

Scottish Student



MISS PATERSON



MISS COOK

Pen Pal Exchanges Bring Coed To NU

A chain of letters stretching across the plains of Nebraska to the highlands of Scotland will bring a Scottish Miss to the University this fall for a year's study.

Kirsteen Paterson's name was listed on the roster of The International Friendship League eight years ago when Harriet Cook, University graduate then attending Barr Jr. High in Grand Island, decided to join the League by sending in 10 cents for five names and addresses of students in foreign countries.

(Miss Cook was graduated from the University in 1954 and was a member of Alpha Chi Omega and Delta Phi Delta. She was enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.)

The following paragraphs are from a story in the Grand Island Daily Independent, June 27, 1955, written by Frances Becker.

"The two girls enjoyed corresponding with each other and, long after the others were dropped, they kept up their letters.

In 1952, while Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clayton were planning a trip to Europe, Harriet, anxious to find out what her pen pal was like, suggested that the Claytons meet the Patersons in Glasgow.

Scottish Visit . . .

When the families met, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and Kirsteen provided their British car, and their intimate knowledge of the beautiful upper western part of Scotland for three days of a tour of eight countries.

Mr. Paterson is in the wholesale shoe business and is associated with the company founded by his grandfather with a tannery in the highlands of Scotland in 1869.

The Claytons thoroughly enjoyed their visit with the Patersons, and determined then to do what they could to get Kirsteen over to the middle of the U.S.A. to see what real, genuine, midwestern, salt-of-the-earth folks could be found here.

NU Contacts . . .

War and an unfavorable balance of trade made foreign travel or study all but impossible for citizens of the British Isles. A British subject could have only about \$15 to take out of the country no matter how much he or she had in the home bank.

From 1952 until May 1955 letters were written, contacts were made for scholarships and the progress of Kirsteen Paterson was closely watched. Officials of the University of Nebraska were encouraging

about a graduate scholarship and some organizations such as the P. E.O. Sisterhood took an interest in the project. No Scottish student had been able to come to the University of Nebraska for 15 years or more.

In May 1955 decisions were made and because of the stiff competition and the few scholarships to be had, Kirsteen could not be awarded a scholarship. After that more phone calls were made to other contacts and one day, when Clayton was discussing the difficulties of red tape and foreign bureaus and the disappointments of the last year's efforts, his listener, Edgar Reynolds, said that he and his wife would like to provide the scholarship.

Help Given . . .

Later Chapter C. K. of the P. E. O. Sisterhood of Grand Island agreed to pay Kirsteen's room rent in Lincoln for a semester.

Then the Grand Island manager of Roberts Dairy, Jerry Roberts, established a scholarship with the University of Nebraska Foundation for her full board and room expense for half the year. Roberts is the son of one of the founders of the company and the award was named for all the Robertses in the company.

Visa troubles developed from misunderstandings in the Scottish consulate and Congressman A. L. Miller helped in straightening them out. Governor Victor Anderson sent Kirsteen a personal welcome and invited her to visit him in the Capitol building at Lincoln. University dean also extended personal greetings to the lassie.

A signed petition from all of the members of the Grand Island Rotary Club to the officers and members of the Glasgow Rotary Club started a wave of calls and interest in Kirsteen in her home town.

Delegations called on the family and were very helpful in ironing out some of the governmental requirements and details.

August Arrival . . .

All this has been done but the negotiations are not yet completed. Kirsteen Paterson will come to Nebraska, although she will have to be as frugal and resourceful as her ancestors who came to this country as immigrants many years ago. Kirsteen will arrive in Montreal Aug. 2 on board the Canadian Pacific steamship Ivernia. She will be met there by Mr. and Mrs. Clayton."

From— The Editor's Desk

While in Des Moines over the weekend, I had the opportunity of visiting with Loren Soth, editorial page editor of The Des Moines Register. Soth was the originator of the idea to exchange agricultural delegations with Russia.

A Register editorial of Nov. 10, 1955 advanced the idea of bringing Russian agriculturists to the U. S. to see how American farmers produce hogs, wheat and corn. The Russian farmer produces only enough food for three persons while the U.S. farmer produces enough for 17 persons according to U.S. News and World Report.

Soth said that in making his proposal he was primarily interested in Iowa and its agricultural products. The Russian Minister of Agriculture accepted Soth's proposal and an informal note was sent to President Eisenhower. The President approved the plan and formalities were then undertaken to obtain visas for both groups. The personnel for both trips was then selected.

The Russian Group will arrive in the U. S. on July 17 and the American delegation including Soth and the University's Dean of Agriculture, W. V. Lambert, will arrive in Russia July 15 (Friday). The groups will never come in contact with each other.

Soth said that the exchange might "possibly improve relations between the U. S. and Russia." Few Russians have the chance to see what life in the U. S. is like, he said.

He stressed the fact that the Russians would visit individual family farms and would see the workings of average farm units. Seeing these things, he said, "should shake Russia's dogmatic ideas of agricultural organization."

"No one," Soth said, "is deluded into thinking that this is an overnight change in the cold war."

A change in Russia's agricultural methods might improve Russia's food output which is to the advantage of the U.S., Soth said. A rise in food production might place less emphasis on military affairs and rearmament in Russia, he stated.

The Summer Nebraskan's "Opportunity" feature this week concerns The Lincoln Chiefs. The opportunity that exists at Sherman Field will be available often before the session closes (The remaining home games are listed on the article.)

It's quite easy to become interested in the sport and avid fans have been created after only a few games. I firmly believe that everyone should visit the ball park once or twice before they leave Lincoln and this particular "opportunity."

Incidentally, Dick Hall, the Lincoln pitcher mentioned in the article, attended Swarthmore College and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while attending classes and playing baseball.

As my economics professor says, there seems to be greater demand for the services of good baseball players than there is for the services of good economics professors.

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LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

by Dick Bibler



"Your term paper is sloppy, bad spelling, no organization, poor topic—but I'll accept it. I want to finish grading these papers so tell mother I'll be little late for supper."

The Changing Role Thousands Study By Correspondence

By KAY NOSKY

If anyone has the idea that correspondence study is only a poor relative to the class room high school education, he should see a chart in the offices of the University's extension division. In the fiscal year of 1954-55, the number of high school students who were enrolled in correspondence course students; in its infancy in 1930, 14 students had enrolled.



Courtesy Sunday Journal and Star

Correspondence study for high school students got its start back in the 1920's, when Dr. Frank Henzick, dean of Teachers College, and Dr. Knute Broady, director of the extension division, then professors of school administration, decided that something was needed to improve and increase the educational offerings of small schools. Correspondence study on the high level had been used in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, but in the United States no program existed.

Experiments which proved to be reasonably successful were made through the school at Crookston, Neb., and in 1930, 14 students were enrolled for a few courses as an experiment. As a result, in the fiscal year of 1930-31, the actual correspondence study program was set up.

Although the original purpose of the program was to enrich high school programs, the number of uses for correspondence study has grown with the program. It is used by homebound persons such as polio victims, by persons in geographically isolated places (300 students in Alaska are taking University). The program enables high school students to complete work faster and helps the better students to go farther in their educational pursuits. It is interesting to know that tests have shown that students learn just as much from correspondence study as they do from courses in the high schools.

This summer, correspondence study is the subject of the summer

sessions seminar led by Dr. Gayle B. Childs. The purpose of the seminar is to bring together a group of teachers who would prepare correspondence materials and work with the editorial staff of the extension division to improve correspondence study.

At the beginning of the summer a conference brought to the campus Dr. Fred T. Wilhelms, correspondence study specialist, and correspondence study directors from many of the surrounding states for the purpose of discussing improvements in correspondence study instruction. The eight teachers enrolled in the seminar are taking up where the conference left off.

What are some of the problems involved in correspondence study? In the seminar, specific courses such as chemistry, French and earth science are being discussed. The laboratory work in chemistry has presented a bugaboo since materials have been in the past expensive and bulky. Now teachers are working on semi-micro techniques, the use of smaller equipment and smaller quantities of materials. In the French course, tapes are being used to permit a two way discussion between student and teachers.

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