

Daily Nebraskan

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To Stir Us From Our Complaisance.

THE complaisant attitude of accepting whatever is as the decree of God and the will of the people is a habit which college students, no less than American people in general seem to have imbued within them. This stability of mind and emotion is, perhaps, a valuable trait of temperament which has enabled this country to weather many stormy periods without serious uprisings or vigorous discontent.

The attitude has its weak points, however, particularly when it blocks progressive movements and the tendency to think things thru, to realize inconsistencies, and to attempt to weed out noxious institutions in our life and civilization. One of these noxious institutions is war and all the machinery and attitudes which perpetuate the spirit and the fact of war.

Few will disagree with the statement that war is a noxious institution, but few will take the time and trouble to arouse themselves from the attitude that war is a necessary existing evil or attempt to point out some of the possibilities for eliminating it.

KIRBY Page, the speaker scheduled by the student forum commission to speak at a meeting in the Temple cafeteria on January 25 is one of these few who has the energy and the thoughtfulness to point out wherein we are allowing war to be perpetuated. He has the courage to dissent from the complaisant attitude and to speak out freely against some of the things which most of us accept as established beyond possibility of change.

Kirby Page is not an iconoclast, a radical long-haired railer at everything that is. He has a sane realization of facts and of the psychological attitudes of people which make those facts exist. But his courage and thoughtfulness enable him to disagree with things which he believes are wrong. He can frankly indicate, for example, why the ROTC helps to perpetuate the spirit of war without trembling before the epithet of "pacifist" hurled at him by army officers and other exponents of preparedness.

He admits that he is a pacifist, and he is thoroly consistent in his convictions. He is not a pious upholder of his convictions in the face of facts which make it impossible to adhere to his convictions; he has practical remedies for the ills which he points out. TO students who have thought

about the requirement forcing students to take compulsory drill, Mr. Page's attitude will be provocative of further thought. To students who have not even thought about the requirement nor about its relation to war, Mr. Page will provide a stimulus to contemplation whether one agrees or disagrees with him.

There are all too few opportunities for students on this campus to hear a speaker capable of stirring them from the lethargy of satisfaction with what is. Outside the classroom there is little that is offered to lead the thinking of students into problems of deeper sig-

nificance than examinations, dates, and room rent.

If such a speaker is incapable of drawing out a crowd of listeners, then we shall be convinced that the Nebraska student body is incapable of ever learning anything or thinking about anything which they are not forced to soak up.

For Service Or for Profit.

THE SWAP SHOP—no, old chappy, not a new tea room where Moon-struck students may swap yarns between classes, but a co-operative student book exchange—will open this week in the Temple building in time for the book selling and buying rush which marks the change of semesters.

The piratical conditions under which students have been forced to buy and sell used books in dealing with the established campus book stores being one of the Daily Nebraskan's "pet peeves" this semester, we are highly gratified to see the plan for a student-operated co-operative exchange brought to fruition. But we are disappointed in at least an equal degree to see the extent to which the plan adopted has strayed from the original purpose.

When the Daily Nebraskan attacked the "second hand book racket" and advocated a co-operative exchange, it did so with a view to saving money for the students. When the student council delegated the project to the Y. W. C. A. it had, we think, the same idea in mind; for it set 10 percent as a reasonable service charge to cover the operating expenses of the exchange.

Now, however, through a "joker" in the provision made by the council, we find the Y. W. C. A. plans to charge, not 10 percent, but 20 percent—twice the amount stipulated by the council. It finds its authority for the increase in an amendment attached to the council's provision stating that should 10 percent prove insufficient margin to defray operating expenses, the service charge could be raised enough to provide revenue to meet these expenses.

This amendment was attached to the council's provision when a representative of the Y. W. C. A. declared that it might be necessary to rent a room for the exchange; that if the Y. W. C. A. had to pay rent on a room, the project would not be self-supporting on a 10 percent margin. It was understood by council members at the time that, if a room were available from the university and without cost, 10 percent service charge would be sufficient.

Now, in the report given to the council last Wednesday, it is announced that the university has provided a room at no cost, but that the stipulated operating margin of 10 percent has been doubled anyway. The council acted wisely in demanding an expense statement before this increase will be ratified. Action will be taken next Wednesday.

THE issue resolves itself into a question as to whether the book exchange is to be operated as a service to the students or whether it is to provide a source of revenue for the Y. W. C. A. If it is to be the latter, then the purpose for which the exchange was originally approved by the council is subverted.

Unless it is to provide a profit for itself, where can the Y. W. C. A. find justification for charging a 20 percent service fee?

The co-operative book exchange unlike a private business, will pay no rent and assume no risk of left-over stock; for it will buy no stock. In return for books left with it, it will give students certificates which entitle them to the sale price of the book (minus 10 percent or 20 percent service fee) only when the book is sold.

A student-operated co-operative book exchange on the College of Agriculture campus has now been in existence several years and is

self-supporting on a 10 percent fee. Why cannot the Y. W. C. A. operate its exchange on the same margin? This is the question the Y. W. C. A. must answer to the satisfaction of the Student Council this afternoon.

Will They Get Their Money's Worth?

ECONOMY is the watchword of the democratic party in this state and particularly of the present administration and legislature. The budget presented to the legislature by Governor Bryan provides for drastic cuts in appropriations to all state institutions which are receiving substantial portions of the taxpayers' money.

This cut made in appropriations will seriously curtail university activities, yet despite the realization of this fact, sentiment has seemingly been preponderantly favorable to the cuts, and a general air of resignation has been adopted by the university in the face of the cut. The Nebraskan has already stated that some cut in appropriations is justified, not because the university is wasteful of money, but because the taxpayers must have their taxes reduced and cutting is the only way to achieve such reduction.

Notwithstanding this reduction made on top of previous reductions in years past, the legislature, or perhaps we should say, certain elements in the legislature are proposing an investigation into university as well as other state institution expenditures.

THE legislature and the people of Nebraska are entitled to know how their money is being spent. But the wisdom of undertaking expensive investigations when economy is so necessary and possible revelations of waste are so exceedingly remote is to be seriously questioned.

The competency of a legislative committee to determine what the university should spend its money for and what it should not spend its money for is also to be doubted. How on earth a perusal of the financial proceedings of the university would place such a committee in the position of recommending to the legislature where the university should cut out functions is more than we can understand.

It seems logical to believe, in the absence of even a breath of suspicion that finances at the university are not being handled in accordance with sound administrative procedure, that the severely crippled resources of the institution are being distributed as well as can be. We are inclined to place more confidence in the judgment of men who have been connected for some long time with educational problems in general and university problems in particular, than in a temporary legislative investigating committee which has never had any background for determining educational policies.

THE only advantage we can see in a legislative investigation is the possibility that the legislators may have their eyes opened to the fact that the university is trying to do the best it can with the relatively small resources it has at its disposal. Perhaps the investigators may learn that some of the university buildings are nearly ready to collapse. We doubt, however, that the legislature and the people of Nebraska will get their money's worth from such alarms and excursions.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS
FIRST SEMESTER, 1932-1933

Laboratory classes meeting for several continuous hours on one or two days may avoid conflicts with other classes of the same nature by arranging that their examinations occur as follows:

Classes meeting on Monday or Tuesday may be examined on the date scheduled for the first hour of their laboratory meeting; Wednesday or Thursday classes on the second hour of their meeting; Friday or Saturday classes on the third hour.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 8 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 11 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 10 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 1 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21

8 a. m. to 10 a. m. —Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Mon., Wed., or Fri.
9 a. m. to 12 m. —All Freshman English classes
10 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Tues. or Thurs.
1 p. m. to 3 p. m. —Classes meeting at 5 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
3 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 5 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 9 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 2 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 9 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 3 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 10 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 1 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 11 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 2 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 8 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 3 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28

9 a. m. to 12 m. —Classes meeting at 4 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m. —Classes meeting at 4 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

Contemporary Comment

Are Professors Human?

The academic world has long been familiar with the rhyme which describes the Harvard environment, with somewhat dubious accuracy, as the "home of the bean and the cod, where Cabots speak only to Lowells, and Lowells speak only to God." There is a less familiar stanza which boasts of the great difference in the social climate of New Haven. Recently a colleague in another institution informed me that some unknown poet has added to the cycle by picturing our university site as the "home of the beef and the ham, where nobody speaks to nobody, and nobody gives a damn."

Experience on this campus has convinced me that there is sufficient truth in this characterization of our university to make it worth considering. Students who have taken courses with my colleagues or myself frequently pass us on the campus the next quarter without a sign that they ever knew we existed. Efforts to raise the level of faculty-student contacts above the plane of polite formality, while not entirely unsuccessful, do not meet the same ready response which they do in other institutions. Some instructors feel that there is more than the usual tendency on the part of students here to consider them as their natural enemies. The workings of the new plan should correct this last mentioned evil, but there is a danger that the introduction of large classes will increase rather than moderate the general chill.

What is the explanation of this situation? Does a metropolitan atmosphere necessarily produce a sophistication which scorns equally the small-town booster spirit and the mixing of business and friendship, so that human contacts aris-

ing from official relations must remain in that atmosphere? Or do students consider professors as mere walking encyclopedias of their subjects, useful repositories of knowledge when that is in demand, but otherwise valueless? Or have the professors generally talked so much of their researches as to give the impressions that they are too busy and important to be bothered with individual students and their problems? If this last be the case I think I am betraying no professional secrets when I say that there are few of us doing any research so important that the world would suffer seriously if we took the time from it to talk over anything within reason which a student cared to discuss with us.

We have a university which is supposed to be helping to lead the middle west to a higher cultural level, but it is a sorry culture which neglects the human element and the warmth of personal interest characteristic of a matured and refined society. If we succumb to a materialistic metropolitan environment to student indifference, or to faculty short-sightedness, we shall have done our job badly.—
By a Professor, Daily Maroon.

Books bring the most money at Long's College Book Store.—Adv.

Toothaches were common to prehistoric Indians, the head of the school foscial science, University of Oregon, discovered after conducting a research on the subject.

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SAM A. LAWRENCE, Mgr.