

Exhibit mixes real with image

By KITTREDGE CHERRY
Staff Writer

The gallery seems almost bare.

Clinging to the walls are a few scraps of paper, some smudges, and strings hanging from left-tower nails.

Liliana Porter's art exhibit is

scheduled to start tonight in the Corroborree Gallery of New Concepts. But where are the picture frames, where is the art?

A closer look reveals that the nails are not nails at all, but drawings of nails. The scraps, smudges and tiny silk screen prints are organized into rows to read from left to right. At either end of the gallery hang

photographs of Porter's hands with circles extending over the hands and onto the gallery walls.

"It's almost a little surrealistic," Porter said with the odd accent that comes from growing up in Argentina, living in New York and spending summers in Italy.

She explained that the theme

of the show is "the idea of illusion and reality, the superimposing of the real and the image."

For example, Porter likes the way the real line of the circle flows into the photographic image of a line on her hand. Incidentally, for \$150 she will sell you a kit with instructions on how to make a circle of your own, a photo of her hand with a line on it, a photo of the completed artwork and her signature.

Porter said that this interest in memory was inspired by one of her favorite authors, Jorge Luis Borges.

Porter's work has been exhibited throughout South America, Europe and New York City, but she said New Yorkers find her work "more European because it has an intimate quality."

The exhibit will open at 8 p.m. today, and at 9 p.m. the Electronic Music Studio will sponsor a concert by composer-performer Jon Gibson. Gibson is a New York musician who has been a member of the Phillip Glass Ensemble since its inception; he performed last year in the Phillip Glass-Robert Wilson opera "Einstein on the Beach" in Europe and New York. Recently, he composed music for the Merce Cunningham Dance Troupe.

Gibson will play two pieces on soprano saxophone, one flute piece, and conclude with "Rhythm Sounding for Voice, Hands and Feet."

The dinosaur question: Warm- or cold-blooded?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dinosaurs haven't been on earth for 65 million years, but they are still the subject of a great deal of controversy among scientists.

Were they warm-blooded like mammals or cold-blooded like ordinary reptiles?

That was the subject of a special symposium Thursday at the week-long annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The conclusion: it's not as simple as it might seem.

For much of this century, most geologists, paleontologists, zoologists and anyone else who cared assumed those great animals that roamed the temperate regions of the world for 145 million years were cold-blooded animals whose body temperatures fluctuated with those of the environment.

Most living reptiles are dependent on external sources of heat, primarily the sun, and are not able to raise or lower body temperatures by internal processes. Mammals and birds have relatively stable warm temperatures controlled by metabolic processes regardless of the environment.

In the last decade, there has been a dinosaur revolution,

starting with suggestions by Dr. John Ostrom of Yale University that dinosaurs might have been steadily warm-blooded for whatever reason and might even have generated their own heat internally like mammals.

That idea was expanded by Dr. Robert Bakker of Johns Hopkins University in 1975 to the point that he believes dinosaurs were not only warm-blooded but had internal heat production and control mechanisms. This theory has since been widely publicized and some scientists say the public seems to have accepted it as fact.

"This issue is not settled," said Dr. Roger Thomas of Franklin and Marshall College and organizer of the AAAS symposium. "There is a great deal of controversy in the scientific community over this issue."

Dr. Nicholas Hotton of the Smithsonian Institution said it is time to again take a cold look at "warm blooded" dinosaurs. He contends they were not warm blooded, although he said some evolved into warm-blooded birds.

Ostrom pointed out that there were many different kinds of dinosaurs and "it is very

unlikely that they all had the same basic physiological properties.

"If we could go back, I would be very much surprised if none of them had a mammalian-like or avian physiology. On the other hand, I would be even more surprised if they all had mammalian-like endothermic (warm blooded) conditions."

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