

Summer Orientation Bridges High School Gap

By Sandra Andersen

The summer program for new students and their parents is an attempt to bridge the gap between high school and college by giving each entering student a chance for individual attention, according to Curtis Siemers, coordinator of Student Activities.

This program was started last summer under the direction of G. Robert Ross,

Dean of Student Affairs. It is to take the place of part of the former New Student Week.

Last year 1,200 future students were on campus during the summer for the orientation, and this year 2,000 or more are expected. According to the Director of Admissions, John Aronson, "This program is securely established and will continue to grow and change."

The future student and his parents can start this one and one-half day program on a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, June 16 through August 5.

A group of 16 undergraduates or recent graduates representing the University conduct the tours of the campus. Student representatives from the various colleges and members of the faculty and administration conduct discussion groups and seminars for the groups of entering freshmen and for the groups of parents.

During the session with representatives from the particular college the new student will enter in the fall, the student has a chance to ask questions and perhaps change his schedule of fall classes.

"Careful planning of the student representatives of the colleges, the faculty and the administration has contributed to the success of this program," Siemers said.

"This program has been effective in promoting a mutual understanding between the parents and the administration," according to Lee Chatfield, Associate Dean of Student Affairs and Director of Junior Division and Counseling Service. He said that the parents are often amazed at the amount of attention given to each student.

Chatfield said that this helps to counteract the apprehension the parent may have about sending his son or daughter to a school as large as the University. He learns that his child won't become just a number.

"The parent has a more confident, secure feeling about the future of his child," Chatfield said.

After attending one of the sessions, "The parents feel that they will be able to be more understanding of their sons' and daughters' reactions, and the problems that their children will face while attending the University of Nebraska," Aronson said.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LIBRARY JUL 7 1965

Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

—Ben Franklin

Summer Nebraskan

It's amazing how much you can get done if you don't care who gets the credit.

Wednesday, July 8, 1965

Lincoln, Nebraska

No. 4

Emerging Nations Face Expanding Population

The biggest problem in developing nations in the Pacific and many other areas of the world as well, is the rapid growth of population, according to Walter Harris, an educator from New Zealand.

Speaking for the World Affairs Previews last Thursday, Harris explained that the problem is exemplified by Hong Kong. "If you were to draw a circle eight miles around the edge of Lincoln, that would be the equivalent of the area three and a half million people occupy in Hong Kong," he said.

In Japan, the problem is being solved, somewhat, he said. There they have decreased the birth rate from 27 per 1,000 to 17 per 1,000. The death rate there is seven per 1,000.

The population problem is going beyond the moral aspect, Harris said, and is overshadowing the realm of politics. "It is a matter of life and death," he said.

Harris noted that though food production is increasing, it is still barely enough to feed all the new mouths.

This problem exists in Red China, too, according to Harris. There is a population of 700 million there, and it is increasing at a rate of 14 million per year. In 1940 the pop-

ulation of Red China was 131 million. This is a 70 million gain in 25 years, he noted.

In the expanding path of Red China are other eastern nations, such as Indonesia, Harris said. In Indonesia there is the problem of trying to unify the people. "The people there didn't even know what the word 'Indonesian' meant until Sukarno came along," Harris said.

Red China, next to the United States, is the one nation in the world which is emerging more than any other nation, Harris said.

"At all times of the day, you can see people doing their exercises. There is a great emphasis on fitness." Another striking thing about Red China is the fact that many of the children are going to school, Harris said.

"Just imagine—700 million people physically fit and keen on education. Red China is literally bursting from the seams," he said.

Speaking of Vietnam and the coverage of it in American newspapers, Harris asked the audience, "How do you get your information?" He had clippings of overseas news from the morning newspapers, and said it amounted to an equivalent of four columns.

During his talk, Harris used a world map, pointing out the

various countries he was discussing. He said that he did not like the way most maps are laid out, because they give the impression that the United States is on the other side of the world from Red China and the other nations in the Pacific.

Finally, he began to point into space on the right side of the map when he was referring to the United States, saying, "I refuse to have the United States on the other side of the world. You're our neighbors."

Returning to his lecture, Harris asked the question, "With all these threats all around in these countries, what is the United States to do?"

"You might say 'let it go,'" Harris said, "but do not forget that the United States is not 'over there'; it's 'here.'"

In Viet Nam today, there is a situation parallel to that in Korea fifteen years ago, he said. "We have said that we will help any country withstand aggression, and we are even better equipped to give this help now."

"There is a tendency to want to avoid war," Harris said. He added that "We learn from history that we never learn from history."

"We must meet aggression where it occurs," he said. He cited acts of aggression which



Harris (right) poses with his "old buddy," Dr. Frank Sorenson, director of summer sessions.

were not challenged, but later developed into World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

"If we should pull out of Viet Nam, all of southeast Asia would be lost to communism," he said.

Harris said he attended the 20th birthday party for the United Nations in San Francisco recently where he noted "unwarranted sadness."

"The United Nations has actually achieved a great deal in terms of saving lives, help-

ing nations gain independence, enhancing economic development and increasing educational opportunities," he said.

"Our decisions now are not for ourselves; they are for our children and their children," he said.

Harris added that the world must support the United Nations. Through reading, thinking, talking to others and also building up good will, "war will become more unthinkable," he said.

Summer Enrollment Reaches New High

Summer session enrollment at the University of Nebraska passed the 5,100 figure and it is anticipated that an all-time high registration of 5,400 will be established by the end of the August session.

The previous summer session enrollment record was set a year ago when 4,536 students were enrolled at the close of registration, according to Registrar Floyd Hoover.

Dr. Frank Sorenson, director of summer sessions, said the concept of education the year-round has been chiefly responsible for the increased enrollments. The final registrations will include those attending the August session and the three-week sessions

interspersed throughout the summer.

The number of new high school graduates enrolled this summer will likely be larger than the number enrolled in any previous session, Dr. Sorenson said.

More than 7,100 students of all ages are engaged in studies on the campus this summer. In addition to regular students, more than 2,000 Nebraska high school students are attending various educational programs on the Lincoln campuses. A total of 525 are enrolled at University High School; 456 were in the enrollments. The final registrations will include those attending the August session and the three-week sessions

Index To Inside Pages

UNIVERSITY HOUSING EXPANDED — Increased enrollment at the University is creating a need for more, and more dormitories. For the story of housing expansion, see Page 2

ALUM ASSOCIATION ACTIVE—The Alumni Association at the University maintains an active, interested membership around the country. For the story of the Association and its work, see Page 3

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS STUDY TOGETHER—Six combinations of mothers and daughters are attending summer school together this summer. For this story, see Page 4

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE AT FALLS CITY—A crew from the Historical Society is excavating at a site near Falls City, Nebraska this summer. For the story of an old Indian tribe, see Page 4

Warden Sigler: Nation Not 'Coddling' It's Criminals

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story was written by Richard Patten as an assignment in the advanced reporting

class at the School of Journalism. By Richard Patten Is the nation "coddling" its

criminals? Are too many obviously guilty individuals squirming through legal loopholes to freedom and, often, more crime?

One Lincoln official, Police Chief Joseph Carroll, thinks so. In a speech last semester he lashed out at strict search-and-seizure laws (particularly involving automobiles) and a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that denial to grant a suspect's request for counsel during questioning is a violation of rights guaranteed under the 6th Amendment to the Constitution.

But another official, Maurice Sigler, State Penal Complex warden, disagrees.

He attributes the difference of opinion to the fact that Carroll faces criminals in a pre-punishment situation.

"He is the one who has to eat hot lead" in such situations, Sigler said.

There are a lot of men trying to get out of prison because of the Supreme Court ruling though, Sigler said.

The greatest number of writs of habeas corpus prepared and submitted in a single week since the ruling was 17.

"But we just mail them on to the attorney general. Actually it's his problem," Sigler said.

(Two such writs have been successful so far, but one prisoner refused his freedom when he learned that the favorable ruling entitled him to a new trial, not unconditional release.)

Another issue certain to arouse passion between those who think the nation is too soft on its criminals and those who

feel otherwise is capital punishment.

The warden, by his own description no "bleeding heart," is nevertheless against capital punishment.

The issue is warming up in Nebraska. Gov. Frank Morrison has announced that he favors a bill introduced in the Legislature by Sen. John Knight of Lincoln, which would abolish the death penalty.

The bill is expected to generate hot debate.

Speaking as a citizen and not as warden, Sigler said he is against the death penalty because, as the man who has to carry out executions, "my emotions may outweigh my judgment."

Police officers, he said generally favor the death penalty — for the same reasons they favor looser search-and-seizure laws and a relaxing of laws which tend to protect suspects.

Sigler said that policemen, too, are letting their emotions outweigh their judgment.

Sigler has "presided" (in his terms) at 10 executions. And his experience at one execution indicates what many feel is the greatest danger of capital punishment; executing the wrong man.

The incident occurred in the South. Sigler said: "In nine of the 10 executions I was absolutely convinced the man was guilty."

"In the tenth I wasn't sure. He was a young Negro, accused of raping a white woman. When we put the hood over his head before the execution we asked him, as we

always do, if he had anything to say.

"He said he did. He said, 'I know I'll be dead in one minute. But I did not rape that woman.'"

The warden added:

"I don't ever want to have to execute another man."

Only once since he's been at Nebraska has Sigler had to carry out the death penalty. He presided at the execution of Charles Starkweather, whose 1958 murder spree took 11 lives.

Despite his opposition to the death penalty, Sigler was in favor of the Starkweather execution.

"There are two choices when you're dealing with someone like that," Sigler said. "You can execute him or imprison him for life."

"If he gets life you must be absolutely, 100 per cent sure that he never goes free. Society cannot tolerate a man like that in its midst. And in order to be 100 per cent sure he's have to be segregated and left to rot."

Therefore, says Sigler, execution is the more humane of the choices.

The warden doesn't believe a capital punishment law deters capital crimes.

He said Nebraska's "sister states" of North Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have abolished the death penalty "and their rate of capital crime is no greater than ours."

"Bleeding hearts" might suggest that criminals are emotionally ill, mentally disturbed individuals who can be treated and sent back to soci-

ety to live normal, productive lives.

Sigler doesn't buy this view.

"Sure some of them are

sick. But there are sick people at the University of Nebraska too.

(Continued page 2)



Carroll . . . We're 'coddling' our criminals.



Sigler . . . "I don't ever want to have to execute another man."