

Daily Nebraskan

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profession of public administration, in accordance with this philanthropist's hope, involves essential alterations in the present day politics. To meet the requirements of a profession, the new profession would engender in those engaged a professional attitude and insist on the ideal of service over and above the motive of personal profits. Fulfillment of Mr. Littauer's 2 million dollar hope is a worthy ambition for Harvard's new school. In its realization may lie the cure for the many ills to be found in American public life.—Oregon State Evergreen.

Politics and Leadership.

The question of leadership is one that each of us faces every day. Do we want someone to lead us? Do we want to be leaders ourselves? Or will we follow even after we have a leader? Leadership depends upon the efficiency of a personal impression to awaken feeling, thought, and action, thus it becomes an important factor of life.

The great majority of people are not leaders—because a leader must stand forth and be conceived as superior in some respect, to all others within range of the imagination.

In 1932 the United States was looking for a leader.—Someone that could lead the country back to normal. President Hoover and the Republicans had led us into the midst of one of the darkest depressions we had ever known, so a change was deemed necessary. A drastic change was made. The Democratic party elected Roosevelt as president and over the whole of the United States the Democratic party came into power. People have been temporarily relieved by piling up government debts for the next generation to pay off or to figure a way of 'passing the buck' on still further down the line. Today many people are just as dissatisfied as they were in 1932 and as the time draws near for another presidential election there are many suggestions of qualities we should look for in a new leader.

The types of personalities which have ascendency over us, are a function of our changing character. The character of the Mexican government is changed whenever the people feel a change would be best. Instead of waiting for the four year period of election to be served in our accustomed manner they shoot him, simplifying matters greatly.

It is evident that we can look for no cut-and-dried theory of this life importing force for leadership. We are born to action, and whatever or whoever is capable of suggesting and leading action has power over us from the first. People clamor for a leader—because altho few will admit it, they would rather be led, than to lead.

To bring leadership closer to home we might mention a few cases on any college campus that are typical of the public political spirit toward leadership. The sororities and fraternities elect a president—maybe the person has the ability to lead but perhaps he does not. Why was he elected? Because he is a big social man on the campus and goes to all the dances or because he has more close friends who have their dues paid up and eligible to vote than has his opponent. No matter which it was, more than likely it was a political pull that gave him his position and not his ability at being a leader. After he has been elected those who were opposed to him in the first place are not apt to suddenly change and pull for him unless his ability to make others trust in him is that of a natural leader.

Politics enters leadership much more than the majority of people realize. Those that are on the inside of sorority or fraternity know, those on the inside of city, state, and national government know, that the real leaders are the men behind the scenes and those who are called "mayor," "governor" and "president" are really only figure heads. The man who acts as a leader must have the ability in face to face relationship but as far as the real thinking he contributes little.—Daily O'Collegian.

The Union of The Unemployed.

When 700 unemployed and WPA workers organized a permanent union for the jobless recently in Washington, a new high for brazenness and a new low for Americanism were established. Not satisfied with present relief conditions, these delegates, some of whom arrived in passenger cars, met in the capitol and drew up a program for betterment of the unemployed, all under the supervision of socialists, communists and other radicals.

The mere fact that radicals were responsible should not be of itself a reason for condemning the actions of the men. The condemnation lies in the supposed permanency of the organization, and the unrest and trouble which it seems destined to stir up. Not only did the delegates, who claimed to represent 500,000 men, demand that Congress appropriate four times as much money as President Roosevelt had asked, but they united in asking a thirty hour week, which is less by far than the average employed man works.

For generations America had held to the belief that unemployment is a temporary disaster for the man who is willing to work. Many economists doubt that present-day industry can absorb the millions of jobless even if running full blast. But it is extremely doubtful that this opinion is any basis for discarding the hypothesis to which we have clung for so long. In the past, conditions have seemed as hopeless as today but somehow improvement came.

But when men on relief lost a desire to get back into industry, a permanently unemployed and restless class is established. For many decades relief has been run on the principle that no one should starve, but that there be an incentive for trying to find employment. Numerous cases are actually on record in which jobless men have turned down not one, but several offers of employment, merely because they preferred the idleness and ease of relief.

When such a condition exists, a nation is on its way to decadence and obscurity. The spirit of Americanism which has made this country what it is today will most certainly die down if such a class of permanently unemployed is formed. And when a union is organized to even further improve the life of the jobless man, it most certainly seems to be a step toward the establishment of such a class.—Purdue Exponent.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Sponsors Club. Sponsors of military companies will meet at 1 o'clock Wednesday at the north side of Bessy hall before the compet.

Nine Geology Graduates Are Employed Recently

The following men from the department of geology have secured positions during the past two months: George Klein '35; Continental Oil company, Ponca City, Okl. Keith Ruthbun '34; Continental Oil company, Ponca City, Okl. Fred Kotyza '35; Phillips Petroleum company, Homer, La. Robert Teten '35; Phillips Petroleum company, Bartlesville, Okl. Lloyd Mills '32, '36; Pure Oil company, Fort Worth, Tex. Marion Hestbeck '31; Amerada Petroleum corporation, Houston, Tex. Sherman Lytle '34; U. S. soil conservation survey, Springfield, Mo. Lamere Dworak '36; Shell Petroleum corporation, Tulsa, Okl. Leon Ashton '32; superintendent of schools, Snyder, Neb.

GRADS OF 1916 RETURN ONCE AGAIN TO CAMPUS ON JUNE 7.

(Continued From Page 1.) end evening, and the gym department was even then troubled with mid-July makeups as they are today.

Ivy Day was as much a tradition as it is to us, and with the coming of spring it was Capitol Beach that drew the interest of the student populace. They will tell of their futile pleas to be excused from examinations, and of the hopes they had for the future during those last few weeks of study.

And then to conclude their reminiscing, the loyal Cornhuskers will talk of those who could not be with them in this grand return, and will sorrowfully recount those who gave their all in order that Democracy might live.

BROADCAST BREVITIES

Peter Van Steeden came close to breaking up a recent Town Hall Tonight sketch on NBC. He always leaves the rostrum during the comedy skits and relaxes in a chair upstage. Last week he was tilted back in his usual seat, next to the gong. An extra heavy laugh threw him off balance, the chair teetered, then spun over backwards. Peter's arm spread like an eagle. And one fist came so close to the gong that Peter has been hearing gongs in his dreams ever since.

Patti Pickens, of NBC's Pickens Sisters, has added dramatic

lessons to the curriculum of dancing and singing she has entered into, in preparation for her own career. Patti is studying at a prominent school of dramatic art.

When Jack Hylton, British dance maestro who heads NBC's Continental Revue, returns to England for a vacation this summer, he will divide his time between his two homes, one in Mayfair, London, and the other a country house on the south coast of England.

Edward Vito, NBC's solo harpist, was first heard over the air

from the Edgewater Beach hotel in Chicago. Those were the days when the hotel had its own radio station and the art of program production was not what it is today. Vito's cue to play was when ever the orchestra finished a number. The open periods had to be filled to keep the station on the air.

I don't know where it came from but I love it just the same: When I was young, I picked my love Like roses. There were plenty there. But now that autumn's come to

me. I find my bush is almost bare. "Examinations are as harmful to the intellect as liquor and women," says a Bowdoin physics instructor. He must have failed with all three.

A criminology class at Syracuse university has discovered that morons can dance as well as, if not better than, most people of normal mentality.

You boastful masters of rhythm had better beware. Overheard in a chicken incubator: "Come on fellows, let's go; last one out is a rotten egg."—Panther.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS

SECOND SEMESTER 1935-36

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. Please note that the Freshman English examinations will be given from 9-12 on Friday, May 29; and all examinations in the first two years of French, and Spanish 52 and 54, will be given from 2-5 on Friday, June 5.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

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 4 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Final examination in Military Science (Annual Compet.).

THURSDAY, MAY 28

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., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

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 (0, 1, 2, and 3). 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.

SATURDAY, MAY 30

Memorial Day—No examinations.

MONDAY, JUNE 1

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, JUNE 2

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, JUNE 3

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, JUNE 4

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 11 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5

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. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—All classes and sections of French 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Spanish 52 and 54. If students have other regularly scheduled examinations in conflict with this period, arrangements to take their language examinations at another time should be made with the Romance Languages Department on or before Tuesday, May 26.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6

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

We Say Goodbye

"Forbear to judge for we are sinners all... Chide no heathen in the world, but yourself, against whom you know most faults."—Shakespeare. With this bit the past semester's Nebraskan, having engaged in a most enjoyable term of office, now bids adieu as every delay is too long to one who is in a hurry—and students today seem just that. Trite farewells deserve no mention here.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

Ideals In Politics.

Two million dollars was made available to Harvard university recently for the establishment of a graduate school of public administration which will train selected men for a career in government. Representing more than two-thirds of the income of the entire system of higher education in Oregon during the last school year, the money comes to Harvard as a gift from a man 76 years old, Lucius Nathan Littauer, a graduate of the Harvard class of '78.

In making the endowment, Mr. Littauer expressed the hope that the school may "raise an occupation to a profession." He pointed to his ten years in congress which had acquainted him with the need for development of a new tone in American public life.

Grown weary of inefficiency and incompetence in government administration, America's thinking people should find encouragement in the establishment of a school devoted to developing ideal and new techniques in public service. Within the coming year, those persons sensitive to the undercurrents in party politics will feel deeply the lack of professional standards in a field of activity that should be the most respected in America's many-sided life.

Raising the occupation of politics to the

You Can Depend on the Man Who Advertises

NINE times out of ten you will find that the man who advertises is the man who most willingly returns your money if you are not satisfied.

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