invited to write for A PROFESSOR SPEAKS. Both A STUDENT'S COMMENT and A PROFESSOR SPEAKS are limited to 500 words and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR to 150 words. Articles printed do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors of the Collegian.

character. Arabic became the international scientific language and books in this language were disseminated over the civilized and cultured world. The Arabs were basically interested in empirical science. They constructed the first great hospitals in which they treated disease, trained physicians and carried out scientific research.

In the beginning of the period, Baghdad was the focus of Arab culture; later, Cordova, Spain, became the center of Arab learning. It was through Spain that Arab science and culture were transmitted to Europe. Latin translations of Arab books influenced the beginnings and the development of the Renaissance. During the Dark Ages the torch of learning extinguished by the Barbarians was kept lit by the Arab world in an attempt to praise Allah in all of his manifestations. It was only after the Mongol invasions, leading to the capture of Baghdad in 1258, and after the Catholic victories at Cordova, Spain that the great influence of Arab science declined and then disappeared.

In 965, exactly 1000 years ago, there was born in Basra one of the more important Arab scientists, Abu-al-ali-al-Hacan-ben-al-Hacan-ibu-al-Haitham, known as ibu-Haitham or Alhazen.

Very little has been discovered about his early life or his education. He is known to have studied Archimedes, commented on Aristotle and Galen, and opposed both Euclid and Ptolemy in their theory of light. He refused to believe, as they did, that rays are sent from the eyes of the beholder to the object seen. He refuted this early view of vision by experiment. He continued his studies on optics, investigating the light of the stars, the rainbow,

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PRESENTING MEXICO By Marilú Pease



LAKE CHAPALA

Often referred to as La Laguna by those living nearby, mountain ringed Lake Chapala can hardly be classified as a lagoon. Sixty miles long, and varying between twelve and twenty miles in width, it is the largest and most beautiful lake in Mexico.

About thirty miles from Guadalajara, and at an altitude of some five thousand feet, its waters, heavy with silt, are never transparent and reflect colors in curious half tones. The velvety

green leaves and lilac blooms of the water hyacinths add muted color to the scene.

The beach at Ajijic, one of the villages on the lake shore, is almost always busy with women washing clothes and with fishermen in their flat-bottomed boats, from which they cast their seine and hand nets in search of the white fish which abound here.

This type is one of the world's great eating fish. Lightly fried in a thin envelope of beaten egg and

with a dash of lime juice, there is nothing more delicious. It has so delicate a flavor and such firm soft flesh that it needs no other sauce or condiment.

Letters To Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to place the following advertisement in your University newspaper:

TWO CANADIAN STUDENTS WILL SHARE GAS FROM NEW YORK TO MEXICO IN JANUARY. BOX 189, BROOKLYN, QUEENS CO., NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

This is the first step of a trip during which we hope to work our way around the world! But first we have to get to Panama or Colombia to get a boat to the Pacific.

ANY help will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Laurie M. Dexter

To the editor:

With respect to changing the name of the campus newspaper, as proposed in your October 29 editorial, I favor EL CONTINENTAL, for the reasons stated therein. I dislike it because it is unpoetic to the point of sounding snobbish and is the name of a car.

However, I have little doubt that the name will eventually be changed, so let me say this in passing: The attractive university emblem showing an outline of the Western Hemisphere was changed primarily because 47 companies in the Federal District also sport the same design. Offhand, I know that "El Continental" is also the name of a Mexico City shoe store, textile factory, drug store, cheap hotel, used car lot, and real estate and tourist agencies.

Sincerely,
Howard R. Houck

A Student's Comment

Negroes, Caucasians Facing Crossroads

By Donald Emanuel Harris

The American black man will play a decisive role in the destruction of America or its success. I do not want to reminisce on the past racial history of the United States because everybody knows about it. It is the present which concerns me. The present is a continuation of the past and an indication of the future.

As I see it, the white man has created two worlds the white world and the black world. The white world is protected by atomic bombs, poison gas, and a hypercritical philosophy. The black world is protected by the multitude of its people, the ability to reproduce its kind out of any human material and the future. The white man has a choice of either total destruction or total peace. The black man has the choice to chose the methods he will employ to bring about this destruction or the methods he will permit the white man to establish peace.

The future of America is unknown. From my experiences and being involved in a social evolution, I believe that America is facing one of those important crossroads in the history of man. We, as a people and a nation, can take the high road or we can take the low road. If American soldiers are fighting around the world to defend and maintain a system of racial bigotry, we will take the low road.

If the country doesn't begin to live up to its promises to its own people, we will take the low road. But, if the country can live up to its promises and mean what it says about freedom and rights of mankind and, if the white man can look the Negro squarely in the face and call him "brother" in the United States as well as Mexico, the nation will take a constructive step on the high road to ameliorating the racial gadfly.

The weapon the Negro has used for his social and economic rights is non-violence. This means that the Negro believes in social evolution and not revolution. This

also means that he believes the white man will change someday. As for me, the change is too slow. There is some doubt if the society will ever change. If I may speak for the whole of the American Negro, the Negro wants his freedom, all the rights and economic advantages that a first class citizen has—NOW! This means right now, this second.

The Negro has tried non-violence for 100 years. He has come to realize that he no longer wants to suffer for the future of his children but he wants to enjoy his own life now! Because the Negro has participated in every war the United States has ever participated in and because of a growing pride in a once-lost heritage, the Negro today is ready to die for another cause—his own!

You, my fellow white students, will reap the iniquities of your fathers. Every white man must be responsible for the actions of other white men. We have made the world this way. The stage has been set and the question has arisen. What must the white man

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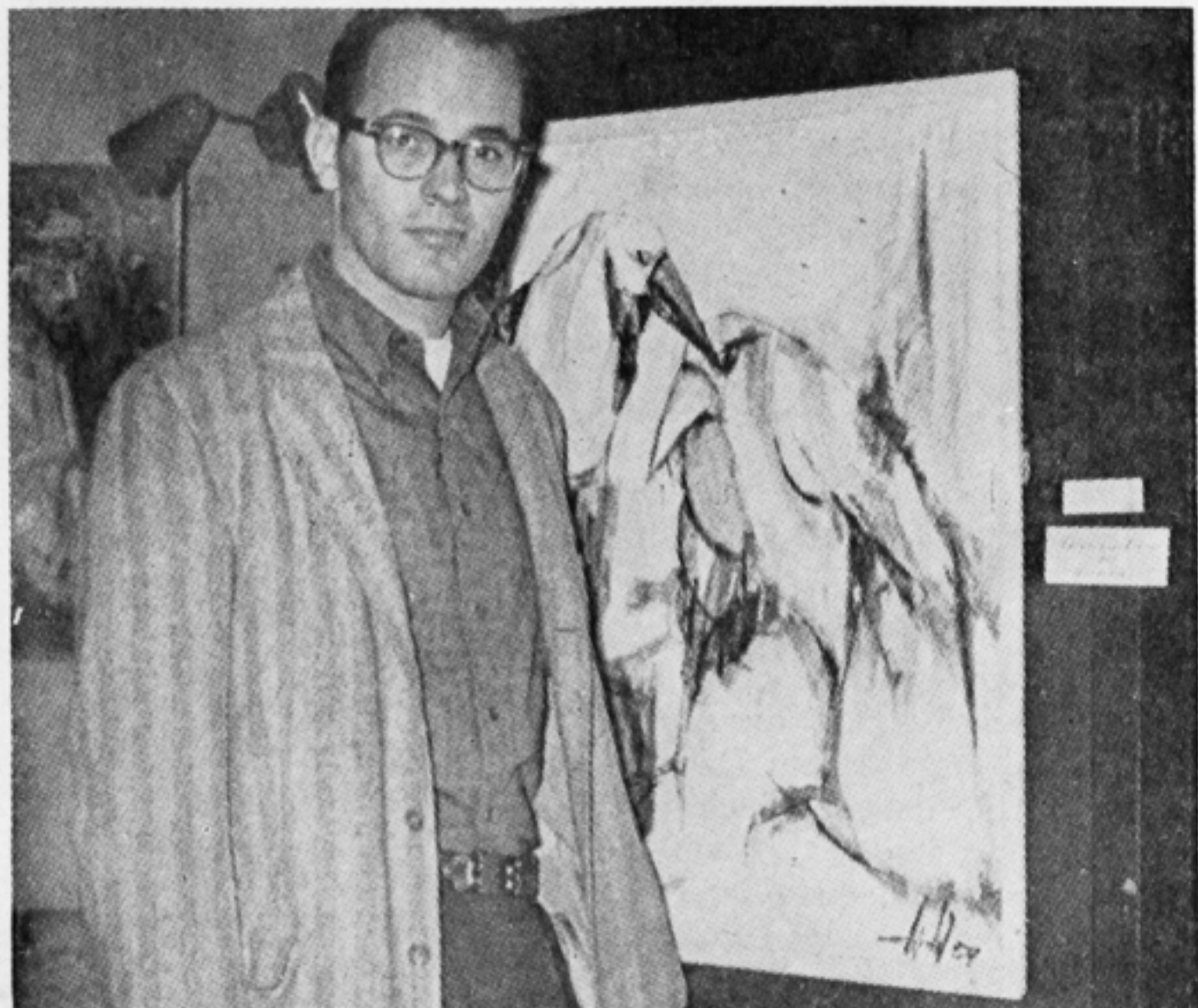
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SYNTHETIC BIRDS—When Russell Woody studied for his M.A. at this university in 1960, he won first prize for this painting entitled "Two Crows."

Archeologist Plays Autoharp, Dulcimer

By Robert M. Jacobs

For those desiring information on archeological sites in Greece, Rome, Norway and Mesoamerica, combined with lessons in the autoharp, the Greek santuri, the mouth-harp, woodcarving, or coin-collecting, a good man to see is Norwegian-born UA graduate student Finn Wilhelmsen.

"Some of the Mesoamerican artifacts seem to be comparable to those of the early pre-classical period from the eastern Mediterranean area, though in general those from Mexico appear more stylized and less realistic than the old world figures," said Finn as he enthusiastically examined some Mexican artifacts he has recently acquired.

Born and brought up in Oslo, Finn completed his last year of high school at a New England preparatory school and then went on to Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, where he graduated last year with a major in history. He has taken advanced courses at the Norwegian and Swedish Institutes of Archeology in Rome and has traveled over most of Europe, as well as parts of Mexico and Guatemala, visiting archeological sites.

Finn has also composed some minor musical works for the autoharp, an American folk instrument, and the santuri, a Greek dulcimer now very seldom used. As a musician he is quite competent at classical and folk tunes on both these instruments as well as on the church organ and mouth-harp.

Of his music Finn says he has

almost always been interested in the "balance and combinations of sound" but he did not actually learn the autoharp or santuri until he was attending college.

Influenced by his mother, a Norwegian sculptress, Finn developed an interest in woodcarving. It is a hobby which he still works at and which helps give him an artist's insight into the archeological figures he comes across.

In comparing the Norwegian and American educational systems Finn states that the main difference is that in Norwegian high schools students choose a major field of concentration rather than continuing with a general education as in the United States. Finn himself was in a science division during high school, taking physics and mathematics with the idea of going into geology. He later changed his interest to anthropology and history. He considers all of these fields a good background for archeology, the area in which he plans to get his doctorate.

Among other activities of this young Scandinavian is that of coin-collecting. He considers this directly related to archeology, for, he says "Few artifacts depict as much history as ancient coins, and besides, they are often remarkable works of art."

Finn is about to follow up his interests in archeology by participating in a dig in the Grijalvo River region of Tabasco under the direction of Dr. Lorenzo of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.



Marilú Pease Photo

WEARING A MEXICAN SARAPE—Norwegian graduate student Finn Wilhelmsen demonstrates his ability on the autoharp. Among his other interests are playing the santuri and the mouth harp, carving wood, collecting coins, and investigating archeological sites.

University Physician Explains Details Of New Medical Program

Dr. Charles A. German, University medical counselor, wishes to clear up some confusion that has resulted from the reorganization of the UA medical service. Only those students who paid the medical fee at the beginning of the term are eligible for aid, says Dr. German. The physician will attend students belonging to the medical plan from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. The nurse, Maria del Refugio Ortiz, will supply simple first aid from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Next quarter students will be required to enroll in the medical

plan and will be charged a fee of \$62.50 pesos.

The goal of the University medical service is to provide reliable aid. Although the coverage is limited, the service offered covers the most common afflictions encountered by students.

The new American-British-Cowdray Hospital (ABC), Calle Sur 136, Zone 18, is considered to have the finest facilities in Mexico, and through the efforts of the hospital director, James M. Comber, a special discount on all services has been secured for



Marilú Pease Photo

INTERNATIONAL VIEWPOINT—UA's new IR professor, Dr. Roy Tollefson, believes that Mexico could easily become an American Switzerland, increasing its wealthy, winter tourist trade.

Thirteen Years In India Gives Student Understanding Of East

By T. Tarbox

"What most Americans don't realize is that India is the largest democracy in the world. With the incredible number of people she has, her future is bound of necessity to develop further and further along socialistic lines. If we in the West are to understand this country or its problems, we must first realize that India's way is not the way of the United States and that, as an independent unity, India must be allowed to grow in its own manner," says John Duewel, India born, UA senior.

His birthplace is the sacred city of Allahabad, U.P., in the northeast region of India, where his father was active in integrating the credos of Buddhism, Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity while working with the Oriental Missionary Society.

With the exception of periodic trips throughout Europe, the Far East, and the Americas, Duewel has spent most of his life immersed in Indian culture. As a result of having lived thirteen years in India, he now speaks "a smattering" of both Hindi and Urdu, a Moslem language.

"There are 17 different major languages in India. This fact alone, with contrasts in religious and racial areas, makes it difficult for the federal government to maintain any binding unity over the secular state." A case in point is seen in the energy India is expending to keep the Moslem state of Kashmir, a functioning part of this predominantly Hindu nation. "If Kashmir goes, what is to stop the several other minority linguistic and religious states from demanding their independence?" asks Duewel.

Librarians Meet At UA

Universities and institutions represented included the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Universidad de Puebla; Fondo de Cultura Económica; Instituto Regional de Ciudad Madero, Tamps.; and Cultura Bibliográfica Mexicana.

Among the many people present were Roberto A. Gordillo, librarian, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México; Rafael Vélez, librarian, Chapingo; Lic. Roberto Cruz, librarian, Universidad Iberoamericana; Elsa Barberena, UA reference librarian; Esther Rabkin, head of the acquisition section, UA library; and Rodney Ferguson, UA audiovisual department.

Religion plays a central role in the existence of the Hindu. Sacred festivals are frequent with the most important one taking place in Allahabad, every 12 years. During the 1954 festival John and his father were part of a throng of six million pilgrims who were on their way to the venerated waters of the Jumma and the Ganges Rivers which converge in this city. About 250 feet from the banks of the rivers John asked his father if they could climb on top of a bamboo police lookout in order to get away from the oppressive horde. Just then 500 Sadhus, holy men waving their tridents which the Hindus believe have the power to strike one dead, returned from the rivers, scattering pilgrims in all directions. Authorities counted over 1,000 trampled bodies as an aftermath of the pandemonium.

"Religious orthodoxy particularly in the rural areas often hinders social improvement. Most detrimental to progress is the Hindus' belief in Karma—that is, anything happening in this life is a direct result of deeds done in the last life. Fatalism tends to stabilize the masses into an acceptance of their grim lot," Duewel observes. "With the advent of a growing educated faction in the population, improvements in standards of thought and standards of living are taking place."

The largest contrast between the world of the East and that of the West, Duewel states, is "The Eastern person is not as highly motivated by material affluence as the person of the West; he lives a far more subjective and spiritual life."

Three months of the year Duewel lived in Allahabad, U.P., and the other nine months he spent at Woodstock, a private American school, eight thousand feet above sea level in the Himalayas, in Mussoori, U. P., India.

On vacations, when not in Allahabad, Duewel and his friends would often go hunting in the Dacoit jungle for crocodiles and wild boars. "More exciting than the hunt," says Duewel, "was our constant fear of being hunted by the nefarious Dacoits, bandits who called this place home. One of us would climb a tree and keep an eye out for the two-footed enemy while the rest would start to track the animals."

A reception was held recently at the UA library honoring the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Instituciones de Enseñanza Superior y de Investigación, afiliada a la Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios.

Universities and institutions represented included the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Universidad de Puebla; Fondo de Cultura Económica; Instituto Regional de Ciudad Madero, Tamps.; and Cultura Bibliográfica Mexicana.

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Know Your Faculty

IR Prof Discusses Mexican Economy

By Richard J. Cohen

"I am impressed with the obvious economic developments in Mexico," says Dr. Roy Tollefson, a recent addition to UA's department of international relations who is on a sabbatical leave of absence from Simmons College. "I agree with Walter Rostow who writes that Mexico is at its take-off point as far as economic development is concerned."

While Dr. Tollefson has had no direct observation of the other Latin American nations, he says by and large, they are in a less satisfactory socio-economic state than Mexico. He feels their tendency is toward military control, as seen in their constant revolutionary movements. Continued danger of dictatorship in Latin America and the ever-present, unsettled social situation

causes Dr. Tollefson to assume a rather pessimistic view of the future in Central and South America.

"When you study in many schools you get varied academic viewpoints," Dr. Tollefson said. "Maybe that's why I studied at three different ones."

Dr. Tollefson received his A. B. Degree from the University of Minnesota, his M. A. Degree from Columbia University, and his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. His doctoral thesis dealt with the labor party in Norway.

Dr. Tollefson has traveled in England and in Scandinavia. He is familiar with modern developments and his views of the world situation will be the basis for a winter term class in contemporary problems.

Can Mexico become an American Switzerland, increasing the wealthy, winter tourist trade? Dr. Tollefson thinks it easily could.

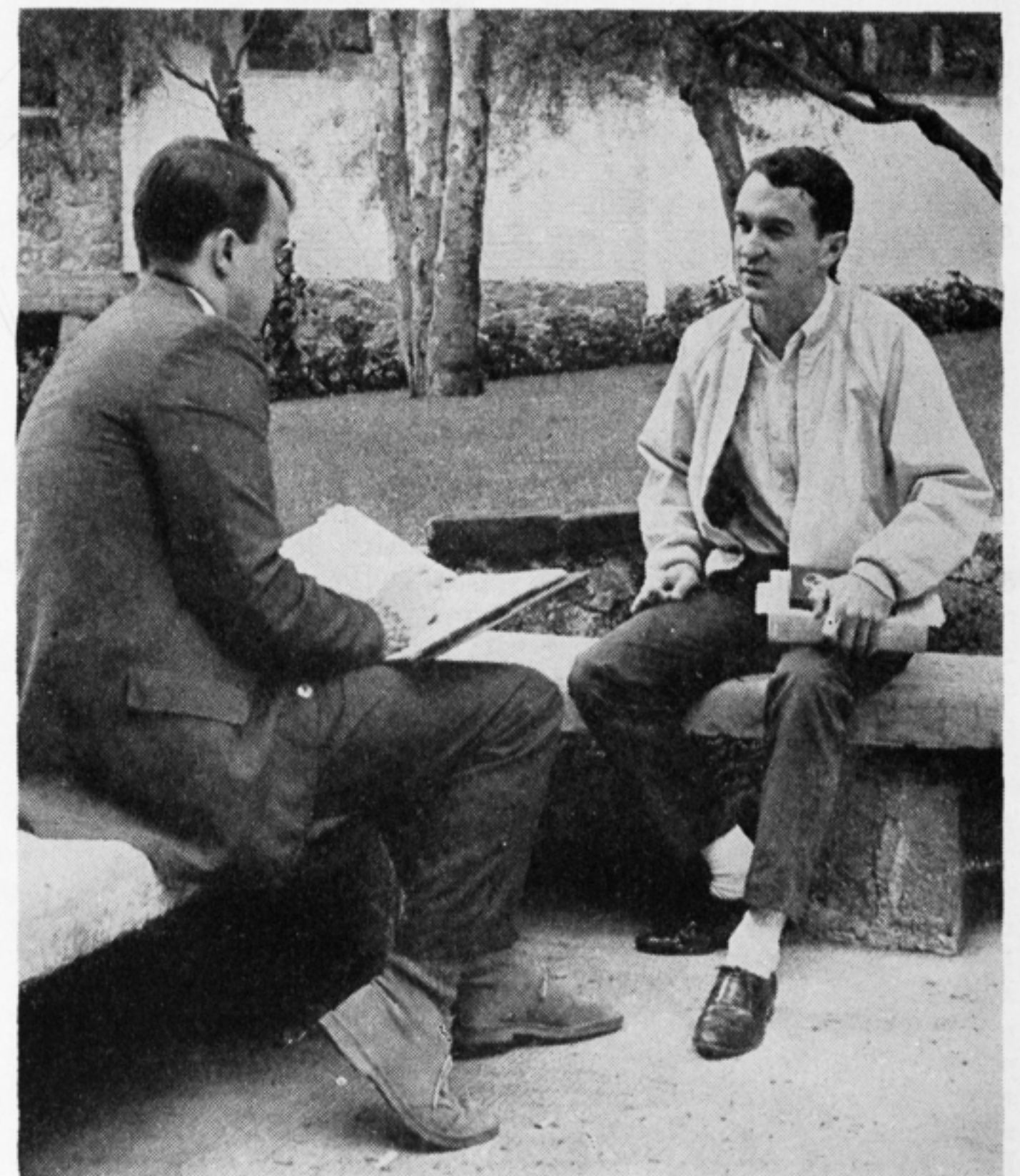
"But I am concerned over plans suggested for North-Americanizing U. S. tourist resort centers in Mexico. What is interesting here is Mexico's unique culture. I'd hate to see Mexico North-Americanized, but there are certain rural areas that will have to be provided with more hotels and better restaurants."

World tourism has come to the attention of the U.S. Government due to the concern for the outflow of currency.

"A major governmental concern of tourism is related to the balance of payments issue. The fact that the tourism drain is approximately equal to the balance of payment deficit, however, does not mean that it is the most important cause for the deficit." Dr. Tollefson goes on to add that the deficit can be met by other techniques than by limiting tourism. For this reason, Dr. Tollefson feels "there is no indication of political limitations upon tourism other than attempts to stop Communists from entering or leaving the country."

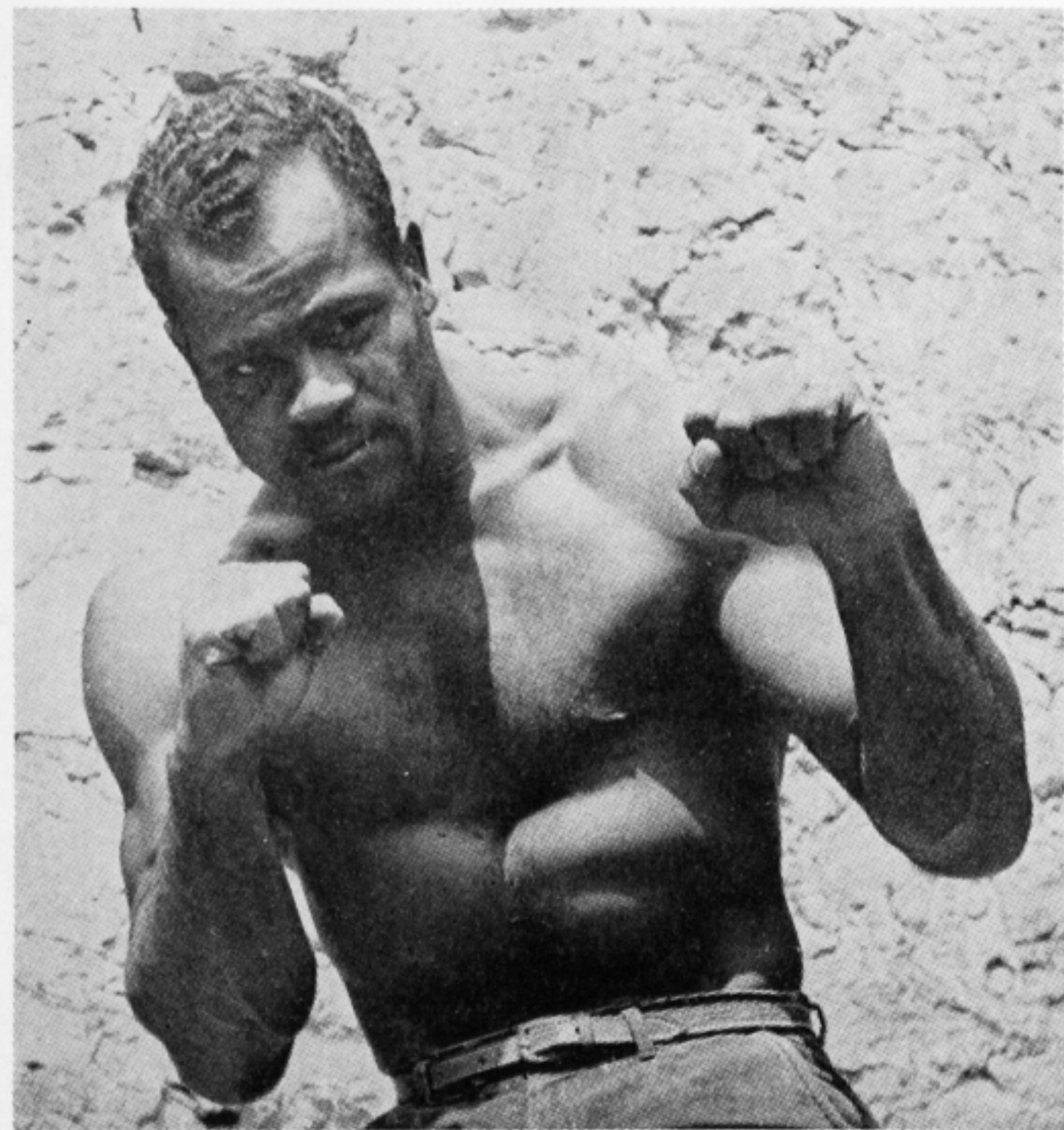
Dr. Tollefson is a dedicated educator with an affirmed faith in his department of learning. He suggests that undergraduate social science majors take a number of well-selected, specific social science courses rather than one or two

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Marilú Pease Photo

BORN IN ALLAHABAD—John Duewel gives his opinions on Indian government, religion and attitudes after 13 years of residence in that country. Duewel also recounts his adventures while hunting crocodiles and wild boars in the Dacoit jungle.



Marilú Pease Photo

UP WITH YOUR DUKES—Jaime Garcia displays the form that helped him win 18 out of 27 fights. In addition, he played semi-pro football with the Washington, D.C. Saints.

Golden Gloves Boxer At UA

By Robert Agudo

It's involved, but Jaime Garcia, at least by deduction, could have done pretty well against Sonny Liston.

The explanation is that Garcia was fighting a few years ago professionally, and he came up against Calvin Butler. Butler was a heavyweight who had won an Olympic medal for boxing, and whose claim to fame was that he once held Liston to an eight-round decision.

No matter how you look at it, this pretty nearly puts Jaime into the exalted heights of the boxing fraternity. To top this off, Garcia, who only fought in the light-heavyweight class, was good enough to make a match with Bob Baker, a second-rated challenger who fought both Rocky Marciano and Archie Moore.

Garcia, studying history here at UA under a basketball scholarship, was first introduced to the fight game after winning the North-West Pennsylvania Golden Gloves Championship for two years, the second year adding the Western Pennsylvania top trophy to his collection. Moving on from these victories, Jaime was runner-up for Champion in the Golden Gloves Tournament for the entire eastern half of the United States.

Art Department...

(Continued from page 2)

Woody, in addition to his own painting, is now a part-time demonstrator and lecturer of the synthetic resin media, visiting colleges and educational institutions as well as individual artists across the United States to spread his knowledge and experience.

'Plastico'... as these new resins are commonly called... have revolutionized the world we live in. There is hardly an industry which does not employ synthetic resins in some form or other. When the painter Van Eyck invented oil painting around 1410 it rapidly became a method of painting which completely superseded the older, medieval manner of egg tempera painting. Van Eyck prepared the way for the great flowering of oil painting as a technique which took place in the 17th century with Rubens and Rembrandt. Since then the perfection of oils as a technique

has entered a technical decline which saw its nadir with much of the work of the Abstract Expressionists in New York from around 1938 onwards. This decline is largely the result, as Woody points out, of ignorance on the part of the painters, who no longer bother with the arduous and lengthy processes needed for lasting qualities in oil-bound paints. With their short drying time and ease of handling, plastics have put this right.

In the technological world of today the artist has need of the chemist in his laboratory, and it is indeed not a fanciful idea that, with the advent of these new scientifically produced synthetic resin paints, a new renaissance in painting technique is at hand. In this event, such an informative, practical, tested and tried book as Russell Woody's *Painting with Synthetic Media* will have played a vital role.

An "All-American" in actuality, if not in sports, by virtue of his Mexican father and North American mother, Garcia would like to see a physical education department established at UA, as this is the field nearest to his own interests.

'Gun-Nut' Finds Smithing Pays

By Robert Sharp

Ted Lewis is from the wide-open spaces of Utah, and appropriate to such an area, he is self-described as a "gun-nut."

Starting at the tender age of six with a B-B gun, he later stepped up to a .22 caliber pellet gun. Soon he was the terror of the local varmint population, not to say rabbits, crows, and various small game birds. He lost count of the number of pellets fired after 10,000, but says, "I recommend this type of air-gun for the beginner. After many years, it is still capable of X-ring accuracy and is much safer to shoot in settled areas than a .22 rimfire. Besides this, it is inexpensive to purchase and to shoot."

When sixteen years old, Lewis became interested in gun-smithing. "I found that I could remodel the various military rifles on the market very cheaply," Ted recalls. He found that for \$60.00 to \$75.00 and 60 to 75 hours of work, he could transform a surplus rifle into a "sporter." The result would be a handsome weapon of the \$ 140.00 to \$ 170.00 class.

"Remodeling is not difficult and anyone acquainted with simple handtools can do it," says Ted. Perhaps the method is not difficult, but Lewis has developed a certain amount of professional ability doing this modification.

The steps usually include a new stock of the "sporter" style, and new sights. Extensive modification must then progress to bolt alterations, barrel shortening, drilling and tapping of new receivers for sights, and 'scope

Arab Science . . .

(Continued from page 2)

colors, shadow, and darkness. He integrated his knowledge of mathematics, physics, and biology to explain his physical concepts. He presented a philosophical theory of the nature of light as well as doing work in physiological optics, considering the eye as a lens in his explanation of vision.

He did important work on the theory and construction of mirrors, on spherical aberration, on magnification with lenses, and atmospheric refraction. His ideas gave rise to the first magnifying glasses. The optics of Alhazen were made known in 1279 by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and later by the Polish physicist, Witelo.

His book on optics in Arabic, *Kitab-al-Manazir*, was translated into Latin in 1592 and was used by Medieval writers on optics. He had an especial influence on Johannes Kepler, famous 17th century astronomer.

Alhazen died in Cairo in 1039. His serious impact on Western science of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance is one more indication of the development of Arab culture during our 'Dark Ages' and its sizeable influence on Western scientific thought.

Books On Sale

Over 700 used paper-back books are now on sale in the offices of the anthropology department located on the lower road. The books, most of which are westerns and adventure stories, sell for two pesos each or five books for eight pesos. According to the students in charge of the sale, special discounts can be arranged.

mounts. After the mechanical work is completed, Ted proceeds to decorate the rifle.

Enhancing the beauty of the weapon may include bluing the metal, checkering the stock, and jewelry portions of the metal.

Jewelry consists of producing overlapping circles with a fiber drill and an abrasive. The result is a "fishscale" effect, an example of which would be Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*. This airplane has the "fishscale" design over the fuselage in dollar-size shapes.

To produce a work of art, the next stage is to do inlaying and carving on the stock. "This enhances a fine arm to a high degree if you are good at it," Ted states modestly, indicating that his work is not quite up to an extreme professional level.

Lewis has just recently entered the field of black-powder shooting. "Just last summer," he says, "I bought a .36 caliber Navy revolver, which is a copy of the Colt model of 1851, and I find that I can fire it for 1.2 cents per round cheaper than a .22-short."

Since firing a handgun accurately involves a much greater amount of skill than a rifle, Ted has become as interested in small arms just as much as big-bore weapons. He realizes that finding a place to shoot may be a problem. "Where I live in Logan, there is a lot of open country, so finding a place to shoot is simple. However, living in the city, the best source of information on firing ranges can be obtained from the National Rifle Association in Washington, D. C."

For anyone interested in enhancing the beauty of a rifle, or "sporterizing" it, as they say in the trade, Lewis recommends the U.S. Enfields, Springfields, or any of the Mausers, preferably the '98. Stocks and accessories can be obtained from any local sporting goods dealers, or better yet, from the various mail order firms.

Ted's interest, a traditional North American one since the beginning of the country, is shared by many in the United States. The National Rifle Association alone lists 700,000 members. "It is a safe sport if the basic rules are followed—and a healthy one," is Ted's feeling. "Gun-nuts" of all ages agree with him.

I R Prof . . .

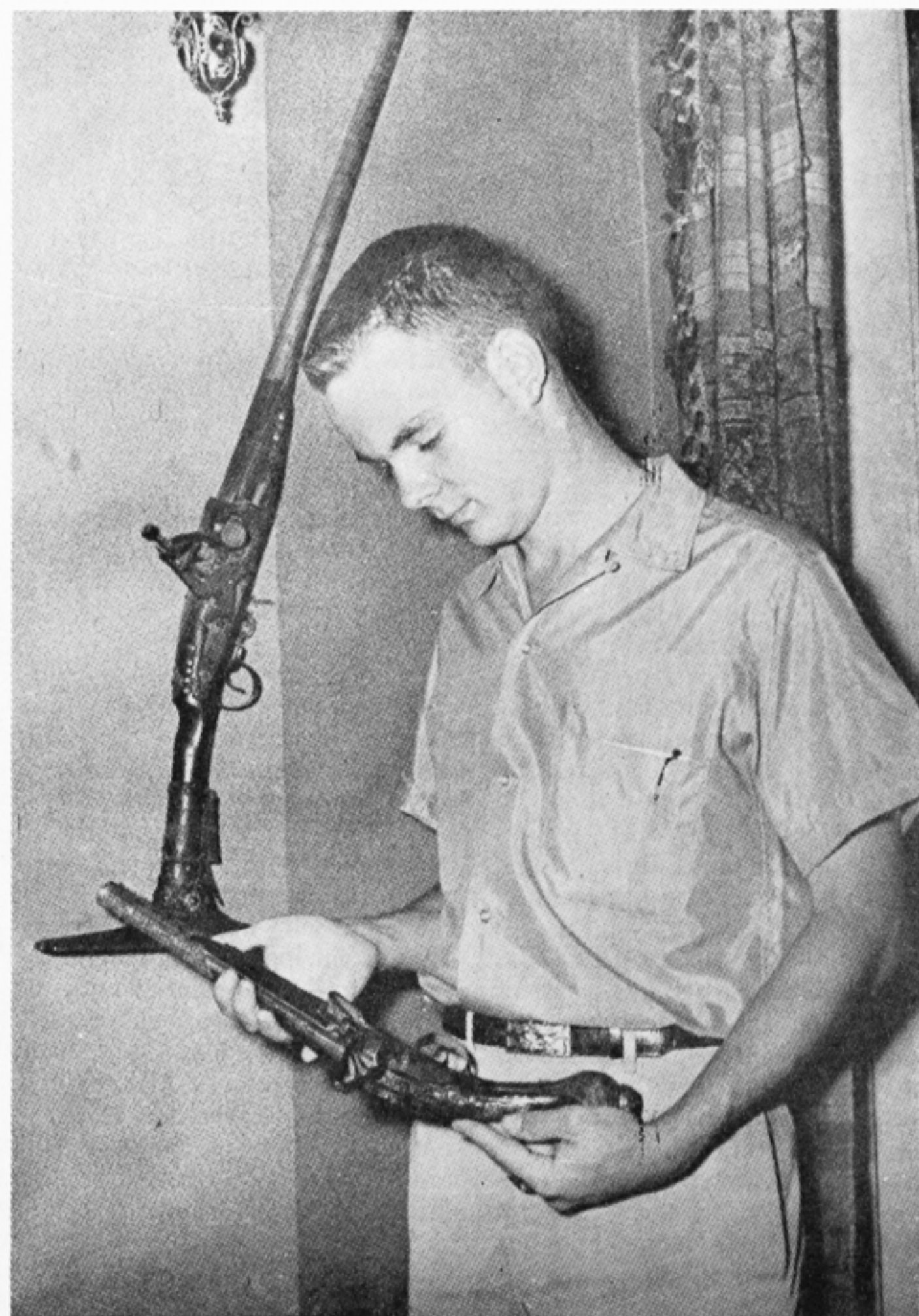
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cross-disciplinary humanities classes which often provide the beginning student with only a limited objective. Dr. Tollefson says that broad, generalized humanities courses present so many unrelated facts that there is a danger of the student "getting a jumble of nothing."

"Modern education has come a long way in Mexico, but it still has a long way to go. As in other countries, one may expect that in isolated mountain villages, for example, the older generation has no desire to educate the young people. To bring portable education to these back-hill communities is of little value unless you first attempt to revise the attitudes of the older generation.

"The time, money, and effort Mexico is spending to impart knowledge to illiterate citizens will become effective when illiterates see a need for education," he says.

Dr. and Mrs. Tollefson have two sons in college in the United States. Dr. Tollefson enjoys trout fishing and, when he has time, he hopes to go deep-sea fishing in Acapulco. Even international affairs experts must relax, and Dr. Tollefson says fishing is his only hobby.



Marilú Pease Photo

FIRE WHEN READY—Ted Lewis admires an antique pistol which is heavily decorated. Lewis has beautified several weapons of his own for a moderate cost.

Alumni Notes

Howard R. Quilitch, who received his B. A. from here in 1962, has been granted a scholarship to work toward his master's degree at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University, St. Louis. Quilitch's scholarship comes from the National Institute of Mental Health, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

x x x

Philip T. Cox, who received his B. A. from the University of the Americas in 1960, is currently with the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Cox was formerly managing editor of the *Collegian*.

x x x

John Sarnacki, who received his B.A. from here in '60, is now teaching Spanish at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan, where he is a graduate assistant in the Department of Romance Languages.

Sarnacki has finished his course work for a Master's degree and is writing his thesis on the life and works of the contemporary Mexican novelist, Magdalena Mondragón Aguirre.

x x x

A 1962 graduate in psychology has recently been awarded a research assistantship to work on his Ph. D. in psychology at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada. He is René Raúl Drucker of Mexico City who also received his M.A. in psychology in June from Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois, where he studied with the aid of a faculty assistantship.

Negroes . . .

(Continued from page 2)

do to rectify the iniquities of his past? The white man must be willing to give up his church, his home, his money, his superiority, his advantages, his woman and if necessary his life for a better American nation. Speaking to the entire American nation, the prophecy of James Baldwin is a threat and a warning. "God gave Noah the rainbow sign — no more water but the fire next time."

Teams Tie For First Positions

This week of action on the alleys finds the power of Stuka more than talk. They now hold first position in every category of this season of play. To date, they have high team series—1966, total pinfall for one game—694. Their strongman, Cesar Gaxiola, has swamped all individual classes with a high game of 214, high series totaling 589 sticks, and an impressive average of 188.

Driving through this barrage of explosive power are the Rolling Stones, consisting of Carnell Geiger, Robert Gibb, Gary Wood, and Michael Dean. The 'Stones now share the league lead with the Stuka team of Fritz Erlandson, Cesar Gaxiola, Miguel Zaldivar, and John Habermann, at the undefeated mark of eight wins and no losses. The entire standings are:

1. Stuka	8-0
2. Rolling Stones	8-0
3. All Rites	7-1
4. Maestros	4-4
5. Leeches	3-5
6. Alley Cats	1-3
7. Peanuts	1-7
8. Dedi's Boys	0-4
9. Big C's	0-8

As long as Stuka sees a few teams within grasp of the lead, this quarter of bowling competition will be one of exciting viewing. This season finds the teams fighting not only the leader, but the clock. Time is running out as the final three dates of play are November 29, December 1, and December 6.

U.S. Attaché . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Tuesday of each month at the American Club and are open to anyone interested. One need not be a Unitarian, a Christian, nor hold any formal religious creed to attend. Arrangements are underway for a student chapter of the Fellowship to be formed with more frequent gatherings.