

COLEMAN

Visiting Prof Cites Student Maturity

New Zealander Tells Of Customs, College Life

By GARY RODGERS
Copy Editor

Students at the University of New Zealand mature much later than their American counterparts, according to Peter Coleman, a new assistant professor in the University's history department.

Many New Zealand students graduate from high school without having dated. Indeed, when they enter the university they exchange their former school uniform — short trousers for the boys, and loose fitting, unflattering gym tunics for the girls — for more adult garb, Coleman commented.

The earlier dating and wider range of social experience gives American students poise and sophistication unknown to college freshmen in New Zealand. But whether this earlier maturation is

beneficial Dr. Coleman declined to say.

Dr. Coleman is presently filling the vacancy left by Professor Aubrey Land who is engaged in research at the University of London on grants from the Guggenheim Foundation and the Fullbright Program. Last year Coleman held a research fellowship at the Harvard Law School.

He is teaching three courses in American constitutional history and the History survey course at the University. Since receiving his masters degree at the University of New Zealand in 1949, and doctorate at the University of Texas in 1953, Coleman served as intern with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in New York before going on to St. John's College, an affiliated institution of the University of Manitoba in Canada.

Two years later, in 1955, he returned to the United States to teach at Park College, Missouri. At the present time Dr. Coleman is preparing a study of Rhode Island, as well as a survey of social and economic policy in the Atlantic Seaboard states in the period from the Revolution to the Civil War.

Students at the colleges of the University of New Zealand are more politically conscious than students here, according to Professor Coleman. Sometimes the students gather to criticize government policies, or even, on occasions, to organize parades through the cities of New Zealand to give wider expression to their views. Perhaps the very size of the United States, as well as the nature of federalism tends to hinder comparable political activity in American universities, Coleman said. Although the political parties do not have clubs in New Zealand colleges, national issues are debated frequently and political leaders are regularly invited to debate their views before university audiences.

The bachelor's degree can be obtained in New Zealand in three years mainly because the university requires a thorough grounding in all basic subjects for matriculation. This permits undergraduates to specialize much earlier than in American colleges as there are few required courses for New Zealand students to take. Out of a total of nine courses normally required for a B. A. degree, no more than five subjects would be studied, and a history major would have no obligation to study either mathematics or any of the sciences. But classroom and library resources are quite inadequate in New Zealand by American standards which makes graduate study possible only in a limited number of fields.

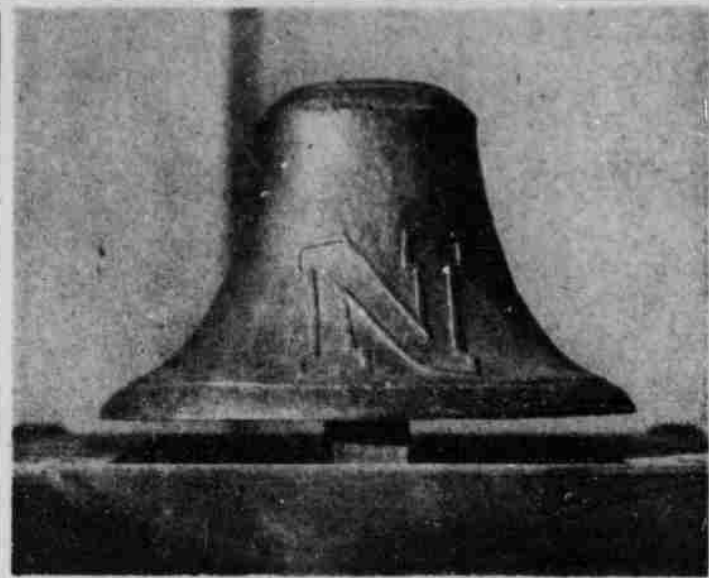
At the University of New Zealand, the administration exercises little control over student activities. In fact, most students live off campus in private establishments over which the university authorities exercise little control. Those girls who stay in private dormitories have to abide by the house rules and may not stay out later than the curfew hour, but those who choose to stay in private accommodations are free to come and go as they please. As the failure rate in many federal classes is as high as thirty per cent this freedom is more apparent than real. Those who wish to pass the annual examinations have little time for any excessive extra-curricular activities. And it is this that means that there is no equivalent to either scholastic or social probation. Students are not expelled for low grades. After they have failed sufficient courses it is presumed that they would do better to leave the university for other occupations.

Standards in New Zealand might well be higher were more students studying on a full time basis, but as most have to support themselves throughout their college career it is common to have full-time jobs as teachers or civil servants and to attend university classes late in the afternoon or early in the evening. This, together with the fact that so few students live on campus deprive much of the university life in New Zealand of its corporate character.

But although the incidence of part-time study is high, this is not because it is expensive to attend the university. Every student who passes the examinations for admission

and who then returns to high school for an additional year of preparation is granted a tuition scholarship which would, in most cases, pay all the fees for a B. A. degree and leave a residue for text books.

In general, university studies in New Zealand are more humanistic than practical. Many fields of study customary at an American University are not even offered in New Zealand. Teachers are trained in colleges which grant certificates rather than degrees, while accountants, pharmacists, nurses, or journalists do not have to attend universities in order to practice their professions. Moreover, many who are given technical training by the university may find it difficult to find employment in their chosen field. Although there is a great shortage of engineers, doctors, and dentists, many chemists, physicists, and zoologists have to find unspecialized employment.



Victory Bell

The Nebraska-Missouri Victory Bell exchanged hands this weekend as a result of Nebraska's 13-14 loss to Missouri. The bell

has been Nebraska property for the last three years. Missouri will now retain the bell until its football team is defeated by the Cornhuskers.

Some Customs Vary:

Nash Finds Midwesterners Alert

By WYNN SMITHBERGER
Staff Writer

With glasses pushed to the tip of his nose and hand moving hurriedly to apply a scribbled autograph to books of his verse, the weary Ogden Nash sat behind a writing table before a line of anxious admirers.

Mr. Nash spoke in Lincoln Thursday for the convention of the Nebraska State Education Association and appeared at local department stores in the afternoon.

I approached the table, my own book under my arm, in order to get near enough to discover what type of personality the author of light verse might have. He, noting my interest, allowed me to plop comfortably beside his chair and, in a friendly manner began relating the story of his literary career and answering countless questions which are undoubtedly fired at him a number of times daily.

In the few moments that I sat there, I realized a few of the problems which a celebrity must face. He was showered with compliments and flattering remarks, such as: "I came down to get a book for you to autograph, but I couldn't find any that I didn't already have at home," or "Please write down a couple of your poems on this old envelope so I can frame it for my students," or "We call our old car Ogden since it's a Nash!"

Mr. Nash commented that people in the Midwest do have some customs and habits—such as the meal hour and the food eaten—which vary from the habits of people in the East, but he does not agree with the idea that midwestern people lack artistic intelligence. He has found his audiences in Kansas and Nebraska to be both alert and very literate.

Mr. Nash has always had the desire to write. He tried to write "true poetry" but found that he lacked many of the qualities of a "true poet." He realized, however, that he knew the mechanics and rules of writing poetry. He

had written and spoken in rhyme since he was seven or eight years old, and sometimes he had found that he could express himself more explicitly in rhyme. Thus he decided to write "bad poetry, with the use of proper mechanics, for humorous results."

His first poem was received by a New York newspaper enthusiastically. He decided he had found his place in writing and continued to send in his "emotional, philosophical, beautiful and poetic" work. He feels himself lucky to have had his verse catch on as quickly as it did. His first volume, published in 1931, was a best seller and thirteen more have sold in large quantities since.

Mr. Nash's poetry consists of a combination of rhyme and reason about everyday circumstances approached in a hilarious manner usually not previously imagined by his readers.

A new volume which will soon be released, "The Christmas That Almost Wasn't," will be illustrated by his oldest daughter. He was pleased to announce that his youngest daughter, Isabel, who has been used as the subject of many of his poems and who is the mother of his "only grandson," has written a novel of her own which will be on sale shortly in the United States and England. He said he has not pushed their following their father's line of work, but since they show writing talent, he will encourage them.

Being a writer who is able to say a great deal in a small amount of space, Mr. Nash was at first faced with a problem when magazines wanted to pay him by the line. After realizing that he was padding his work and producing poetry of poor quality, Mr. Nash began to make special agreements with magazines so he could be paid by the job. He is not fond of working on regular television

Civil Service To Discuss Federal Jobs

E. H. Yeater of the Civil Service Commission will be in the Union Faculty Lounge October 30th and 31st to discuss federal career opportunities.

The Civil Service Commission has announced that college juniors as well as seniors may now apply for the Federal Service Entrance Examination.

The written test will be administered November 16th and will require four hours. Applications for the test must be received by the Director, Ninth U.S. Civil Service Region, New Federal Building, St. Louis 1, Mo., on or before October 31, 1957.

The examination will enable men and women with bachelor's degrees to enter any one of more than 125 different types of positions in the federal service.

Eligible students currently enrolled will receive eligibility and employment offers effective upon graduation. Starting salaries range from \$306 to \$377 a month with opportunity for advancement.

Positions are of the trainee type and those appointed will receive training in such fields as business administration, recreation, tax collection, agriculture, and the natural sciences.

STORMY WEATHER

Even though the weather has been rather dismal lately, there still are places (3 to be exact) that will give you that extra lift. I'm speaking (of course) of the three Kings Drive-Ins in this fine town of Lincoln.

The striking interior, pert waitresses, and that wonderful aroma of delicious food all work together to cheer you up on a rainy day.

Brighten your day the King's way!

Sir Raleigh's Influences Acclaimed

Sir Walter Raleigh's influence on Queen Elizabeth I had a pronounced effect on the course of history up to the present day, an English historian said Friday evening in the last of three Humanities Lectures at the University.

Dr. Alfred Leslie Rowse, noted author and lecturer, recalled Winston Churchill's answer when he asked the former prime minister, "What was the decisive fact in modern world?"

In reply, Churchill quoted Bismarck: "That North America speaks English."

And among the reasons for this, Dr. Rowse said, was that Raleigh, "a man of genius whose mind was possessed by an idea of an English-speaking colony in the New World," was a favorite of Elizabeth I.

With the resources Elizabeth gave him, he was able to plant the first colony in 1585 on Roanoke Island, off North Carolina. Although it came to an end because of a hurricane, it was the basis for Jamestown which was successful 20 years later.

He recounted that Raleigh's first attempt at colonization was unsuccessful, the second was lost, and the third was countermanded and sent to fight the Spanish Armada.

If the British had not been successful in defeating the Armada, North America may have been speaking Spanish today, he said.

Women Pharmacists

The University chapter of Kappa Epsilon, national pharmaceutical fraternity for women in pharmacy, is participating in the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry to be held Nov. 3-9, in Washington, D.C., by assuming financial responsibility for the entertainment of two pharmacists attending the Congress.

Members of the local chapter are Kathleen McCullough, Karen Greenlee, Vija Uptitis and Inese Ziedins. Phyllis Platz is faculty adviser.

4-H Club Pictures

A retake of the University 4-H Club Cornhusker picture has been announced by Joan Norris, President of the group. Members of the club are to meet at the Meats Laboratory on Ag college campus Thursday at 5:15 p.m.

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Big Eight Enrollment Rises; Nebraska, OSU Report Loss

By CAROL FRANK
Copy Editor

Enrollments increased two percent this fall in all Big Eight schools except Nebraska and Oklahoma State, according to a recent survey.

Nebraska suffered a 3.4 per cent decline while Oklahoma State noted a drop of 0.5 per cent.

Chancellor Clifford Hardin attributed the enrollment drop at Nebraska to a 33 per cent tuition increase and tightened scholastic standards, which went into effect this fall.

Nebraska increased its tuition and fee cost total for resident students from \$90 to \$120 per semester; for out-of-state students, from \$180 to \$240 per semester. This is the highest tuition rate in the Big Eight schools.

Colorado, Missouri and Kansas Universities have shown the best gains.

Tom Yoe, director of public information at Kansas University said their increase in enrollment was believed to be due to an increase of population moving into the state and settling in industrial centers.

Yoe said, however, the number of enrollments from rural and urban communities where income is

mainly derived from farm products are down due to lower farm income.

Also a decrease in the enrollment of Korean veterans was also noted, he said.

At Kansas U. resident rates climbed from \$90 to \$103 per semester and rates from non-residents from 162 to \$188 per semester.

Tighter academic standards were invoked also at Colorado and Iowa State and Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State and Colorado inaugurated higher fees but managed to maintain a boost in their enrollments.

Arthur Gowan, registrar at Iowa State, said that the school's increase was normal and they expect an increase each year for the next three or four years based on present high school enrollment.

Entrance requirements for non-resident high school seniors were tightened to include only those "better than average," Gowan said.

The school formerly took students who were in the middle of their class, he said.

Colorado's enrollment increase, largest in the conference, resulted mainly from an additional number of returning former students, according to O. W. Hascall, director of admissions and records.

Hascall said, "we anticipated a few more returning students, but with a little tightening of the economy we find students going to school close to home. We missed on predictions of out-of-state students all down the line, he said.

The scholarship deficiencies committees at Colorado were tighter this year than ever before, Hascall said.

Carl Rochat, director of public information at Kansas State, said the only reason they could give for the slight decrease in the University is that it followed a natural falling-off in the number of high school graduates going to college.

A survey indicated that Kansas and Nebraska were the only two states in which there was a decrease of high school graduates this year following the birth rate that preceded the war baby boom of the 1940s.

Current enrollment figures, with amount of change from last year:

Oklahoma	11,459, up 153 students or 1.3 per cent.
Oklahoma State	10,546, down 59 students or 0.5 per cent.
Colorado	10,357, up 522 students or 5.3 per cent.
Missouri	9,862, up 410 students or 4.3 per cent.
Iowa State	9,826, up 153 students or 1.6 per cent.
Kansas	9,216, up 351 students or 4.0 per cent.
Nebraska	8,134, down 291 or 3.4 per cent.
Kansas State	6,790, up 174 students or 2.7 per cent.

members of the Association are:

Aurora, Astori, Loun City, Litchfield, Omaha, Benson, Nebraska City, North Platte, Blair, Juniata, Grand Island, Fremont, St. Patrick, Hastings, Tekamah, Guthrie, Omaha Cathedral, Johnson, Fremont, West Kearney, Scottsbluff, Bertrand, Omaha Holy Name, Belgrade, Lincoln, McGrew, Omaha Technical, Columbus, Sutton, Creighton, St. Leader Academy, Lincoln Southeast, Omaha South, Kearney, Kearney, Sidney, Bartlett, McCook, Lincoln Northeast, Sumner, Nelis, Ord, Waverly, Fairbury, Louisville, Omaha Westside, Lexington, Alliance.

Prep Press Association Meet Scheduled November 8-9

An agricultural information expert Lyle Webster, and a wire service bureau chief Cy Douglas will be the main speakers for the 26th annual Nebraska High School Press Association on the University campus, Nov. 8-9.

Webster, director of information for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will give the Friday evening banquet address.

Douglas, chief of the Associated Press bureau for Iowa, will speak at the opening session Friday morning.

Webster, who has held his USDA position since 1951, is a native of North Dakota. He has worked in the Department of Agriculture since 1931.

Douglas, who will speak on "News of the World, How It's Gathered and Distributed," began his newspaper career in his home town of Boone, Ia., after graduation from Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Union To Stage Worker Jamboree

Know-How Jamboree will be held for all Union workers at the Boy Scout Cabin on Tuesday. The purpose of the Jamboree is to get new workers acquainted with each other, according to Don Binder, Committee Chairman.

The workers are to meet in front of the Union at 5 p.m. There will be a bus to provide transportation for those without cars.

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