

Cool-Belted Or Not...

Women's fashions are as changeable as the weather in Nebraska, but changes in apparel for men usually, for the most part, amount to an addition button on a suit coat.

Many, many years ago women's fashion designers decided to pull down the ladies skirts and hide the knees. Ever since there has been a rather shocking absence of knee exposure in the busses and restaurants of the nation. A kneecologist must, of necessity, travel to the beach if he wants to view leg joints, male or female.

But, now convention has been thrown aside and men's knees are appearing in public. Bermuda shorts are now seen on males of certain tastes and temperaments. Presently, the only men who wear the Bermuda shorts, or walking shorts as they are sometimes called, are those who verge on being, or are, extroverts or those men who have nice-looking knees. Philosophers have discussed the possibility of good-looking male knees without conclusion.

Bermuda shorts are available in plaids or conservative charcoal tones. There has been a great deal of debate among the experts as to whether or not belts should be worn and a division has resulted into the formation of bare-legged camps with the Ivy League group favoring belts and also short belts in the back while the California group favors no belt at all. The Ivy Leaguers also insist that the socks must be rolled down at the top or the dress is not correct.

Persons wearing Bernudas have been thrown out of some of the best restaurants on the East coast. Many eligible hangouts exclude dogs and Bermuda short enthusiasts.

Well, pants were called crude and barbaric when they were introduced in the 18th century. It has been said that "the human knee is a joint and not an entertainment." This may be true, but it has also been said that Bermuda shorts are most cool and this most assuredly is truth.

One Way Of Life...

Southern nationalism died quietly one afternoon 90 years ago in Appomattox, Virginia, according to historians and bitter experience. But the ghost of this region's lost cause flared forth in Georgia recently at a Board of Education meeting.

Georgia educators banned three textbooks for not being in accord with the "Southern way of life." In this day of an urban and industrial South, it's not altogether clear just what the "Southern way of life" is. But a look at the reasons given for banning the three books clearly shows what it is not.

A sociology book, "Our Changing Social Order," was charged with teaching that white people are unfair to Negroes in elections, in school facilities, and in recreation facilities. The book tries to "condition" white children into the idea that color doesn't matter, charged the educators.

"America, Land of Freedom," a history book, was shoved off the school lists because one Board of Education member said it didn't give the South sufficient credit in the Revolutionary War.

And a song book, "Together We Sing," was branded objectionable because the wording of Stephen Foster's songs, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Folks at Home" said "brothers," instead of "darkies."

The banning of these three books is absurd and contrary to the concepts of democratic government, which allow for dissent and disagreement—even in education.

Perhaps even more regrettable is the fact that the Georgia educators don't realize just what constitutes the "Southern way of life" today. This is the region of atomic plants, booming cities, and economic opportunity—not plantations, the Ku Klux Klan, and white supremacy.

The sociology book that teaches youths that color doesn't matter is to be commended. Color doesn't matter, and it's time Southern minds were conditioned to it. Rewriting history to glorify the South's part in the Revolutionary War won't alter facts. And censoring folk songs—Southern songs, at that—is downright funny.

Next thing we expect to hear from Georgia is that Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln" was banned because it portrays the South as losing the Civil War.

From the Daily Tar Heel
University of North Carolina

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"Well, you might say I'm going to school on the 'G.I. bill'—my ex-husband is a veteran."

The Changing Role Seminars Examine Air Age Education

By KAY NOSKY

What is this thing called air age education? To 17 elementary and high school teachers, it means many different things, but they agree on one point — their enthusiasm and insistence that air age education is a must for today's schools.



Courtesy Sunday Journal and Star

These teachers are enrolled in two of the Summer Session seminars for the study of methods and materials for introducing aviation ideas and materials into both the elementary school and secondary school programs. These seminars help to make the University of Nebraska one of the three leaders in research on air age education, the others being New York University and the University of Illinois.

Why have air age education? One reason is that the impact of aviation upon the world makes it necessary to produce a population that knows, understands and is not afraid of the airplane. To elementary teachers, it is important in merely keeping up with their students. They are convinced that in this area, schools are lagging behind the age we live in.

Air age education in action in the public schools would mean this on the elementary level, the knowledge teachers are gaining this summer in the seminars would be used chiefly in the social studies and science classes, but teachers will be able to draw upon this knowledge in any other situation that might call for it. One teacher enrolled in the seminar pointed out this example. A young student approached her with some questions

regarding airplanes. "Teacher, I like to talk to you," he said, "because you know about these things."

Students are interested in aviation, the elementary teachers say. Not only must they keep up with the students in new ideas which they have, but they must be able to channel these interests within the educative process.

On the high school level, air age education would be put into action in three ways: through specific courses, in cooperation with the local airport, through material integrated into regular courses, such as the science courses, and through extracurricular clubs.

As a laboratory, the two seminars use the airport. There the teachers see a mechanic put an airplane through an inspection. They become familiar with facilities of an airport, for future use in the classroom. And they learn more about the airplane.

Located at Temporary L is a School Link Simulated trainer, through which these teachers are learning how to fly an airplane—everything, but landings and take-offs. In the elementary seminar, teachers are supplementing new-gained knowledge by building model airplanes to study their shape and why they are designed the way they are.

In both seminars, films, texts and other materials for air age education are being studied. And the final result will be a suggested plan for teaching air age materials in the schools.

In the seminar for secondary teachers, a dual purpose is to be achieved. It is an experiment to see how much a teacher should have to know the airplane, and therefore to see how much a student should have to know the airplane. When this is established, teachers can proceed in setting up a recommended program for high schools.

Even this is not the story of air age education. The results of extensive air age education are not something concrete with which to attract the interest of teachers and school administrators who are lukewarm to the idea. But as Travis Williamson, instructor for the seminar on the secondary level, says, these teachers have a feeling that air age education will help the student to know and understand his world better.

Quick Quips

A kindhearted old gentleman saw a little boy trying to reach a doorbell. He rang for him, then said, "What now my little man?" "Run like hell," said the little boy. "That's what I'm going to do."

From— The Editor's Desk

One place that seems to be close to heaven for the undergraduate student of the University is located close to the mountains of Colorado and is called Boulder. Here the University of Colorado is situated and here also are located various and sundry legendary campus hangouts such as the Sink and Tulagi's.

The mountains are but a few miles from the campus and it's not too big a stretch to Estes Park where Nebraskans have been known to congregate. Davy Crockett could make it to Estes from Boulder riding on a bear in a few days.

Academic credit is offered for a course in sight seeing. There is a day long lab period on Saturdays.

Quite possibly it is cooler in Boulder than it is cool in Lincoln. The national AAU track meet was held in Colorado's Folsom Stadium last week.

Depending on which side of the white fence you stand on, all these factors add up to a large debit or credit, but whether you see things on the profit or loss side of the ledger, there is one statistic that can't be disputed—only marvelled at.

There are over 5000 students enrolled in Colorado's 1955 Summer Session. Glory, Glory Colorado. It can't get much hotter—can it?

Even though I spend the majority of my time in the cold, dark, damp basement of the Union, I can tell that the Sun is shining and the temperatures are rising by observing the young ladies of the campus who appear in The Crib in various forms of dress and undress. Those who look upon Summer School as sort of vacation have wonderful copper sun tans, but I can't help feeling somewhat sorry for those whose complexions reflect the artificial light of Love Library.

Bruce Brugmann, The Nebraskan's sports editor last semester, has an interesting article in the June issue of the Nebraska Alumnus.

He asks the question, "Just how far does the Husker Athletic Department intend to go to produce winning teams?"

He cites the recent relaxation of eligibility rules passed by the Faculty Senate this spring and the step up in the University's recruiting program of promising prep athletes. High school talent is being contacted "from schools as far away as Pennsylvania," he says.

"The reason for these recent moves is that the Nebraska Athletic department... has been caught in a web of web of 'cut or be eaten, kill or be killed' dogma that has struck reason from college athletics."

Brugmann believes Athletic Director Bill Orwig to be in favor of a policy of recruiting athletes but Orwig also says we are interested in athletes who are working toward degrees, not just participation in athletics.

Thirty-nine per cent of the deaths and 35 per cent of the injuries due to motor vehicle accidents last year occurred on Saturdays and Sundays.

Vic Vet says

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