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# Summer Nebraskan

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Class Days  
Until Exams

Lincoln, Nebraska

Summer Nebraskan

Tuesday, July 17, 1962



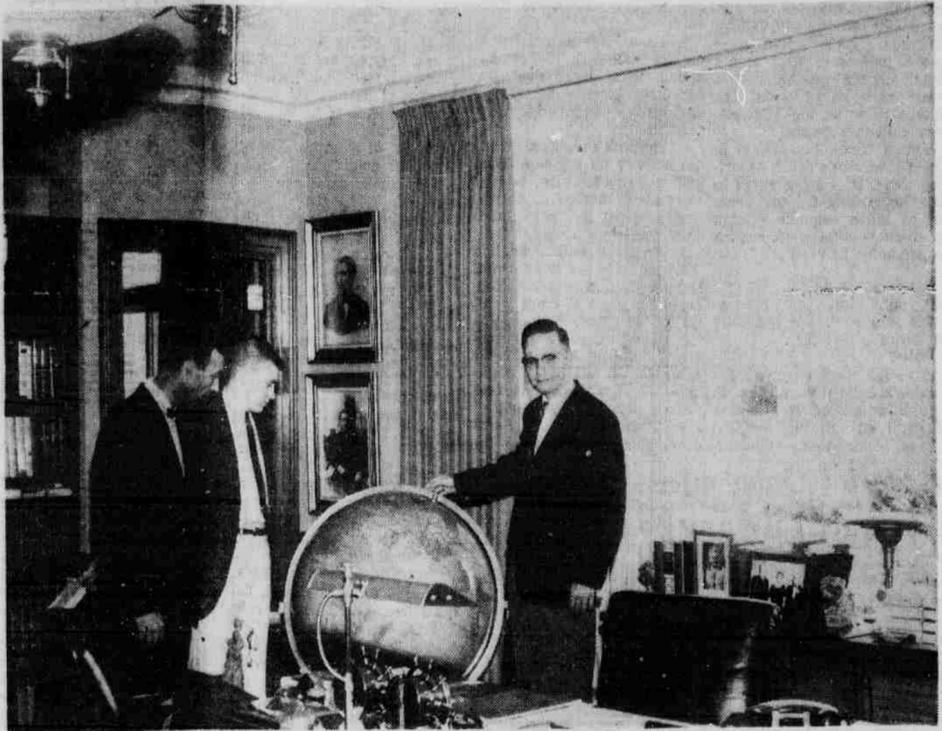
**QUESTIONS, PLEASE**—Among the questions asked of former president Harry S. Truman by NU political science students was one asked by a young visitor from Rufugio, Tex. Bill Cullinan received an affirmative answer to his question, "Sir, may I shake your hand?" In addition to shaking hands with a former president, Bill has met six state governors, one former governor and has visited 16 state capitals.

## Nebraskans Travel to Truman Library

**Addressing Students:  
Truman Says  
Government  
Is Up to You**

Former president Harry S. Truman told a group of University of Nebraska summer students that it's up to them to find the answers to make the United States government what it's supposed to be. "It's up to you. I've done my best—what happens now is your fault," he said.

The former chief executive answered questions to put him by members of the Political



**TRUMAN'S OFFICE**—University of Nebraska visitors to the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. view the office where Truman now works. Roy V. Loudon, NU director of personnel, Bob Weaver, NU sophomore, and Richard H. Hansen, instructor for the Political Science 20 class, admire the furnishings which were formerly in one of Truman's White House offices.

## South American Forum Will Discuss Education

A forum on Education in Latin America will be held at 4 p.m. today in the Union auditorium. Speaker will be Delmer Holbrook, who worked in the field of education in South America for 12 years.

Holbrook and his family returned to Nebraska from South America in June, 1960, and anticipate returning to their work there in perhaps one more year, he said. He is now a part-time instructor at the University of Nebraska and Union College, while studying for his doctoral degree.

"Education is the answer in South America," Holbrook said. "Our bringing students here from there is not paying off. Our guns and planes sent down there don't do anything constructive for the United States. We need to help them build their educational system," he added.

Speaking of the North American image south of the border, Holbrook said, "We need to be more conscious of Latin America than ever before. It is an explosive area, but has tremendous possibilities. Much good will toward North Americans exists in Latin America."

By Latin America, he referred to all the countries of Spanish and Portuguese influence south of the United States.

Holbrook said there are many opportunities in South America awaiting properly prepared instructors.

He said bi-national schools (half English and half Spanish) are now being organized in Brazil; there is one in Mexico already. The American Association of Bi-National Schools regularly announces more and more job opportunities, he said.

Holbrook was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil, while his parents were there as missionaries. He received his undergraduate education in Wisconsin and North Dakota and earned his master's degree in Eastern archeology at Andrews University in Washington, D.C. in 1954.

From 1948 to 1951, Holbrook was a superintendent of schools in Bolivia. He served

as president of a junior college in Lima, Peru.

Holbrook said he believes "capable North American instructors shaping young minds in South America serve to improve international understanding. Teachers do a better job of teaching here on the home front after several years experience in South America."

## Steam Cools NU Buildings

Steam has been keeping you cool this summer — if your classes are in air-conditioned buildings — just as it has been cooling campus buildings for the past 27 years.

The University's air-conditioning system involves a steam-jet chiller, which cools water. The cooled water is then pumped to the various buildings, according to Charles F. Fowler, director of buildings and grounds. The steam used in the chiller is the same kind of steam which heats the campus buildings in the winter, he said.

The 200-ton capacity chiller unit which was installed in the power plant in 1935 was one of the first such plants in the nation to cool water at one location and then move it to other buildings, Fowler said.

A 400-ton unit was installed in 1944, and the two units together now cool the library, Social Science, Burnett Hall and Administration buildings. The Nebraska Union has its own central 390-ton air conditioning unit.

Not For Human Comfort  
The Law Library also has its own unit, but not necessarily for human comfort, Fowler said. The 75-ton unit was installed to maintain a humidity to preserve the many priceless books, he explained.

The University is considering the practicability of air conditioning the remainder of the older buildings on campus, he said. This would require approximately 10,000 tons of air conditioning capacity, he added.

**Editorial  
Comment  
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Science 20 class, which visited the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. last Friday.

In answer to questions, Truman had this to say:

—There is no formula for becoming president of the United States. Those who purposely work for that goal usually don't work out.

—The United States should not declare war with Red China if she attacks small islands. "We strive to maintain peace — we never want war," he said.

—"Next to the 28th Amendment, the 22nd Amendment is the worst one ever made. It was made as a slap at President Roosevelt and that's all there was to it."

—There will be no Kennedy dynasty. "There never has been a dynasty in this country and there never will be."

—"The most satisfaction I had was to get out of the White House," he said in answer to a question as to what gave him the most satisfaction from being president.

"No, I really can't answer that without being a braggart. The history of a president's success can be known only about 25 years after he retires from office."

—"We didn't have to endorse the 1954 Supreme Court decision on desegregation. 'It's been in the Constitution since 1868,' he said.

The former president advised amateur piano players to "go ahead and become professional — that way there won't be any problems. If I'd have been a musician or pianist, the country would've been better off," he said, smiling.

One questioner began his question, "Sir, as leader of your political party" — at which time Truman laughing interrupted, "Am I?"

In closing, Truman told the Nebraska visitors he was "happy as can be" that they came down to Independence, and that he hoped they enjoyed visiting the museum.

## Students View Historical Displays

A group of 31 University of Nebraska students arrived at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. after a seven-hour busride over slippery mud roads last Friday to view numerous historical displays which are part of the national archives of the United States.

The presidential library, dedicated in 1957, contains shelves of filed letters and documents from the Truman Administration. Many of them are used for research by graduate students, and some of them cannot be made public until Truman's death or a specified number of years after his death, his secretary explained.

A large wall mural inside the entrance to the museum part of the library depicts the Indian and white man life of covered-wagon days. The mural, "Independence and the Opening of the West" is by Thomas Hart Benton.

Inside the museum the Nebraska visitors saw letters and gifts to President Truman from leaders of various nations, gifts to him from several states, the china and silverware used by the Trumans in the White House and on the presidential plane, "The Independence," and DeWeldon's model of his bronze sculpture of the raising of the flag at

Iwo Jima during World War II.

Cartoons About Truman  
The original drawings of cartoons about Truman, autographed by the artists, line a downstairs hallway. Other displays include coins issued during the administrations of each U.S. president, the table on which the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco, and letters and

documents of each U.S. president.

Among the presidential displays are George Washington's draft of his letter asking Madison to rent a house or lodgings for him in New York City, then seat of the new federal government; Wilson's proclamation of war with Germany; Garfield's last message to Congress; the Alaska Purchase Treaty, signed by An-

draw Johnson; and Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

**Lincoln's Pardons**  
Pardons for civil and military crimes, granted by President Abraham Lincoln, are written in Lincoln's own handwriting on a small tablet. Saving a soldier from a firing squad, Lincoln's pardoning statement was "Let him fight instead of being shot."

For another pardon Lincoln wrote, "Our little disinterested woman of last year is again upon me for the pardon of Isaac Lambert. I propose to the attorney general that the pardon be granted."

The president's job is really six jobs, according to Harry Truman. The museum houses displays depicting each of these six jobs—chief executive, chief-of-state, legislative planner and partner with Congress, head of his political party, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and director of foreign relations.

After the library tour, Richard H. Hansen, instructor for the political science class, presented to Truman's secretary some sirloin steaks, a gift to Truman from Governor Frank B. Morrison.

The NU group returned to the Nebraska campus about 11:30 p.m. after a day's trip that, according to one student, "was great."

## Mosquitoes Are Fewer Due to Breeding Control

Mosquitoes are less prevalent in Lincoln this year than they were a year ago, according to Orville De Frain, assistant director of sanitation in the City-Lancaster County Health Department.

De Frain said that this was due primarily to controlling the breeding rather than to spraying for the adult mosquitoes.

The two main types of mosquitoes to be found in Lincoln are the salt-water breeders and the flood water breeders, according to De Frain.

The saltwater breeders can be controlled by going away with stagnant water while the flood water breeders are more difficult to handle because the eggs may be laid on dry ground and may lay for as long as a year until a flood or heavy rain to hatch, he said.

The two mosquitoes which cause the most concern in Lincoln are the Culex tarsalis and the Aedes, De Frain said. These two types of mosquitoes are the cause of many encephalitis cases.

**Owner Must Control**  
The Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department's job is primarily to make surveys in Lincoln and the surrounding area, said L. A. Sanger, director of sanitation. After the suspected area, such as a stagnant pond, is found to be a breeding place for mosquitoes, the county is notified and the county in turn notifies the property

owner. The property owner must then take immediate action for control.

According to Sanger, there are two common courses the property owner may take. The owner may drain the stagnant pond or he may choose to spray with chemicals every ten days. The first is far more effective, Sanger said.

As an example of control in action, Sanger said, when Capitol Beach was found to be a breeding place for mosquitoes, the problem was solved by digging out the shore line so the mosquitoes would have no shallow water for hatching.

The mosquito is not the only problem the Department of Health and Sanitation has to cope with, as roaches are very much a problem in Lincoln, De Frain said. The most common kinds of roaches in Lincoln are the American, the Oriental, and the German roaches, he added. Although roaches are not known to bite they may carry intestinal diseases.

**YWCA Sponsors  
TV Discussion**  
The KUON-TV series, Problems of Nuclear War and Disarmament, may be seen from 8-8:30 p.m. Fridays during the summer session in the basement party room of the Union.

Willard Smith, graduate student in political science, will lead discussions following the programs. The YWCA invites all interested students to attend.

## Second World Affairs Preview President of UN Trusteeship Council To Discuss U.S. Role in United Nations

**Jonathan Bingham to Visit NU Campus Thursday**

The U.S. representative and president of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, Jonathan B. Bingham, will speak on the "U.S. Role in the United Nations" Thursday at 2 p.m. in the Union ballroom.

The public is invited to attend the session, and "anyone wanting to know about the U.S. role in the UN had better be here to hear this man—they'll never get a better chance," said Dr. Frank E. Sorenson, director of Summer Sessions, which is sponsoring Bingham's visit as the second in a series of World Affairs Previews.

"I doubt if there is anyone better informed about the United States' role than Bingham, unless it is Adlai Stevenson (U.S. ambassador to the UN)," Dr. Sorenson said.

Bingham serves as deputy to Stevenson and is his principal adviser in the field of colonial and non-self-governing territories. As the U.S. representative to the Trusteeship Council, Bingham has the rank of minister.

"It's particularly important for Bingham to be here at this time, because we've just had Bowles here speaking on foreign policy, and a very important part of foreign policy is being implemented through the United Nations," Dr. Sorenson said.

"Bowles gave the over-all view of foreign policy, and by having Bingham here, we're getting a special look at a branch of U.S. foreign policy," he added. "Bowles, President Kennedy's special adviser on Asian, African and Latin American affairs, visited the NU campus last month.

"Bingham is a very well known authority in U.S. government circles as well as in the United Nations groups," Dr. Sorenson said. "He has traveled around the world in the interest of the U.S. government, and particularly to the Point 4 underdeveloped countries in an effort to determine the exact plan the Point 4 program should take in assisting them to improve their programs of health, education and agriculture," he said.

Dr. Sorenson added that much of the Point 4 policy can be credited to Bingham,

who was the first deputy administrator of the program. "In fact, for some time Bingham was the acting administrator because the first chief, Dr. Henry Bennett, was killed in an airplane crash in Iran while making his first official visit abroad," Dr. Sorenson said.

**Sorenson Served Point 4**  
Bingham and Dr. Sorenson are personal friends. Dr. Sorenson served directly under Bingham as the first Director of Education and Technical Training for the Point 4 program. "We worked and traveled together in the interest of the Point 4 program," Dr. Sorenson said.

Dr. Sorenson was on a leave-of-absence from the University of Nebraska from 1951-53 when he served the Point 4 program.

Bingham retired from the Point 4 staff when the Eisenhower administration came in, and returned to his law practice in New York. Soon afterwards he was named deputy to Governor Averill Harriman of New York.

Upon Harriman's retirement, Bingham again returned to his law practice un-

til his appointment as deputy to Adlai Stevenson. "Bingham is an attorney with lots of administrative know-how," Dr. Sorenson said.

Bingham has delivered several speeches recently in the United Nations praising the emergence of new nations from colonial status into full equality in the world community. He termed one of the biggest problems the fact that the Union of South Africa has refused to recognize any international obligation whatsoever with regard to the territory of South-West Africa. He has particularly condemned the policy of apartheid.

A native of Connecticut and descendant of Deacon Thomas Bingham, an American colonist of the 17th Century, Bingham was graduated from Yale University in 1936 and received his law degree from Yale in 1939. During the summers of 1935 and 1938 he traveled extensively in the Soviet Union and Far East as a special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune.

He is the author of the book, *Shirt-Sleeve Diplomacy: Point 4 in Action*, published in 1954.

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