

Editorial — Comment — Bulletin

Now it's up to you

Today brings the work of the Innocents parking committee to a close. Through the interest and able assistance of Sergeant Regler, L. F. Seaton and Carl A. Donaldson, that committee has taken rather sizable steps toward driving non-university cars elsewhere and toward providing additional parking places where they were most needed.

To attain these ends the Innocents committee first of all secured two hour limitations on R street parking areas, a provision not injuring the students attending classes for one or two hours, but making it impossible for business and professional men to appropriate the needed stalls for the full day.

And secondly, this morning they are instituting diagonal parking along twelfth street and along the west end of the upper mall. This measure it is believed will provide 50 percent more parking places in the congested area between social sciences and pharmacy buildings.

And now with their job well done, they hand over to the students the problem of utilizing the facilities provided by them. The success or failure of their program now depends upon the co-operative spirit in the student body itself.

For additional parking spaces are available in these areas only if students adhere to uniform parking, taking care to maintain a 60 degree angle and to park reasonably close to the neighboring cars. Lobsided careless parking will cause maladjustment to the whole alignment and reduce the number of stalls to little more than the number previously existing.

But this is not enough. This student body must in addition seek diligently to reduce the number of cars on the campus. A little hoofing on the part of those living nearby will ease the congestion necessitated by those driving cars from greater distances. There is no excuse for those living within a block or two of the campus driving cars to classes and taking up the parking stalls needed by others. Co-operation in this respect will do much to alleviate the campus problem.

With the steps taken by the Innocents society, and a measure of consideration on the part of the students both in careful parking and in deciding whether or not to drive cars onto the campus will settle this age old problem. Then there will be parking places in abundance for those who need them.

Without a mandate... From the people

Last Saturday the United States House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote endorsed the President's Lend-Lease bill and sent it on its road through the Senate. This week that body will debate the matter, and by its vote to approve or reject the measure, which will decide one of the greatest issues of American public policy of this age.

It will decide whether the age old principle of separation of powers should be discarded when national emergency threatens; it will decide whether a neutral nation to better protect itself should discard international neutrality law, and actively support one side or the other.

And of more immediate importance it will decide whether the victory of England is important enough to

our own welfare to give out freely materials, munitions and possibly men to secure that victory.

What should be done is a question every person must answer for himself. The arguments for the bill are mighty. The dangers of the bill are equally good. It will vitally affect the masses; it should be passed or rejected by decree of those masses.

Though in most instances we elect men to represent us and leave it to them to voice what they believe are our opinions on issues of this kind more interest than that is necessary. A mandate of the people themselves on this particular issue is important.

If it were actually a question of war and peace, and it might possibly be, everyone would want a voice in the matter. Or if it were a question of what form of government America should have, and that issue is present, everyone would likewise want to exert his democratic right of speaking his mind. This measure involves all of these considerations.

The question is large; we are small. Our opinions one way or another we often feel make little difference, and so democracy tends to become the work of a bureaucratic few. And yet, whatever our opinions, no matter how insignificant we are in comparison to the millions making up this country, only by the ready expression of them can the spirit as well as the name of democracy be preserved.

Write to Washington. Tell our representatives how we feel about this question. Then having done that duty, we can rest assured that we have helped decide, even though in a very small way, the course this country is to follow.

The Federal Youth Committee in New York City is arousing students in every state to express their opinions one way or the other. Our letters will be but part of a general youth movement the nation over. And collectively the weight of those opinions will be felt.

If the question of House Bill 1776 means anything to you at all, write immediately, that the voice of America's youth may serve as a mandate to the Senate. That the passage or rejection of the bill may be...
... by decree of the masses.

Beneath the Golden Dome

★ by Art Rivin ★

Fiery debate marked yesterday's labor committee hearing. The source of controversy was L. B. 41, a collective bargaining act. The bill would give laborers not subject to the National Labor Relations Act, the right to arbitrate difficulties with their employers.

Chairman of the Nebraska state federation of labor, Roy Brewer, opened fire for the bill's proponents. He pointed out that numbers of employees in this state are not receiving a living wage and that granting those employees the right to discuss their problems with their employers in a peaceful manner would be a step in the right direction. The bill would not make arbitration compulsory but should either party refuse to arbitrate, the regular state court system would be empowered to fine or issue a writ of injunction.

Two years ago a similar act was introduced and defeated. Protests from employer's organizations and other groups smothered it. It was Mr. Brewer's conten-



Tools, not troops

The radios of the world were turned to London Sunday as Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke to the British Empire on the progress of the war. Much of his speech, however, was directed not to the empire, but to the United States.

"Send us tools," he pleaded, "and we can finish the job."

Further, he specifically stated that material aid was all Great Britain wanted or needed from this country. Speaking of the armies now forming in America, he said emphatically, "We do not need them this year, nor next year, nor any other year that I can foresee."

While Churchill was speaking thus, Wendell Willkie, stepping off the Dixie Clipper on his return from an 18-day visit to Great Britain, echoed virtually the same sentiments.

Willkie, who testifies before the senate foreign relations committee today, declared that he had heard no talk in Britain of either anticipating, expecting or suggesting that the United States become an active ally as far as war is concerned—neither from cabinet officials nor private citizens.

U. S. debate

In the present discussion of the lease-lend bill the issue of whether it will effectively increase aid to Britain has been relegated to the background. The major argument of opponents to the legislation is that it will vitally change the structure of the American government.

Senator Lodge denounced it as setting up an "international dictatorship." Joseph Curran, CIO official, termed it "downright fascist." In addition, Curran called the bill an "outright war measure" and said approval of it would mean certain involvement in the war.

The war issue

Curran, in declaring the bill a war measure, hit upon an issue that is more significant as concerns the present bill than that advanced by Senator Lodge—all cries of "dictator" to the contrary notwithstanding.

On this issue, the opponents of the bill declare that its passage will lead us into the war. Those who hold this point of view were severely criticized by the republican standard bearer, who said:

"That is a wholly unrealistic statement of the issue. As a matter of fact, if we do give aid to Britain, we are likely to stay out of war, while if we do not give aid to Britain, we shall probably become involved in war."

tion that the bill was defeated because the people had a distorted knowledge of its provisions. "Of course," said the labor leader, "some employer's may be inconvenienced by this bill, but sometimes in the interests of social progress, we must slightly inconvenience some individuals."

Funds for university repaid with interest--Filley

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employed six men and only had 98 registrants taking 278 credit hours. By deduction, he declared, "several watch dogs of the treasury" computed that \$30 was being spent for each credit hour.

Proceeding to analyze the work of the department, however, Filley pointed out that research and non-instructional duties reduces the effective teaching force to two and one-fourth men.

One of the men is assigned to the creamery, another is paid entirely by federal research funds. Farm operators are taught for 8 weeks, dairy manufacturers for 12 weeks, butter makers one week and ice cream manufacturers for one week.

The Daily Nebraskan

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Furthermore, he declared, "the department answers 3,500 letters a year, performs regularly analyses on butter fat, ice cream, cheese and milk, gives advice on feeding and breeding—calibrates glassware and performs vitamin assays.

Dwelling for a time on the agricultural extension division, the lecturer revealed further

* That 25,662 Nebraska women were members of 1,685 Home Demonstration Project clubs over the state.

* That 20,523 boys were enrolled in 4-H club projects, with more than one-fifth of them enrolled in two.

* That the extension agents in 1940 answered 138,674 letters, had 124,601 telephone calls, talked over problems to 181,000 office callers and held 41,324 meetings with a total attendance of 787,153.

* That the work of the division has a vast influence upon the production and prosperity of the state. Among the projects of the extension are those seeking to find the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain on a hog, and analyses of rations needed to fatten cattle.

With an equal interest shown in cereals, grains, fruits and vegetables, Filley drew the conclusion that 365 days a year must be spent

on other work than classroom teaching.

Concluding his lecture Professor Filley traced a few of the accomplishments of the experiment station, the importance to the agriculture of the state being self evident.

* The first Kherson oats (highest yielding variety) ever grown in the United States were produced at the Nebraska station.

* Discovery of the Spartan variety of barley which produces 33-1-3 percent more grain was first made here.

* Hybrid seed corns average 18 percent higher yields than the normal varieties were released by Dr. T. A. Kieselbach of the station.

* The discovery of the means of getting rid of wheat smut was so effective as to result in the total disuse of the wheat washing machinery in the Omaha elevators.

* Finding means of controlling turkey diseases the department made possible the erection of a million dollar turkey industry in the state, where few turkeys lived prior to 1930.

* And finally the discovery by Dr. Van Es of a potent serum for swine erysipelas has made possible the marketing of 5,452,000 healthy hogs a year.

Howard-

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cattle graze over 7,000 acres of land in McPherson and Arthur counties. Altho he was not born in Nebraska, Mr. Howard has lived in the state 32 years, attending this university in 1909-1910. This is his fourth term in the legislature.

As speaker, Senator Howard automatically becomes a member of the appropriations committee. He is chairman of the appropriations sub-committee on educational institutions. He is also a member of the legislative council.

Bill introduced during the current session by Senator Howard number about 23. Asked which of these he believed one of the most important, he named L.B. 72. This bill is framed in the form of a constitutional amendment. Briefly, it would place utilities on the tax list that are now apparently tax exempt.

Last semester the senator's son graduated from the university school of journalism. He is now employed in the advertising department of the Yankton, S. D., "Press and Dakotan."

Big Six-

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"We are very much in favor of this convention and are sure that all who attend should benefit by it a great deal."

Following is the program for the convention:

Thursday.
2 p. m., registration.
2:30, general meeting and Nebraska's discussion group.
6:00, the first dinner of the Convention. Chancellor Boucher and Dean Thompson will be guests.
Friday.
10 a. m., discussion group led by Kansas State.
Noon, luncheon in the Union.
2 p. m., Iowa State discussion group.
3 p. m., tour of Lincoln and the campus under the direction of Bus Knight.
6 p. m., Kansas U.'s discussion group at a dinner meeting.
Saturday.
10 a. m., Missouri's discussion group.
Noon, luncheon in the Union.
2 p. m., discussion group headed by Utah State.
4 p. m., dinner in the Cornhusker, after which the delegates will attend the Interfraternity Ball in a body.

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