

Spanish Institute Speaker—

OAS Official Explains Alliance

The Alliance for Progress, regardless of what the press of the United States says, commented the Director of Public Information for the Organization of American States (OAS).

Miguel Aranguren, who was on the University campus as a special lecturer for the participants of the National Defense Act summer Spanish Institute, further explained that the American press places too much emphasis upon the negative factors in Latin America — poverty, illiteracy, rebellion—and disregards the positive attitudes.



Aranguren

During a special interview for the Summer Nebraskan, Aranguren explained that the Latin American countries have interesting cultural backgrounds which could and should be shared with any other country in the world.

These comments were made in an attempt to explain the Alliance for Progress, which Aranguren defines as a program in which the United States and Latin America work together to maintain a regime of peace and justice in the American hemisphere in order to promote the welfare of the United States and Latin American citizens.

Aranguren said that, at present, the organization is concerned with a great experiment to change the economic and social conditions of Latin America through a democratic process, while taking into account the dignity of the human being, this being the essence of the Alliance for Progress.

National Development
Aranguren, who is from Bogota, Columbia and has been Public Information direc-

tor for two years, said that under the program each country prepares its own national development plan for a ten-year period. This program is to cover all activities of national life and 80 per cent of the program must be financed by the countries themselves.

It is at this point that the United States, other countries and private citizens step in, Aranguren said. Ten per cent of the additional money needed for the countries' programs comes from the United States or other international lending agencies. The remaining 10 per cent comes from private capital.

It is at this point that the United States steps in, Aranguren said, because the U.S. finances the additional 20 per cent needed for the total program.

According to Aranguren, the overall theme of the Alliance is that of "self-help." Each country is to devise its own plan for national improvement, and only then will the other countries lend a helping hand.

As Aranguren explained, each of the Latin American countries has different problems, each country has peculiarities which have to be respected.

For instance, the director pointed out that one country may be advanced in educational or agrarian programs. If this is the case, then this country is in a position to aid a less developed country in this area, after the country

has set up its own program for improvement.

Equal Footing
Aranguren stated that, through the Alliance's activities, they hope to put all of the Latin American countries on a more or less equal footing.

"We feel that the program comprises a transformation of economic structures which haven't been changed in any way for the past 200 years," Aranguren said.

"In order to accomplish our ends, we must first see a drastic social reform of the masses in order to give them education and bring them together into a feeling of national life," Aranguren commented.

He said that after all of these factors are put together and in operation, the ultimate step of the Alliance is the economic integration of Latin America, a Common Market similar to Europe's.

He explained that there is, at present, very little exchange between the Latin American countries, with most of the exchange being between a single country and the United States or the European countries.

Aranguren stated that all

is participating as a partner in a program, not just as a benevolent benefactor.

Aranguren again emphasized that the basis of the program is self-help within national boundaries and that from there on the countries receive assistance in form of loans from the United States.

He explained the United States' part as "a cooperative effort with the Latin American governments and peoples to get out of the stagnant positions they're facing at the present time."

Aranguren further explained that if the program is successful upon its completion, any alien philosophy or system will be defied for all of the Latin American people, for they are basically democratic. In explaining further, Aranguren said that Democracy is the best answer to any of the alien political philosophies.

The Alliance spokesman defined the major problems in Latin America as illiteracy, education and rural.

Face Problems
He said that 80 million people in the Latin American countries are illiterate, 25 million children face a lack of education and that the rural masses lack modern conveniences.

He added that Latin America, as an area, requires better means of transportation and communication in order to defeat geography—jungles, swamps, mountains, wide rivers.

In addition, he explained that parts of every Latin American country lack fertile soil for agricultural purpose, leaving a majority of the land on the continent not suitable for farming.

Misconception
He made this point in saying that many people in the United States feel that the Alliance for Progress is part of the foreign aid program of the United States, and that the government is throwing away its money to countries which are enemies of the United States.

He explained that the Latin American countries have the best friends that the U.S. has ever had and that, for the first time, the United States

is participating as a partner in a program, not just as a benevolent benefactor.

Aranguren pointed out that Latin America faces a great population problem. By the end of the century, he said, there will be 500 million Latin Americans, as compared with 350 Americans-Canadians combined. "For this reason, it is easy to see that we, in Latin America, will have more mouths to feed, more jobs to find, more schools and hospitals to furnish our people."

"These problems will have to be solved by the Alliance for Progress," Aranguren said.

The Alliance, according to Aranguren, is not a "crash" program, but is one which has followed a path or regular evolution which began with the first inter-American dreams 73 years ago.

Know Direction
However, Aranguren said, "For the first time, we know what we're doing and in which direction we're marching."

In answer to a question concerning the Alliance's relationships with the Cuban government, Aranguren said: "At the present time, the government of Cuba, because of its Marxist, Leninist leanings, has been excluded from all activities within the inter-American system."

"The inter-American democratic system is incompatible with the Cuban system of government; therefore, Cuba is not included in the Organization of American States."

Aranguren then concluded: "It is our hope that this experiment (Alliance for Progress) will be successful, and that Democracy will be preserved, maintained and developed in all of the nations south of the border."

Ag Educator Retires



Marvel Baker

An internationally known agricultural educator, Dr. Marvel L. Baker, is retiring from the University of Nebraska after 39 years of service.

The Board of Regents last week gave the 68-year-old agricultural pioneer the title of professor emeritus of animal science.

In 1924, Dr. Baker joined the University of Nebraska as a staff member of the Curtis School of Agriculture. As instructor in animal husbandry, he coached four winning livestock-judging teams at the National Western Livestock

shows. As a pastime, he also was debate coach.

After the stock-market collapse, Dr. Baker served until 1941 as an animal husbandman at North Platte Experiment Station. There he directed the research and herd management program with beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry.

In 1941, he was moved to the Lincoln campus as professor of animal husbandry in charge of beef cattle research. He was instrumental in developing beef cattle breeding research in Nebraska and in the north central region.

His promotion then came rapidly. He was named assistant director in 1946 and associate director in 1955 of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1957, after the University had signed an agreement to assist Turkey in establishing a sister institution, Dr. Baker became the first chief of the Nebraska Mission. He served two years in Ankara before he returned to become assistant dean of the College of Agriculture. Later he was named director of University self-survey.

In late 1960, he again returned to Turkey for another two years as head of the mission. Just this past spring, he returned to the Nebraska campus.

Foreign Student Number Has Increased Every Year

By ANN SHUMAN

The number of foreign students enrolled at the University of Nebraska increases every year, although the only publicity which draws these students to Nebraska is a few catalogues in libraries of other countries and the encouragement of friends who have attended the University.

The increase is slight, said Rowena B. Boykin, Assistant Foreign Student Adviser, but nevertheless the foreign student program at the University is growing.

During the second semester of 1963, foreign students numbered 243. Of these, 104 were undergraduate students and 138 were graduate students. The remaining were advanced professional and practical training students.

According to an analysis prepared by the Foreign Student Office, most of the students were from the Far East with India and Iran sending the majority. Forty-seven countries were represented at the University.

No matter what his country, the foreign student must work through a maze of details.

High School Completed
Before applying to the University, the prospective applicant must have progressed in his education to a level equivalent to that of high school in the United States.

The undergraduate must take the College Entrance Examinations and an English proficiency exam administered in his home country.

A student applying for admission to a Graduate College is required to send two or three letters of recommendation, take an English exam and, as of February, 1964, will be required to take a graduate record examination. This exam will include an aptitude test and a test covering the students major field of study.

Both the undergraduate and graduate students must certify that he will have sufficient funds for attendance. The University is not in a position to offer financial assistance except to a very small number of foreign students who are able to qualify for appointment as research assistants, according to Evelyn D. Ripa, assistant to the dean of Graduate College Admissions.

The University has a policy

of not appointing a student to a teaching assistantship during the first year of graduate study if he comes from a country where the national language is not English.

Foreign students already on the campus may be able to get fellowships or assistantships, Miss Ripa said, but no scholarship assistance is available to the new undergraduate foreign student.

Scholarship Application
A pamphlet published by the University states however, that those who have attended the University for at least a year and whose grade average is 5 or higher are eligible to apply for one of the ten Regent's Undergraduate Foreign Student Scholarships covering full tuition and fees for an academic year.

When the student has been accepted by the University, the Foreign Student Office receives his name and address and writes a welcome letter greeting the new student and telling how many other students from the same country are attending the University.

Included with the letter is the brochure "Information For Prospective Students From Other Countries" explaining the organization of the University and what the foreign student will need at Nebraska.

The student also receives an explanation of the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. At the foreign student's request, the committee will arrange to meet him at the port of entry, assist in entry procedures, help obtain temporary living quarters and travel arrangements and help the student meet the people.

If the foreign student informs someone of his arrival time, arrangements are made to meet him through People to People (PTP) or through the Foreign Student Office. Either PTP or the office then helps the student with housing arrangements.

When the incoming student is interviewed by one of the foreign student advisers, (either Leslie F. Sheffield or Rowena Boykin) he is given the opportunity to fill out a card requesting a Host Family if he wants one. The Host Family Committee "hopes to find every foreign student who desires to meet and know an American family the opportunity to do so," according to the Host Family introduction letter. The Host Family agrees to offer in turn informal hospitality to one or more of the foreign students.

Common Interests
In assigning students to families, the committee tries to relate common interests to benefit both the student and family.

In conjunction with the Host Family program is the International Newsletter published monthly. The Newsletter gives information about the students and their activities on campus as well as news about the Host Family activities.

When the school term actually starts, the foreign undergraduate students are given the same information that Junior Division American students receive. The students are asked to participate in New Student Week and the University tries to have a special Foreign Student Orientation to give essential information concerning University.

(Continued on Page 4)

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NEW SCOREBOARD—An artist's conception of the new scoreboard approved for Memorial Stadium. (U of N Photo)

Scoreboard Okayed For Memorial Stadium

A new football scoreboard, which will tell Cornhusker fans nearly everything except what the next play will be, was approved for Memorial Stadium by the Board of Regents last week.

The Regents let the contract to the Fair-Play Scoreboards of Des Moines for the price of \$6,750. The price includes installation of the 13-by-32-foot horizontal scoreboard on the front of the Field House at the north end of the field.

A panel in the Press Box, atop the West Stadium, will electrically control the board.

ing by Sept. 1, in plenty of time for the opening game. The board is being financed by the Alumni N Club, which is now conducting a fund-raising drive.

The new board will show in numerals the time left in the quarter, the score, quarter, the number of downs and yards to go. In addition, it will also flash the number of times-out left for each team and the location of the ball on the field.

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Library Prepares Suggested Reading List

HUMANITIES READING
Gauguin, Paul, Noa Noa; Voyage to Tahiti. This is the newly translated work of Gauguin's journey to Tahiti and his life on the island. This version is the first one to be published in unedited form and includes not only the journal proper, but vividly shows sections from Gauguin's sketchbooks of the same period. It is the illustrations which provide the greatest fascination for the reader, because the glowing luminous colors produce a visual image as remarkable as the descriptive and frank text.

Hawks, Jacquetta, Man and the Sun. The book provides an interesting discussion of man's various ways of sun worship throughout civilization. Some of the aspects discussed include primitive man, the Egyptians, Mayan, Aztec and Inca Indians. The book concludes with the modern scientist's preoccupation with the sun's energy and its potential use as a source of power.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY READING ROOM
Yang, Chen Ning, Elementary Particles: A Short History of Some Discoveries in Atomic Physics. A former Nobel Prize winner presents an outline of the research work in the last sixty years in the exploration of the structure of matter that conveys the spirit and atmosphere in which physicists approach the problem.

Daugherty, Charles M., City Under the Ice; The Story of Camp Century. Eight hundred miles from the North Pole the U.S. Army Polar Research and Development Center had built a city under the ice to permit scientists to concentrate wholly on their scientific interests when they carry out their studies in the arctic, rather than spending much of their time in solving the problems of personal survival. It is a complex of functional buildings — barracks, mess hall, offices, laboratories, supply and recreational rooms — with heat, light, and power supplied by nuclear reactors.

The dramatic story of how this camp with the largest center of population on the Greenland ice cap (100 to 200 men) became a reality is the subject of this book.

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