

LATIN AMERICAN ART—University art students Bette Fraser (left) and Diane McKinnon view the lacquered plywood artwork of Alejandro Otero now on display at the University Art Galleries in Morrill Hall.

# Union, Galleries Feature Latin America Art Exhibit

The average visitor to the University's Latin American art exhibit on a single day last week spent approximately three minutes and forty-two seconds viewing the entire collection, although the visits ranged from ten minutes to a mere glance involving only a few seconds.

On the whole, however, the visitor spent just a little over eight seconds on each painting.

According to Morrill Hall Art Gallery assistants, who are artists themselves, the problem seems to be this: The American public has been so steeped in Western commercial art, which is done specifically to appeal to the general public—to "sell" them an idea or a product—that for the most part its mind is closed to abstract or "modern" art feeling rather than a specific which is painted to convey a message.

Modern art may appeal to the untrained eye because of the colors, the subject, or even the texture of the paint on the canvas. But frequently it is appealing because it makes the viewer "feel" something when he sees it.

Artists term this feeling an "aesthetic response," and even though the viewer may not understand what causes it this response is what makes him like one painting while another leaves him cold.

The Latin American exhibit of contemporary or "modern" art is currently on display every day on the second floor of Morrill Hall until July 29.

It is composed of 35 paintings of eleven artists who

were chosen as being representative of the latest generation to achieve maturity in Latin America, rather than those who have already established an international reputation or who are considered "promising new talent."

The works of such outstanding contemporary South American artists as Alejandro Otero and Fernando de Szyszlo highlight the display.

The featured group of paintings at the galleries is called "Latin America; New Departures," and was prepared by the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston in collaboration with Time, Inc. Included is the highly interesting and different work of Alejandro Otero, who uses a medium of lacquer on plywood.

The work of de Szyszlo, a

Peruvian, is also on display in the lobby of the Nebraska Union.

In addition to the paintings, an exhibition of Pre-Columbian ceramics will also be on display at the Nebraska Union. The items were selected by Allen Wardwell, curator of the department of primitive art at the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Wardwell is a guest lecturer at the University.

The University art gallery hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

The paintings and pottery at the Nebraska Union may be seen between the hours of 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday (and Sunday) and on Friday and Saturday from 6:30 until midnight.

# Western Nebraska Attracts Fossil, Geology Expedition

Western Nebraska will become the center of attention beginning Monday, July 31, for an assembly of some of the best known authorities on fossil mammals in the United States.

An expedition of more than 90 persons, many of whom are distinguished members of the National Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, will rendezvous at Fort Robinson for a five-day tour.

Dr. C. Bertrant Schultz, director of the University of Nebraska State Museum and Prof. T. M. Stout of the department of geology, are leaders of the scientists' field conference and will head the caravan to 40 important fossil and geologic sites in the state.

Dr. Schultz, explaining the importance of the expedition to the scientists and the state, pointed out that the most complete and dated sequence of medial and late Tertiary mammal fossils on the continent, if not in the world, is to be found in Nebraska.

Many of the scientific (geologic) names used by authorities throughout the world are based on Nebraska outcrop sites," he said. "Just a few of those include Chadron, Brule and Arikaree (after the Nebraska Indians), White River, Gering, Ogallala and Valentine."

Dr. Schultz also pointed out that in Nebraska the scientists can study one of the most complete stratigraphic sequences of ice age fossil mammal material anywhere.

Among the many outstanding American scientists who will take part in the field conference are Dr. John A. Wilson of the University of Texas, Dr. G. Edward Lewis of the U.S. Geological Survey and Dr. W. D. Turnbull of the Chicago Natural History Museum.

The expedition will start Monday morning (July 31) at Fort Robinson, in the heart of the rich and famous fossil bearing deposits of the Central Great Plains. Overnight stops will be made at Scottsbluff and Ogallala.

After the tour, conference members will visit the University of Nebraska State Museum and the department of geology.

Professors Schultz and Stout, the conference leaders, will be assisted by Charles H. Falkenbach and Morris Skinner of the New York Frick Laboratory; Lloyd G. Tanner, associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the University of Nebraska; Dr. Harold Cook, director of the museum of Natural History at Agate and Dr. A. L. Lugin professor of geology at the University of Nebraska.

# Union Tour Visits Journal-Star Co.

The Student Union will sponsor a tour of the Lincoln Journal-Star Printing Company Thursday afternoon.

The tour, which is free, will leave the S Street entrance of the Union at 3 p.m. It will visit the editorial department of the paper and follow copy through to the photographic laboratory, composing room and press room.

All interested students, faculty or staff of the University may sign up in the Student Union program office, room 136 by Wednesday.

# Far East Films

Two films will be presented in Love Library auditorium tomorrow at 1 p.m. by the Far Eastern Institute.

"Three Brothers" traces the progress being made in Indonesia today. The second film, "The Sword and the Flute," explains the difference between Moslem and Hindu concepts of art.

# Retarded Children on Ashland Trip Gain Train, Bus Travel Experience

A roundtrip journey last week of less than 80 miles — from Lincoln to Ashland and back — opened a new world of experience for two groups of people: the 25 retarded youngsters who made the trip and the 18 teachers who took them.

The travelers went to Ashland by train and returned by chartered bus but the excursion was far from routine. It provided the basis for instruction in simple communication, courtesy and even ideas of distance involving numbers — things which most youngsters pick up without special instruction.

The trip was a part of the University of Nebraska's total specialized training program for teachers of three separate groups of exceptional children: the retarded, the gifted and those who are hard of hearing or deaf. Only the retarded group went on the trip.

Dr. Marshall S. Hiskey, professor of educational psychology and measurements and director of the University's Educational Psychological Clinic who heads the program, said the trip amounted to a D-day following weeks of preparation.

"The first objective of our program," he said, "is to show teachers the kinds of learning experiences which are valuable in the instruction of retarded children."

"For such youngsters the learning of the simple things you have to do to get from one place to another, how you act when you do them and how you communicate are tough problems which must be mastered," Dr. Hiskey said.

Most people, he remarked, have no reason to consider the thinking and the patience involved in instructing youngsters who, for example, can grasp the meaning of a traffic light and be guided by its signals but who have difficulty understanding that a traffic light in the middle of an intersection and one installed at the side of the street serve the same purpose.

Before the youngsters boarded a real train and bus, they made several "dry runs" in their classroom at University High School, lin-

ing up chairs to simulate train and bus seats. They also studied pictures of dining cars, sleepers, and buses, and worked hard to understand how, in travel, one mile stretches into two, and two into four.

Do such learning experiences pay off? Yes, says Dr. Hiskey, at least sometimes.

"Some of the retarded children we have had are now young adults and have found simple, self-supporting jobs. Most never achieve much academic progress beyond 5th or 6th grade work but many of them can learn to communicate satisfactorily and to live in the usual social setting — and that is better for everybody than a life in an institution," he said.

One of the next class assignments: writing simple thank you notes to the trainmen, the porter and the bus driver.

Most of the 53 teachers and student teachers participating in the University's limited special program are from Nebraska but some are from other states, two from Alaska,

# Four Lands That Will Host Peace Corps

The following are outlines of the four areas where Peace Corps volunteers, many trained in the Midwest, will serve in the near future:

## Tanganyika

As a result of a request from the government of Tanganyika, the Peace Corps has assigned 20 surveyors, four geologists and four engineers to that territory.

The project is composed of three parts: . . . feeder road surveys. . . engineering on main territorial roads. . . geological survey mapping.

In the Tanganyikan three-year development plan, a program has been drawn up for the construction of feeder roads to enable the small farmer to bring his produce to the main market centers. Construction cannot go forward until critical surveys and alignments have been made. The Peace Corps surveyors will carry out this work in district areas designated by the office of the District Engineer and at the same time train two or three young Tanganyikans per party.

**Supervisors**  
The chief assignment of the civil engineers is to supervise the maintenance, grading and surfacing of main territorial arteries. They will also oversee the construction of bridges, the installation of culverts and the design of drains.

The four geologists will be responsible for geological survey in selected areas of Tanganyika.

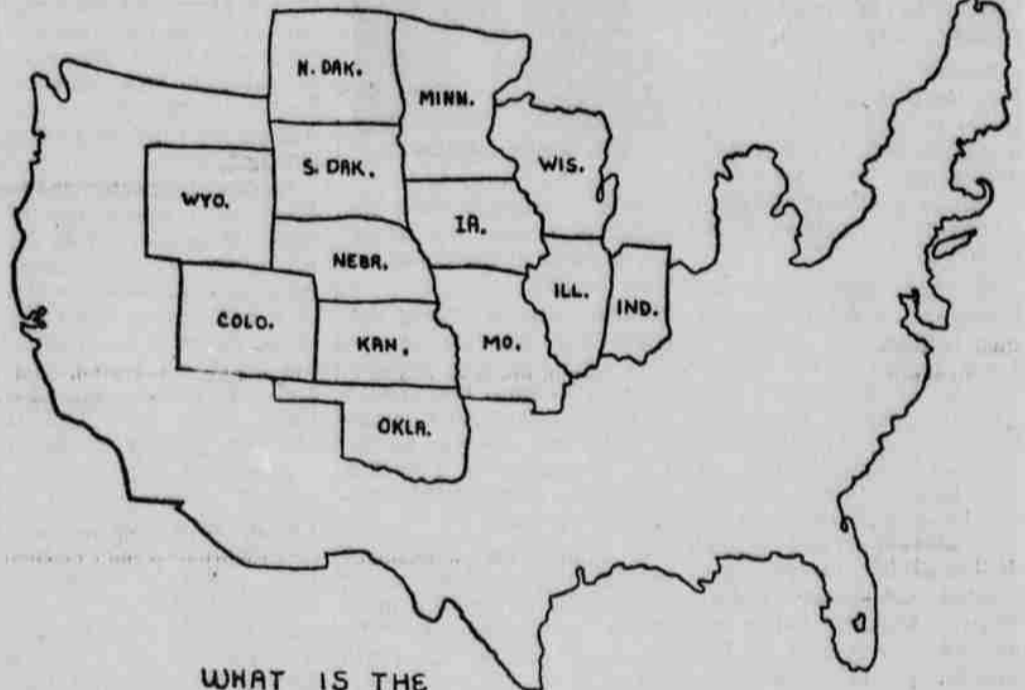
The volunteers will be assigned to the Government of Tanganyika for a two year period. They will come under the direct administration of the Ministries of Communications and Commerce and Industry and will receive technical direction from the provincial engineering headquarters where they are assigned.

Tanganyika is about the size of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. It lies between the great lakes of Central Africa and the Indian Ocean, just south of the Equator. Its total area is 362,688 square miles including some 20,000 square miles of inland water.

At present, the nation's economy is based largely on agriculture, but only nine percent of its land area is cultivated. Lack of adequate roads to permit rapid movement of crops and produce to market and the absence of year-round water supply limit cultivation. The main crops are sisal, cotton and coffee. A Peace Corps group to be sent to Tanganyika is now training at El Paso, Texas at Texas Western University.

## Colombia

The first Peace Corps program in Latin America will be the assignment of 64 volunteers to community development projects in Colombia.



WHAT IS THE MIDWEST?

These projects are being carried out by the Columbian government's Community Development Department in collaboration with the U.S. private voluntary agency CARE. This will be the first program undertaken by the Peace Corps with a private voluntary agency.

**Communities**  
Volunteers will work in small communities with trained Columbian counterparts in village activities such as construction of feeder roads, building small community schools, digging wells, excavating and stocking fish ponds, raising small farm animals, setting up recreation for children and cooperative farm improvement.

The program will send workers to villages in the provinces of Cundinamarca, Caldas, Valle, Tolima and Antioquia. The project will last two years. These trainees are presently attending Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Columbia is located in the extreme northwest of South America. It extends from the Pacific Ocean on the West to the lowlands of Venezuela on the East and from the Caribbean Sea on the North to the Amazon Jungle on the South.

Of a population of 12 million, 40 percent is urban. Only two percent of Columbia's 435,000 acres is under cultivation.

his general familiarity with scientific subjects to help with simple classroom experiments.

The volunteer's role will be extended to some extracurricular activities such as scouting, recreation programs and parent-teacher meetings.

English is taught in all public Philippine schools after the second grade and is the dominant language of trade and commerce.

The Elementary Education Act of 1953 in the Philippines extended the compulsory school attendance to all children from the age of 7 to 13. In the 1959-60 school year there were about 4,150,000 children and young people enrolled in schools on all levels. About 40,000 were graduated in Adult Education courses.

## Chile

The University of Notre Dame, acting on behalf of the Indiana Conference of Higher Education, has agreed to send 40 Peace Corps volunteers to Chile to work in village development and teaching activities with privately sponsored Chilean Institute for Rural Education.

The volunteers will be integrated into the work of the Institute. Projects will include practical demonstrations of cultivation, horticulture, small animal husbandry, animal

vaccination, rural carpentry, family education, organized recreation and home economics.

The Peace Corps members will be assigned to specific areas and Institute Operating Centers. They will participate in a program of health education, first aid, hygiene, child care and community activities to implement a newly organized Radio Educational Program.

This project will also take two years.

Chile is one of the Southernmost countries of this Hemisphere, occupying a 100-mile-wide ribbon of land between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. It is principally agricultural in its economy and depends on some minerals including copper and nitrates.

Of its 6 million population, 65 percent is concentrated in the long, agriculturally productive central valley. The population trend has been towards urban concentration.

The terrain is mostly mountainous and climate ranges from temperate to virgin jungle. The principle cash crop is coffee. Columbia's economy is mostly agricultural.

Peace Corps volunteers there will carry on with the Columbian government's own plan for increasing the productivity and living standards.

## Philippines

The Peace Corps will send 300 teachers to the Philippine Islands to serve as educational aides in the elementary public schools. Their primary task will be to improve the instruction of general science and the English language.

The volunteers will work as assistants to the Filipino teaching staff under the supervision of the principal of the school and district and division Filipino supervisors.

These teachers will serve as models for spoken English, sources of vocabulary development and readers of composition. In science instruction, the volunteer will draw upon

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