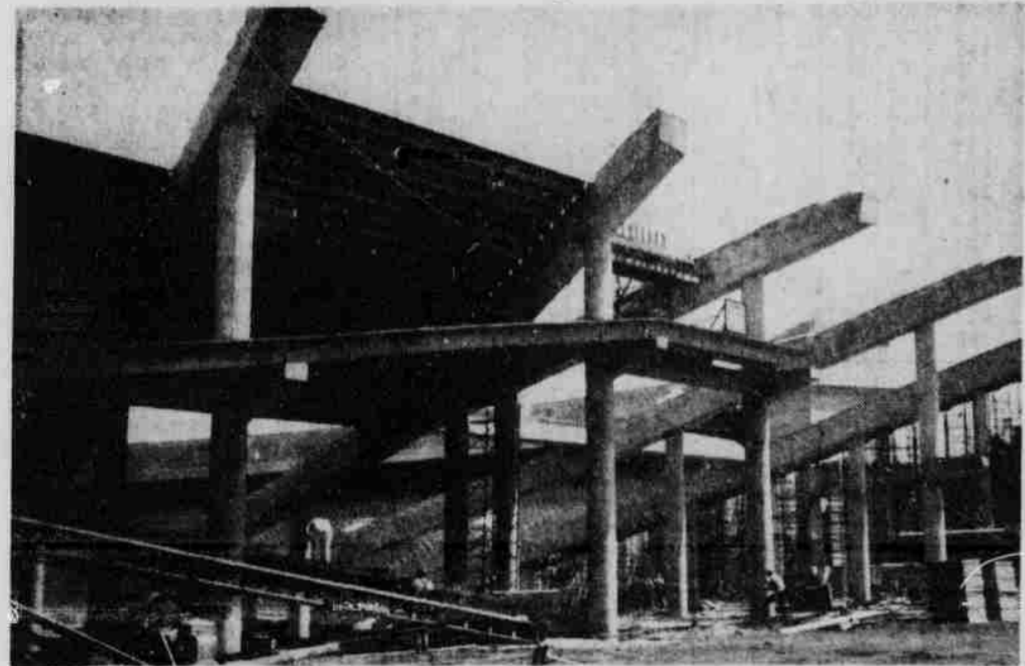


Behlen Physics Lab



South Stadium Addition

Abel Dorm, Ag Library, Physics Lab Being Built

Flexibility of plan and modernistic design two of the features of the present expansion program at the University.

Reflecting the flexibility and modernistic trend of the program is the new library on the Ag campus. It is designed with an overhanging roof and a promenade on the ground level.

The two story structure is built of steel and concrete, and will use glass for the walls and skylights. The upper stories, to be used for reading areas and reference books, have only supporting partitions; thus allowing maximum use of floor space for study activities, and the 100,000 books which it is designed to accommodate.

The offices and stacks are located in the basement.

One of the newest and most modern of the regular campus buildings is the new Behlen Physics Laboratory. Built with gift funds from the Behlen Manufacturing Company, state appropriation and a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Behlen Building is to be used for research only. This is in accordance with terms stated in grant received from the National Science Foundation.

The Behlen building has five floors, two below ground level; but the foundations are such that two more stories can be added. This which is keeping with long range building plans insures the physics research department of additional facilities. The second floor of the structure is used for office space and expanded li-

brary. The other areas are for the purpose of modern research. A special section is designed for constructing of equipment to be used by the research department.

The third major building under construction at the University is the Abel Dormitory. Named for the late George P. Abel, the dormitory located at 17th & Vine will have 13 stores when completed. The single housing units will house near 1000 men and provide dining facilities. In size the first floor of the dorm approximates the size of a football field.

Another major project of the University planning division is at Memorial Stadium. Football fans will be happy to learn that the seating capac-

ity has been increased by 10,000 with construction of permanent bleachers on the southern end of the field. The seating capacity is now 43,000 excluding the bleachers on the north.

According to figures received from the office of Noel L. Smith, plant construction engineer, approximately \$7,500,000 will be the total amount which will have been spent on the completed four projects. The money was received by private donation, national grant, revenue bonds and appropriations. All the projects are scheduled for completion by the 1964 fall semester with the exception of the Abel Dorm which is to be ready for use by the 1965 fall semester.

Bandsman To Give Lectures

Frederick C. Ebbs, director of bands at the University of Iowa and recognized as one of the great American collegiate bandsmen, will give a series of four lectures tomorrow and Thursday.

His lectures, arranged by the department of music, are free and open to the public but are designed primarily for high school and collegiate band directors. He will speak at 10 a. m. each morning in the music annex and at 2 p. m. each afternoon in 332 Nebraska Union.

His subjects: Tomorrow morning, "Contemporary Band Literature and Its Affect on the Band"; afternoon, "Rehearsal Procedure—Intonation." Thursday morning, "Rehearsal Procedure—Conducting"; afternoon, "New Look at the Football Band Show."

Professor Emanuel Wishnow, chairman of the music department, said a second series of music lectures has been scheduled for July 21 when Hugh Stuart, national authority on woodwinds, will be on campus.

Parents Praise New Program

A visit to student dormitories brought back memories of college days to an Indianola farm couple who participated in a new program for entering students and their parents at the University of Nebraska. (See Story Page 1.)

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Behnke and their daughter Catherine are among the 1,000 parents and freshman who have participated in the new program which continues during July.

Mr. Behnke said he was impressed with the amount of individual attention which students receive through counseling services and faculty advisors.

Their daughter plans to study home economics next fall and has her room all lined up in Love Hall on the Ag College campus.

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Freshmen Orientation Gives Answers

Continued from Page 1

A student staff member represents each of five colleges. The student staff answers the entering students' questions, conducts a seminar on the college student's personal responsibility and guides the group through their day's activities.

Much of the afternoon is spent with faculty advisors who go over the college requirements in a general way and then spend time individually with the students, according to Siemers, Physical reviews are also completed during the program.

The entering freshmen join together in one group on the second morning at which time campus life and student government are explained in detail by student staff members.

University students working in the various phases of the orientation program are Pete Sommerhauser, Brian "Skip" Soiref, Ann Wahl, Susie Ayres, Judy Brumm, Gary Pokorny, Mike Barton, Sally Wilson, Shirley Voss, Jean Probasco and Bob Brehm.

Parents participate in a separate program in which they meet members of the faculty as well as campus religious leaders, see an educational TV film on the early history of the University and tour the campus.

Entering freshmen seem to be concerned about what they can expect from their instructors, according to Ann Wahl and Brian "Skip" Soiref, two student staff members. "They have the idea instruc-

tors are very impersonal. We have tried to tell them this is not true, that the professors really care, but it is up to the students to make the first move," Soiref said.

"Entering students seem to enjoy the program a great deal, and they have not received much of the information in the mail. They are able to see the 'heart' of the University instead of just the facts," Shirley Voss, another student staff member, said.

The most meaning for the University in this program is the fact that as students move from high school to college, there is a transition period where students need help, Dr. G. Robert Ross, vice chancellor for Student Affairs, said.

"Last summer 1,000 students came in to get questions answered," Ross stated. Through this summer program, he continued, we hope to do three things.

- (1) Provide individual attention.
 - (2) Aid students in their transition period.
 - (3) Make students and parents more aware of what the University will expect of them in the way of responsibility.
- "We are very pleased with our first effort and the general feeling is that we want to try it again," Dr. Ross concluded. Students who participate in the summer freshmen program will need to come only one day in advance of school while those who do not will be required to come for at least two days of orientation prior to the fall term.

Know Your Government

Nebraskans Appoint Judges

By Peggy Speece

Two years ago Nebraskans amended their constitution to allow for judgeships of the State Supreme and State District Courts to be chosen by appointment rather than popular election.

This plan for appointment of judges is known as the Missouri court plan because it is modeled after a plan put into effect in the Missouri court system in 1941.

Basically the outline of the plan is as follows:

- 1.) A commission composed of one current State Supreme Court judge, three lawyers elected by the Bar Association, and three laymen appointed by the Governor nominate at least two candidates to fill a vacancy. The governor then makes the final appointment.
- 2.) After his six year term is over, the judge makes an application to the Secretary of State to have his name

put on the ballot with the question "Shall Judge . . . be retained?" If the people vote to retain him in office he then serves another term. Otherwise a commission will make new nominations and the Governor will make a new appointment.

3.) No judge in office is allowed to make a contribution or take part in any political campaign.

This method for selection of judges is in effect in relatively few states; most still have popular election of judges.

Why did Nebraskans choose this system?

District Judge Bartlett Boyles, Lincoln, is the first judge to have been selected under the new system. He explained that the plan has been proposed in one form or another in Nebraska ever since Missourians passed their amendment.

"This plan leaves little room for an incompetent judge to gain office," he said. "Especially in the less populated districts of the state where several counties elected a district judge it was easy for an incompetent person to get into office just because the people didn't know him. The Missouri plan does away with the possibility of this occurring."

Boyles said that the Bar Association in Nebraska made the installation of the Missouri plan a project. It was their feeling that a judge should not have to worry about campaigning or politics to keep his job; that he should stand on his record as a judge.

The amendment to the Nebraska Constitution is part of the fourth stage of judge selection that the United States has seen.

The first method of selection used in this country was, oddly enough, the appointive system. In fact, all the original states except Georgia appointed their judges through the Governor.

However, in 1832, Missouri signaled what was to come when she adopted a popular election system. Jacksonian Democracy and the rise of the western states aided the notion that a judge should be elected by a vote of all the people he was to serve. The Eastern states clung to the appointive system for awhile but by the outbreak of the Civil War, 22 of 34 states elected their judges.

Around the close of the Civil War, the third period of judge selection began. It was now apparent to many

that judges and politics easily made for corrupt judges. Those judges wanting to remain in office made "popular" decisions and many of them were not above taking bribes.

The 1865-1915 period was a time of much agitation and many proposed remedies. Corrections of the elective system suggested included judicial nominating conventions, non-partisan ballots, and election of judges on different days from other officials. But little more than talk occurred until the time of World War I.

The fourth stage, the one which we are still in, began with people demanding investigations and reports on their judicial systems.

Nowhere was this agitation the state where popular election of judges was first started. A long drawout controversy followed, culminating in the Missouri court plan of 1941.

At present, there is countrywide belief that reform is needed in the area of selection of judges, Judge Boyles feels. "In a lot of places, trial court judges are up for re-election every two years. The uncertainty of tenure keeps many excellent men from even running for a judgeship," he said.

Judge Boyles explained that as the elected term of office for the State Supreme and District Court judges run out, the Missouri plan will be applied to fill the vacancies.

"It will probably take at least 10 years before we know how successful the plan will be in Nebraska," he said. "But I feel confident that the system will prove to be a good one in the long run."

Theater Wanted For Centennial

The University of Nebraska Centennial Committee is launching a campaign to build a theater for the performing arts in time for the University's Centennial in 1969.

E. N. Thompson of Lincoln, chairman of the Centennial Committee, said that Bennett S. Martin has agreed to head a subcommittee to develop plans for financing.

Thompson, who is president of the Cooper Foundation, said the Committee is unanimous in wanting to provide a permanent Centennial memorial on the University campus and agrees that a theater for the performing arts can be an important source of further cultural growth for all Nebraskans.

Summer Nebraskan
 Editor Richard Halbert
 Business Manager Holly Spence
 Information for publication may be turned in to 318 Nebraska Hall or called in at 477-9711, ext. 2434 or 3435. The SUMMER NEBRASKAN is published each Tuesday during the Summer Sessions.

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