

Art Gallery Picks Work Of Students

University Art Galleries announced recently the names of students whose work has been selected from the annual student show to become a part of a permanent collection of student art. Thirty pieces, including work in painting, sculpture, drawing, graphics, ceramics, and mural design, have been retained and have been installed as a special exhibition in Gallery A to be on view for the remainder of the summer.

The primary purpose of the collection is to provide additional teaching aids for use in the University's Art Department, but it will also be used to represent the University at educational exhibitions throughout the country.

Four pieces of sculpture which have been collected for this new collection have already been loaned to the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, to be included in its 5th Six-State Sculpture show.

These items, together with five others by Nebraska students and eight pieces by Art Department faculty will be on display at the Walker Art Center through September 2.

The following students are represented: Elizabeth Slaughter, Janet Horton, William Lyberis, Beverly Colbert, Dorothy Kuttler, Ronald Sterkel, Ina Yount, Jack Brodie, Paul Bateman, Patricia Bach, Tom Schmitt, Leo Manke, Bill Collopy, and Shirley Cane, all of Lincoln.

Others represented are: Luana Laird, Grand Island; Elizabeth Whitlock, Alliance; Janet Mundenke, Milford; Phyllis Moyer, Fremont; Verba Miller, Broken Bow; Ruby Caha, Cresco. Keith Kennedy, Crete; Mary Hartman, Omaha.

Students from outside the state include: Jack McCabe, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Donald West, Douglas, Wyoming; Marjorie Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; and Ella Yamamoto, Hilo, Hawaii.

Educator Protests Programs

"Our rural education program today does not find its basis in the rural environment," says the late Fannie Wyche Dunn in her recent book entitled "The Child in the Rural Environment."

Dr. Dunn, long time professor of rural education at Teachers College, Columbia University, protests the stereotyped program of the rural school adaptation of the city school curriculum.

She recognizes that the 12,000,000 children attending rural schools throughout the nation do not have a school program to fit their needs but have, instead, a carbon copy of curriculums developed in and for city schools.

"City schools have nine-month terms, beginning early in September and closing in late June, with long vacations in midwinter. So we shut country school children up in school buildings in June and September when the outdoors is full of all sorts of educative experiences, and give them a vacation in late December, which isn't usually as severe as February, and not distinctively abundant in educative outdoor opportunities."

State Geologists, Soil Men Meet

A group of about 50 state geologists and soils men arrived in Lincoln, Wednesday in connection with an eleven day field conference that will study exposures of glacial and related deposits in southeastern South Dakota, western Iowa, eastern and southern Nebraska, and northern and western Kansas.

Many of the foremost glacial geologists of the country have been invited to participate in this conference and will be present. This group will include many geology professors and representa-

Last Clinic Is July 16 and 17

"What Next in Foreign Policy?" will be the subject of the third All-University clinic to be held on this campus July 16, 17. Highlighting the clinic will be speeches from a member of the U.S. State Department.

A panel headed by Dr. Maurice Latta, assistant professor of economics, will discuss "Should We Seek a Showdown with Russia Now?"

Other members of the panel will be Walter K. Beggs, professor of school administration and history and principles of education, Carl J. Schneider, assistant professor of political science, and James E. Lawrence, editor of the Lincoln Star and professor of journalism at the University.

Lincoln Editor Will Address Group Monday

Ray McConnell, editor of the Lincoln Journal Newspaper, will appear on the Book Talk program, Monday, July 9, at 4 p.m. in the Union Book Nook.

McConnell, who recently published his "Trampled Terraces," will speak on newspaper publishing, editorial writing and answer questions from the audience on his book and profession. He will be assisted by Arthur Vennix of the Love Library staff.

In 1949, the Lincoln Journal, through the efforts of Ray McConnell, won the Pulitzer prize for the "spotlighting" of presidential issues. Last year, Mr. McConnell was named as one of the ten most outstanding young men in America by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce as he received their Distinguished Service Award.

A father of four, Mr. McConnell knows his writing on personal and family matters as well as problems of the Missouri basin and affairs of the United Nations. He comes well qualified to speak on many subjects.

Union Offers Demonstrations In Handicraft

Demonstrations in general handicrafts are being offered this summer by the Student Union on Mondays, July 9 through 23, in Parlours XYZ of the Union, at 7 p. m.

The demonstrations, which will be especially practical for teachers, camp leaders, youth group leaders, will cover wood crafts, plastics, and metal crafts, in the three sessions.

Among the experts appearing in the series will be Mrs. Charles Colman, Union craft shop instructor, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Kimball, and Miss Verna Snell.

Wayne O. Reed Lectures Here

Wayne O. Reed, assistant commissioner of education, U.S. office of education, Washington, D. C., and former State Superintendent of Public Schools, will serve as a special lecturer on the campus July 12.

Dr. Reed will address education students Thursday morning and a special meeting of county school superintendents Thursday afternoon.

tives of a number of separate state and federal agencies.

There will be representatives from Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Nebraska as well as some from Washington, D. C.

This is the fourth trip of this kind which has been held in different parts of the U.S. at about two year intervals during the past eight years.

E. C. Reed of the Nebraska Geological Survey has been in charge of advance arrangements for this field excursion. The party will study exposures southwest of and near Lincoln on Thursday morning, and continue to Falls City for an overnight stop on Thursday night.

Handicapped Children Receive Aid In Speech, Hearing Clinic

You may think your youngsters make noise, but you should hear the noise the University's speech and hearing clinic makes for the youngsters.

The old childhood jingle, "Farmer in the Dell," comes blaring from the University's old Temple building at Twelfth and R streets in Lincoln, and you've half a mind to go in and tell somebody to turn that thing down.

If you did go in, you would find the source of the clamor—an amplifier hooked to a record-player. You wouldn't turn it down if you could. You wouldn't want to cut those youngsters off from the only sound some of them have ever actually heard.

The stepped-up sound from the record-player is only one method the clinic uses in its effort to enable hard-of-hearing children and those with speech handicaps to find a way to a normal life.

This summer the clinic marks its tenth anniversary of class work. It is celebrating by offering for the first time a special four-weeks course for handicapped youngsters, age three through five. About a dozen such youngsters will take the course.

Three people, at least, are extremely proud of the clinic's progress: Dr. LeRoy T. Laase, the man who set it up; Miss Lucille Cypreansen, the woman who has worked with almost nothing to make it go, and Dr. John Wiley, its director who recognizes the importance of any early start on problems of defective speech and hearing.

The clinic's record has two sides. First, there are the clients who have benefited directly. These include 485 school children, dozens of adults, and upward of 1,300 college students who were found to have speech or hearing difficulties when they enter the University. The other side of the clinic's record has to do with the training of school teachers in short courses and students preparing to enter speech-hearing therapy work.

Scores of Nebraska school teachers have taken the clinic's short courses, and about 100 students have received, or are receiving training to become speech therapists, using the clinic's facilities.

The clinic began with a room and a desk back in 1940 when Dr. Laase told Miss Cypreansen to see what could be done for adult cases referred to the University by medical doctors. The following year the clinic extended its services to a few school-age children who suffered speech or hearing handicaps.

In 1944, the clinic began testing incoming University students for speech or hearing deficiencies. Four years later students were allowed University credit for speech correction work and in 1949 a special class for foreign students was started. This summer, the clinic enters the pre-school age field on a class basis.

Of all the clients and students

who come to the clinic, Miss Cypreansen likes best the work with young children. Her choice is understandable when you review some of the cases.

For example, five years ago a worried mother brought a spindly boy of five to the clinic. The mother knew the boy had great difficulty with his speech but when he entered school she received a report from the school psychologist saying tests indicated her son was of sub-normal intelligence, incapable of school work.

"All he did at first," Miss Cypreansen recalls, "was yell like Tarzan."

Hearing tests revealed the boy was extremely hard of hearing. He could not talk because he had never heard any one else talk. There began a long period of patience-trying therapy and instruction. This year, at 10, the lad was tested by the same psychologist whose findings had indicated a sub-normal intelligence. This time the test results showed the boy in the genius range. He scored 140 on his test compared to the average of 90 to 110 for most pupils.

Children present real problems to the clinic. Adults understand something of their handicaps, but frequently children don't. A mother and teacher came to the clinic with a little girl named Linda. The kindergarten teacher said the girl could not talk—hadn't said one word—all through her first year. The mother insisted the girl could talk—had talked at home.

At first, Miss Cypreansen could get the girl to say nothing. Then one day, Miss Cypreansen said, "Your name is Linda," and, at the same time, wrote the name "Lydia" on the blackboard. Linda broke her silence. "That's wrong!" she cried.

Eventually Linda's situation became clear. Her mother spoke loudly. The teacher's voice was soft. The mother, in sending the girl to school, had admonished her to "be quiet, mind the teacher, and not get into trouble." Linda could not hear the teacher. She had been told to be quiet, so she was. Today, Linda is doing satisfactory school work. She wears a hearing aid and speech training has given her a pleasant voice.

The clinic, says Miss Cypreansen, does not seek clients and pupils. The people who come to it usually are sent by their physicians, welfare workers, or school authorities.

The children who have come to the clinic on an individual basis in the past have presented a

variety of difficulties—cerebral palsied children who cannot talk intelligently; children with cleft palates or stuttering children.

Dr. John Wiley, a Ph. D. who studied under two of the nation's foremost speech therapists at Southern California, directs the clinic's services. He says that stuttering, in a sense, is not a speech defect but a condition resulting from environment. Group work with the children and guidance for their parents have proved effective aids in many cases.

Both Dr. Wiley and Miss Cypreansen agree that the easiest cases are those of children who are organically normal but who, for some reason, have failed to learn to "talk right." Games, tape recordings, choral reading, creative play, and some special training usually helps such youngsters a great deal.

For some time the clinic has wanted to take pre-school age children on a class basis. In addition to relieving anxieties in the child's home earlier, the pre-school age work would prove a time-saver. Some of the children, at least, will now be able to do school work when they reach school-admission age.

The pre-school age class work at long last is beginning through the efforts of several groups. The Nebraska Society for Crippled Children has paid the \$15 tuition for those selected children whose parents were unable to pay.

The Cerebral Palsy Mothers club of Lincoln has offered transportation for children who have no way to get to the clinic. The Hardy Furniture company of Lincoln is providing floor mats and special toys for the children.

Miss Cypreansen is hopeful some way may be found to cool the room in which the children work, but cool or hot, she is certain the four-weeks' course for pre-school children will save time, money, and heartache. And she knows first-hand the problems some of her small pupils face. The youngsters never guess it, but Miss Cypreansen uses a hearing aid too.

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