

The Daily Nebraskan

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Lincoln, Nebraska, under act of congress, March 3, 1879, and at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 20, 1922.

Five hundred publication workers from 150 different colleges in 35 states attended the college press convention in Chicago over the week end. Nebraska sent two delegates from each of its major publications, the Cornhusker and the Nebraskan. Neither publication aroused the envy of representatives of the leading schools of the country that was universally accorded to Biff Jones' victors in the Minnesota battle. But both publications were well thought of by both student and faculty journalistic moguls, the Cornhusker being virtually a magic word in yearbook circles.

The Associated Collegiate Press managers and others in charge of the convention deserve an orchid. The tone of the whole was high. Round table meetings dealt with specific and practical problems in college publications. The effort to direct idealism and instill realism in the general meetings was effective. The old stomach upsetting cries of "You are the leaders of tomorrow," "The future rests with you" were displaced by "You can do something if you wake up and think."

College Students Are Dumb.

Post and Time, laughed at his own lack of knowledge of the international situation as a college editor before the World war. He hinted that his predecessors in the college editorial chairs in this day of international turmoil might also laugh at their own ignorance and that of their fellow students and then do something about it.

In fact, Mr. Close considered the intelligence of college students on world affairs a definite joke, tragic in the extreme. The point of his address was that America needs an adult attitude on the place of this country in the world today. Salient aspects of this attitude in respect to the far east would be: Recognition by Americans that the Monroe doctrine never did and never will be applicable to this part of the world; the U. S. has always pursued a non-Machiavellian ethic toward China, and Japan's might makes right policy interferes with our idealism; we have trade and missionary interests in China that cannot be violated with impunity; Japan has a superiority complex; she feels that she has the blood of the Son of God in the veins of her people and a superior civilization to perpetrate upon the world; the best time to put a damper on Japan is now.

We Could Try The Big Apple.

The social life of the convention was enlightening in two respects. University students are not above throwing bottles from 10, 20, 30 story heights to the crowded thoroughfare of Michigan ave. Other schools of the nation have pretty generally accepted the Big Apple dance as a main feature of their parties. Convention goers took prolonged delight in this frolic combination of ring-around-the-rosy and trucking. The dance requires a "caller" as of the old square dance days. Participants form in a circle and galavant rhythmically to the center, back, and to the right and left, interspersing their antics with shimmys, Indian calls, playing sailor, etc. The Big Apple is a wholesome departure from the grim faced, moony cheek to cheek ballroom dancing which Nebraska still adheres to.

In one of the advertising talkfests the speaker suggested that a certain possible advertising campaign that could be sold to patrons would be one to the public utilities. The purpose of the campaign would be to indoctrinate the college populace with propaganda against government ownership of public utilities and thus save private investments. Before such a suggestion bears fruit and the utilities pay for space to tell their story, a story which has merits to be sure, it might be well to nip indoctrination in the bud. College provides an occasion for getting a fair view of both sides of a question. It may be remembered with profit that the utilities will tell only one side.

The Press Is Not Free.

Howard Vincent O'Brien, editorial director of the Chicago Daily News, spoke on freedom of the press. According to his lights the press is not free. It is not dominated by big business because it is big business. He minimized distortion and suppression of news because of pressure brought to bear by advertisers. But he em-

phasized the curtailment of news effected by the ever present fear of treading on religious, racial, and sometimes industrial tender spots. O'Brien claimed in his, the wittiest and most significant, speech of the convention, that the next step on the part of the government will be to require newspaper editors not only to publish how much stock they own in their own enterprise but how much they own in other businesses.

O'Brien concluded his address and the convention by advising that the press is coming more and more to be a mirror instead of a motor. It reflects the people. It has very little power. The reader is the man who really runs the show. When he pitches his taste on a higher level, newspapers will.

Contemporary Comment

Faculty Psychology.

From Sunday's Omaha World-Herald. Eldon McIlravy, the valiant Husker full-back who fell in the battle of Minnesota, is much improved after an operation. A new report quotes Lincoln surgeons as saying he had suffered from a blood clot that "was pressing the left side brain center which controls the faculty of memory."

Maybe the Lincoln surgeons know something the rest of the world doesn't. If so, they ought not to hold out on us.

The phenologists are convinced that specific faculties such as memory are localized in the brain, so that head bumps give an index to their capacities, but science has never been able to discover any such localization. There have been cases where large parts of the brain were injured without impairing memory; other cases where different parts of it were injured, again without impairing memory. In short, there is no evidence that specific faculties are operated by a specific portion of the brain.

If the Lincoln surgeons have evidence to the contrary, a great many psychologists will be intensely interested.

Seniors, Can You Read and Write? (From President Hutchins' speech on reintegration of universities at Chicago's annual trustees' dinner for the faculty of the University of Chicago.)

My way of achieving the integration we are seeking can be stated in terms that are so simple as to be almost laughable. I propose that all bachelors of arts be bachelors of arts and all our doctors of philosophy doctors of philosophy. But perhaps the suggestion is not so simple as it looks. What should a bachelor be? First, he should have mastered the arts and reading and writing and should have employed them in understanding the intellectual tradition in which he lives and which he must understand in order to understand his environment. Second, he should have cultivated critical tastes in literature, music and the plastic arts. My preference is for having him show these accomplishments by speaking or writing well about individual works rather than about their history, the domestic relations of their authors, or the economic conditions under which their authors lived. Third, the bachelor of arts must be a bachelor of science as well, in the sense that he must know the principles and basic facts of natural science, of social science, and of history.

This proposal may sound to you as though there were nothing new in it at all. How radical it is I can perhaps indicate by saying that in my opinion bachelors of arts are in no sense competent in the arts of reading and writing; they are lacking in aesthetic cultivations; and they are chaotically educated in the sciences and in history.

Hutchins Can't Mean Nebraska. (From President Hutchins' speech on reintegration of universities at Chicago's annual trustees' dinner for the faculty of the University of Chicago.)

To put it on the lowest level, if the universities are to continue to receive... support... they must present to the public a more intelligent picture than they can show today.

Because the educational system has disintegrated, our population, in spite of the most elaborate educational facilities in the world, is getting more ignorant every day. I sometimes think that it is only their ignorance that saves us from their wrath. They don't know enough to know how ignorant we have made them. But they are not yet so ignorant as not to guess that something is wrong somewhere. Nobody can go thru the educational system without feeling sharply or vaguely that it is defective in some way. Public efforts at criticism have so far taken the farcical form of senatorial investigations and teachers' oath laws. But we cannot rely indefinitely on the stupidity of our people. It might be better to get ourselves squared around to meet any attack with a clear conscience.

Inquiring Reporter



by Merrill England

We were in a class the other day. In itself, this is an event, but what happened there was of real importance. The professor read some choice excerpts from a paper written by one of the students, and complimented the paper as being "Very good, indeed."

The papers were returned, and the reader had given that individual a "C" on his paper. It started us wondering. How do the students feel toward the reader-system of paper correcting? Do they mind going to a class under one master and then having their papers corrected and their averages determined by another?

We're not trying to replace a system that is irreplaceable in this school; we realize that it is the best possible idea under the existing circumstances. We just wanted to see what the students think of it.

The question: "Would you rather have your papers graded by your instructor or by a reader?" Why?

Betty Hill, Arts and Sciences Senior:

"I'd rather have my papers read by the professor. He is familiar with the material covered in class, and he knows what the paper should contain. The reader doesn't—he doesn't know a thing about the way the subject has been presented in class."

Tom Pansing, Arts and Sciences Junior:

"I know of too many readers who discriminate in cases of fraternity brothers and friends. Their grades are supposed to run according to percentages, so they correct their brothers' papers first, thus allowing them freedom to grade them as high as they please."

"The remainder, then, must round out the average, so they are all relatively lower marks. The 'average' system, a fault in itself, would also be avoided were the instructor to do his own grading. Not that have any gripe, understand, this is just for the general good."

George Stuve, Ag College Senior:

"The instructor. He has a much closer contact with the student. He therefore makes allowances for effort, and even if the word-for-word answer of the text is not on a paper, he sort of reads between the lines, and tempers the grade by his observation of the student in class."

"The reader is impersonal—he knows nothing of you—all he does is mark down a grade."

"It is impractical to think that the instructors could correct their own papers, tho, the classes are just too large."

Russell Carter, Arts and Sciences Freshman:

"It makes no difference to me who corrects my papers—I guess those readers can do as good a job as an instructor."

Lorraine Grant, Arts and Sciences Sophomore:

"I would much rather have the instructor concentrate all of his time on his lectures, letting the reader grade the papers. The really good professors present wonderful lectures that really go deep into the subject which you're studying. Let them all spend their time on their lectures, rather than sitting up half the night grading papers. In that way, the students would get much more out of the course."

"Then, the readers are free practically anytime—you can see them for conference at almost any hour of the day. The professors, however, are rarely ever free except for an hour or two."

Marjorie Dirks, Arts and Sciences Junior:

"I would rather have the professor correct all his own papers. When you're taking a test, you have some idea of what the professor means by his questions, but you have no idea of what the reader wants."

"When the papers are returned, the instructor can't explain the correction marks put on them by the readers. If the professor graded his own papers, you would at least have some idea of what was wanted."

O. E. Lewis, Teachers College Senior:

"If a reader is to grade papers, he should attend the meetings of that class. Often an instructor doesn't assign a certain topic at all; then, when a test is given, the reader, knowing nothing of the omission, corrects the papers as tho that part had been included."

"I don't feel that you can expect each instructor to read his own papers, but I do think that he should require that his reader at least know his method of presentation and the subject-matter which he has covered."

Raymond Peterson, Arts and Sciences Freshman:

"I'd rather have the instructor correct my papers—I feel that I'd get a little better grades."

"The reader doesn't know how a subject has been presented, and the points which have been stressed."

Y.W. Finance Workers To Make Final Report

All workers in the Y. W. C. A. Finance Drive are asked to report at Ellen Smith hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock to turn in the remaining money from the membership drive and a final check will be made on new members. All girls must be present.

ed, and so he is incompetent to judge the papers.

"When a professor presents a subject, he gives you his ideas, when you write a test, you reflect his ideas. Along comes a reader with his own theory concerning the matter, and there goes your grade."

Helen Proctor, Teachers College Sophomore:

"I personally like the instructor to do it. The reader doesn't conduct the classes, it's the professor. No matter how familiar the reader may be with the subject, I don't feel that he is competent to pass on the completeness of reviews of another man's lectures, which he didn't even hear."

FAMED ENGINEER TALKS ON FUTURE OF FIELD TODAY

(Continued from Page 1.) He was the principal engineer of the Trans-Alaskan Siberian railroad engineered in 1907.

In his earlier years, Dr. Waddell was connected with the faculties of several universities, among them the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Imperial University of Japan. He has also been a consulting engineer in Kansas City and other large centers before going to New York City where he is now a partner of the engineering firm, Waddell and Hardesty.

Built Local Bridges. Locally, Dr. Waddell is well known as the builder of the Sioux City-Missouri river bridge, as chief engineer for the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company where he designed the double track railroad and highway bridge across the Missouri in 1893, and other bridges over the river at Jefferson City and St. Charles, Mo.

He is also internationally known for his extensive researches in the use of nickel steel for bridge construction. As a result of this study, bridge in New York City, the Free three large bridges, the Manhattan bridge at St. Louis, and the Quebec bridge were constructed of metal suggested by Dr. Waddell.

Since Dr. Waddell is in Omaha on business, he was pleased to come here and talk to the students. He will also give this same speech at a later date to the engineering students at the University of Illinois.

In 1911 the University of Nebraska presented him with an honorary doctor of engineering degree. Also on this occasion the mechanical engineering building was officially dedicated and speaker was present for the ceremony.

At this time he showed his interest in the university by presenting \$1,000 as a fund to help needy engineering students acquire an education. Since then this principal has increased through interest accumulation to \$2,000.

PHARMACY STUDENTS SWALLOW 802 TABLETS FOR DIET STUDY

(Continued from Page 1.)

"There appeared to be an increase in the length of time tablets would remain in the stomach as the day progressed," he said, "No doubt was due in part to fatigue. Diets of carbohydrates or cellulose were conducive to more rapid passing of the tablets from the stomach. Fat diets were the least efficient, while one of cellulose containing a high content of bran caused the greatest disintegration of tablets in the stomach. Our experiments indicate that the best type of diet to insure rapid passage of the tablets from the stomach would be a mixture of carbohydrates and cellulose."

The university pharmacist found that the quantity of food consumed had no apparent effect on the time the tablets remained in the stomach. In the case of the students who were given a meal weighing 19.5 grams, the pills were passed from their stomachs in seven hours, while it required six hours for the tablets to pass from the stomachs of students who had eaten 658 grams of food.

Reactions Varied. Individual variation was a factor of considerable importance. It was found that the same persons did not react the same on different days with the respect to the passing of the tablets, altho given identical pills. In his most recent paper on diet coatings, Prof. Bukey was assisted by Miss Marjorie Brew who received her master's degree from the department of pharmacy.

Coed Counselor Tap Dance Group to Meet in Grant Hall Tonight

Members of the tap dancing hobby group, sponsored by coed counselors, will meet for the first time tonight at Grant Memorial between 7 and 8 p. m. Theda Chapoton will direct the group which will be divided for beginners and advanced dancers. Anyone who is interested in learning to tap or continuing their work is welcome to attend.

Browsing Among The Books

In spite of the title, "Conversation At Midnight," which is reminiscent of her well known: "What lips my lips have kissed, and where, and why, I have forgotten, and what arms have lain Under my head till morning; but the rain Is full of ghosts tonight, that tap and sigh Upon the glass and listen for a reply, And in my heart there stirs a quiet pain For unremembered lads that not again Will turn to me at midnight with a cry."

Edna St. Vincent Millay's latest book of poetry has nothing in it of the writings of female emotionalism. Not only is it completely objective, but all of the characters are masculine. As may be expected of a poem that is objective rather than subjective, Miss Millay has turned from the medium of purely lyric poetry to that which is essentially dramatic. "Conversation At Midnight" is written in dialogue form and is divided into four parts, or scenes, that indicate progression of time and change of topic. Man's Mind Wanders.

Seven men, all friends, are gathered in the luxurious New York apartment of one of them, smoking, drinking, talking. The discussion ranges from the training of hunting dogs to the subject of war, including racing, love, mechanical novels, politics, women, religion, advertising, economics; but it always comes back to the question of man and his ultimate destiny.

All of the men except Lucas are middle-aged. Merton is a stock broker, votes republican, and admires pre-twentieth century poetry; John is a painter and is by sympathy a democrat; Pygmalion, whose comments are gay, satiric, and verging on the risque, is a short-story writer and never bothers to vote; Carl is a poet and a communist; Anselmo is a Roman Catholic priest, a musician, and a mystic; Ricardo, at whose apartment the conversation takes place, is a connoisseur of the arts who makes a living a fine art; Lucas, tall, blond, and possessed of beautiful clear grey eyes and dark lashes, is harboiled, idealistic, and unhappy over a recent love affair.

All Modern Americans. The point of view, the language, and the manner of expression of each is colored by the characteristic bias of his particular belief, yet each distinctly expresses the point of view of a 1937 American. Carl is a communist and he has known poverty, but he is not a rude, untutored member of the proletariat; he has attended Harvard, he hunts grouse with Merton, plays tennis with Lucas, and is something of a critic of music and

painting. Anselmo is a priest and a mystic, but he enjoys Ricardo's wins and it is a congenial member of this sophisticated group.

All are the products of today's American scene with its public schools and its mechanized scheme of living, yet mentally and spiritually each represents a separate thought, or school, or movement, present in today's public opinion. Miss Millay has given us a cross section of the philosophy of America and she has done so dramatically and realistically.

The Question. She takes no sides; no one wins the argument; each in his own way is as strong as the other. That is, with the exception of Lucas. He is the only young man—therefore, one expects contrast with the older men, and one finds it. Lucas is not handsome but is beautiful; he is idealistic and harboiled; and he is colorless and futile. His arguments show a muddled mind. He is more in sympathy with each argument put forth by the other six men than any of the others could possibly be. His own arguments give evidence of a blurred perspective. Mentally and emotionally he seems capable of being any of the other six, but he is not; he is a combination of them.

Is this the contrast that Miss Millay wishes to present? Is she saying that American youth, as a result of promiscuous traffic with every known variety of the world's thought, is incapable of decision, of choice, of a personal credo? Is she saying that mentally and spiritually American youth is burning the candle at both ends, as she one said it was doing physically? Is this a comment, one wonders, which Miss Millay wishes to be a part of her fine dissection of American thought?

The only male enrolled in the home economics course at Purdue university must wear a bright pink powder-puff sewed to the top of his freshman cap. He wants to become a dietitian.

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NOW! HOW FAR WILL A GIRL GO FOR MONEY? See Scream'd's Gay Romantic answer in... "THE BRIDE WORE RED" with Joan Crawford Francoise Tone Robert Young EXTRA! EXTRA! "NANKING BOMBING" Mon Risked Their Lives to bring you these Sensational Films of the MORE! Robert Bentley in "HOW TO START THE DAY" Mickey Mouse—Donald Duck "CLOCK CLEANERS"

WATCH FOR THESE TWO EVENTS! Hat from the South! BIG APPLE dance craze! Get ready for bushels of fun Sat. at midnight! One of the Big Musicals of 1937 Bing Crosby Martha Raye in "DOUBLE or NOTHING" with Mary Carlisle Andy Devine Benny Baker

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ON THE STAGE IN PERSON! Direct FROM THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC Bell's Original HAWAIIAN FOLLIES Featuring ROBERT BELL (Himself) Hawaii's Greatest Entertainer HONOLULU CITY TRIO NEKI LA MAKA Waikiki's Queen of Dancers Princess TEIHE KANI Hawaiian Dancer ALOHA LAMI Hawaii's Most Popular Maids WAIKIKI BEACH STEEL GUITAR BAND On the SCREEN! The Jones Family more human and hilarious than ever in "HOT WATER" Get The Orpheum Habit!

NEW, ENLARGED BLUEPRINT ISSUE APPEARS TODAY (Continued from Page 1.) constantly increasing number of modern engineering miracles. Great factories have become symbols of progress, skyscrapers are depicted as castles of the air, giant machinery is pictured as a robot in man's hands, and transport planes are magic carpets. "The Limitations of Engineer-Writers" are discussed by R. W. King, editor of the Bell System Technical Journal, who states that there is a growing need for engineers to be able to deliver high-grade interpretative writing. Qualities needed according to Mr. King are clear analysis, logical exposition, reasonable accuracy, and a certain attainment of style and vocabulary. He states that no profession is likely to make more diverse demands upon one's literary faculty than engineering. There are the usual business letters and condensed memoranda for the information of executives, technical reports written either for file or publication, and interpretative writing for the information of the general public. Every Solution an Essay. Mr. King suggests as an answer to the problem that the study of English be taken for granted in engineering curricula; by incorporating it in the daily routine. That is, let every report be gauged as a theme as well as the solution of an engineering problem with general discouragement of hastily and slovenly written work as being as undeserving as though it were defaced with errors of science or computation. Two full pages of the current

Blue Print are devoted to pictures of the Norris dam, named for Nebraska's Senator George W. Norris, and part of the federal TVA program. General Training Necessary. In his monthly column, Dean O. J. Ferguson speaks of "Engineering Education." He discusses the importance of giving engineering students not only the technical training which they of course must have, but also quite a liberal content. That the latter is highly useful is shown by the number of engineering graduates who become city managers, financial advisers or investment bankers, and directors of sales, and similar officials. Dean Ferguson does not believe that technological advancement is responsible for any permanent unemployment, because where certain jobs disappear because of it, many more in number appear. Other regular features of past Blue Prints are being continued this year, such as Engineers, faculty notes, or Slogans, in General manager of the publication is Harry Langston, Gerald K. Gillan is editor, and Jay L. King is business manager. Prof. M. L. Evinger is faculty adviser. FIVE ENGINEERING DIVISIONS RECEIVE NATIONAL CREDIT (Continued from Page 1.) the fact that the committee is not entirely of the opinion that agricultural engineering should be a distinct department. In spite of approving most of the agricultural engineering curricula of the leading schools, including the course here, this phase of the question will be further studied during the next two years. It is felt that in

general the courses offered in the fourth year of agricultural engineering do not build upon the previous under graduate work in the way that it should. Guarantee Standard Instruction. Purpose of the nation-wide curricula examination by the council is to guarantee to the engineering profession and to the students throughout the country a standard and qualified engineering instruction in all of the leading schools. The engineering college at the university was examined this spring, the program actually beginning in the New England states in 1935. This was essentially a nation wide examination of engineering curricula by engineers themselves, and it will undoubtedly have the same validity as the examination of all the medical schools by the American Medical Association and of the law schools by the American Bar association. Three hundred blurry-eyed, under-slept Ohio State freshmen congregated in the man's gymnasium upon a Wednesday morning and waited. They waited half an hour for the rest of their class to arrive for freshman convocation. Then one of them looked at his program card to find the meeting scheduled for 8 p. m., not 8 a. m.

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Fraternity and Sorority Sections Townsend Studio Please co-operate by having Cornhusker photographs taken immediately to avoid a last minute rush.

ORPHEUM Starts Thursday! Stage Shows are back... with this big hit to open the new season!!