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The Student Pulse

Brief, concise, contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of sound newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters accepted do not necessarily indicate the editorial policy of this paper.

Campus Parking Comes Up Again.

TO THE EDITOR:
When N. S. in the Sunday Nebraskan gave vent to his feelings concerning the present campus parking situation, he voiced my sentiments exactly. This situation is one that has been the subject of gripes for many years and still nothing has been done about it.

There are some things, however, that can be done about remedying the situation and that is the conservation of every inch of available space. Therefore, I want to back up N. S. in his nomination for oblivion the ones who park so as to use up the space that would ordinarily accommodate two cars.

As N. S. states, both of these are inexcusable and should be remedied. If it can't be done by reasoning with the offending people, how about an appeal to those who have the power to correct such situations?

Contemporary Comment

The Newspapermen May Organize.

ALTHOUGH the status of labor theoretically attained a new dignity under the national industrial recovery act, actual benefits thus far have been meager and disappointing to those who saw in the act the wage-earners' emancipation proclamation.

As a case in point, take the resignation of Ralph Pulitzer last week as NRA administrator for the newspaper code. In explaining his resignation, Mr. Pulitzer gave as one of his chief reasons "opposition to my appointment by the American Newspaper Guild."

Publishers generally will be reluctant to admit this. Thus far they have been, if not actually hostile to the new organization, at least unsympathetic. Since the inauguration of the guild movement last summer, most American newspapers have consistently suppressed all mention of the guild's activities in their news columns.

Signs of The Times.

THE interest and enrollment in the adult night school, the increasing patronage for the public library and many other factors are encouraging signs of the times.

Education is a continuous process, including bringing in new ideas, reevaluating things, discarding mistaken ideas and accumulating valuable ideas and information.

We cannot rely on some old graduation certificate issued twenty years ago to keep us educated all our lives. There is no way to obtain an "eternal" education that will keep us in mental trim.

Adult education to teach us to think clearly and to understand an ever changing world is a vital matter just now. Our nation will not exist in its most ideal form unless its citizens are enlightened.

Newspapers, magazines, radio, movies, the library and other things can help. We cannot be good citizens unless we know the facts and face them—living by impulses and impressions and street talk will lead us into unfortunate circumstances.

"Educated mind is the guardian genius of democracy." The great Texan who said that did not mean by the term "educated mind" only a group of people who had been given a prescribed number of years' schooling, essential as that is. "Education" is an every day matter.—Temple News.

Ag College

By Carlyle Hodgkin

We Have Failed—What Now?

THE American University fails, that illuminating series of articles Political Scientists Lancaster and Stoke wrote recently for the Daily Nebraskan were written, so the editor's note ran, partly to provoke thought and discussion. What follows here is an attempt to look at some of the things the authors said in their specific relation to the college of agriculture.

The American university has failed, if I follow the authors correctly, chiefly because of the point of view university instructors have come to hold toward their own profession. They have assimilated, so to speak, the popular point of view of the

general public: That education exists to enable people to make more money.

When the depression hit, say the authors, university graduates could make no more money than persons who had never gone near a university. Therefore, in the public mind, university education had failed. The public did not hesitate to bring that charge of failure against the university; and the university faculty members, because they had themselves come half to believe that education exists to teach people to make money, had no answer to that charge.

So, say the writers, we are in that mess today. The faculty has lost faith in the product it has to offer. The students, in quest of ways to learn to make money, see in university courses little that will help to solve that problem. The number of students two or three years out of school who are still hanging around the campus because no satisfactory job awaits them add to the present dissatisfaction.

The way out, say Writers Lancaster and Stoke, is first for university instructors to re-sell themselves on their own product, to re-discover for themselves that education is a thing that affects the quality of the mind rather than something that gives one greater skill in business, that education is concerned with knowledge and understanding, not with training for competitive enterprise.

Specifically, the writer's suggestions are these: "First, we must come to a clearer understanding of the goals of educational enterprise, and resist more fiercely the influences which lead us astray. Secondly, we must revive our faith in our work by renewing our sense of its value. Thirdly, we must examine our university from curriculum to organization, and instead of tolerating what is not harmful, root out all that is not helpful."

Those things to be weeded out of the curriculum are those which have no relation to education conceived as a thing concerned with knowledge, understanding, and the quality of the mind. Now what, against such a definition as that, happens to Ag college?

The first thought that one is bound to have, it seems, is that education, purely as such, and training for skill in practice are almost inseparable. Suppose that one should start to prune out of the Ag

curriculum all courses or elements of courses that fit the students for actual competitive practice rather than simply increasing their understanding and appreciation. Where would one start? Professor Abbott's chemistry course would be a good starting point, for certainly no one ever got any training from it that he could get paid for putting into practice. But where to from there?

Courses in history of agriculture, even in history of dairy, engineering, bee keeping, or vocational agriculture, would be pretty largely education. They would impart to one very little of practical skill. But beyond that it would be almost impossible to go and still take courses that offered education only. For how could one possibly study the principles of dairying or crop growing or farm management to understand them without at the same time becoming better equipped to put them into practice than the person who had never learned to understand the principles? Of course there are tricks to all trades, and the student still has them to learn when he actually enters the trade. But my point is that it is impossible to separate pure education and practical skill, especially so in a subject which so mixes practice with theory as does agriculture.

How then could Ag college be changed to fit the wishes of Writers Lancaster and Stoke? There is only one way: Simply change the point of view. Let the attitude of both faculty and students swing away from commercial toward educational. Almost the entire curriculum is necessary regardless of the point of view.

But if students can be made to feel that they are coming to college for understanding, not for a good job, they will not be disappointed after college if they don't get that job. If students can be made to feel that they have a responsibility to the state by virtue of having been educated at state expense, they will cling less to the notion that the state should have a good job ready for them because it has prepared them for such a job.

The state pays for the student's education. How then can that student justify himself if he uses that education in competitive enterprise to take advantage of those who helped to pay for his education? Actually, he owes a debt to the state rather than having an excuse to exploit it to his own advantage. And if the Ag faculty should take the educational point of view rather than the commercial point of view sufficiently to impregnate the students with the idea that their education and training—inseparable, remember—are first to be put to the service of the state and second to be used for personal advancement, I fancy that Writers Lancaster and Stoke would be satisfied with the change.

Economics Professor Says Internal Combustion Engine and Limits of the Human Stomach Cause Farm Troubles

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 27.—

Invention of the internal combustion engine and the limitations of the human stomach were blamed for a goodly share of the farmer's difficulties in a speech here recently by John Ise, professor of economics at the university. The American tariff policy that prevents building of foreign markets for American farm products also came in for a share of the blame.

Professor Ise was speaking on the American land policies, and declared that the present trend of governmental effort to retire marginal lands, and to bring production into line with needs was the first evidence of an American land policy.

Invention of the internal combustion engine, which has revolutionized travel, transportation and even farming operations, has reduced the demand for food for horses.

"There is a limit to the capacity of the human stomach," declared Prof. Ise. "We consume more bananas, spinach and other vegetables, we must eat less wheat. It is probable, too, that as society becomes more urbanized, and as people live in furnace heated homes, they have less need for heavy food. Even farming is becoming a sedentary occupation.

"The world needs all of the farm products that America can raise. In fact, a considerable part of the world's population is hungry right now. I should estimate at least 10 million Germans are undernourished; twice as many Russians; 40 million Japanese; 100 million Chinese and a like number in India; as well as 10 million Americans who are out of jobs and require adequate food.

"With so many hungry, it would seem reasonable for the American people to be willing to trade their surplus for such goods as foreign countries could send us, but our tariff policies and the tariff policies of other countries make this increasingly difficult.

"Hence our policy under the AAA. It is a stupid thing, to be sure, to plow under cotton when so many people lack clothing; to throw pork into the river when millions are hungry for meat; to let fertile fields grow up to weeds, but as long as we refuse to engage freely in foreign trade we must somehow get our efficient export industries down to a domestic basis.

"Secretary Wallace does not like to see cotton plowed under. He recognizes as clearly as anyone that we cannot build the wealth of a nation by destroying wealth. But he is faced by a condition, not a theory.

"The AAA was designed to cut production of all farmers. Aside from the difficulty of administering and enforcing crop reduction in this way, the AAA was defective in making no differentiation among various kinds of lands, poor hill farms, the rocky slopes of the Ozark region, the sandy wastes of Michigan were treated alike. This seemed unfortunate, for good level land can be farmed for a thousand years without injury, while much sloping land is eroded to worthlessness in fifty years.

"Fortunately, the government has recognized this, and we can now begin to see the outlines of the government's evolving policy. It is apparently the plan of President Roosevelt, and of Secretaries Wallace and Ickes, to work out a comprehensive land policy, under which the government will classify lands and see that each kind is put to its proper use.

"Marginal land will be taken over by the government and put back into the public domain. Assistant Secretary Tugwell once suggested that perhaps 50 million acres should be taken over, but I am convinced that not less than

100 million acres will finally be taken over unless conditions change radically. "Some of this should be reforested as fast as possible, some should be returned to grass; at many points lake sites might be improved. "It is true that the withdrawal of marginal lands from cultivation will cause much hardship and suffering. Perhaps 2 million farmers will have to move off their farms, and try to secure employment elsewhere. Yet the definite government policy will involve less hardship than would the harsh policy of letting the farmers "sweat it out" until the necessary number of them have decided to quit. "Such a policy would mean that all farmers would have to suffer much hardship before conditions became better; and there is no assurance that the necessary number would quit anyhow. "Where they shall go is a question the government will have to help them solve, for the government that permits its farmers to sink into a condition of hopeless peasantry, as one finds in parts of Europe, is planning for its own decay."

OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF BUSINESS SCHOOL

Kansas University to Give Dinner on Tenth Birthday.

LAWRENCE, Kas.—The tenth anniversary of the organization of the School of Business of the University of Kansas will be observed by a dinner in Kansas City, Mo., the evening of Feb. 28. Chancellor E. H. Lindley, Dean F. T. Stockton, and other members of the School of Business faculty are expected to attend. Arthur Cromb, honor man of the university's class of 1929, now with the Standard Steel company, will be the toastmaster.

Since the organization of the School of Business at the university, it has granted degrees to 527 students, of whom 451 were men and 46 were women. Nearly one-third of these live in the two Kansas Cities, Leavenworth, Independence, and nearby cities. One hundred are expected at the dinner.

Graduates of the school are now engaged in all phases of business, in at least twenty states.

The School of Business is open only to juniors and seniors, and in recent years has been graduating 64 to 84 annually. Throughout its history, its dean has been Frank T. Stockton, who holds a doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins, and came to Kansas from the deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of South Dakota.

In recent years all members of the faculty have been doing a great amount of special work for state departments. Dean Stockton has served on Governor Woodring's committee on employment and on Governor Landon's committee on self-help, and is chairman of the technical committee of the Kansas economic council.

Prof. John Ise is a member of the executive committee of the American Economic association, and Prof. Jens P. Jensen is an

American authority on taxation problems. Prof. H. F. Holtzclaw is author of widely known books on agricultural marketing; Assoc. Prof. J. H. Taggart, and Asst. Prof. L. D. Jennings have served as technical advisers to the committee on economic policy of the Kansas Bankers association. Assoc. Prof. L. T. Tupy is on leave this year as head of the blue sky department of the Kansas corporation commission.

CHURCHES TAKE PART IN LOYALTY CRUSADE

Rev. Ray Hunt Urges All Students to Attend Service Sunday.

Lincoln churches are participating in a nation-wide campaign to be known as "United Church Loyalty Crusade" which opened Feb. 25 and will continue until Easter and April 8. It is the aim of pastors in the city to reach all members of their churches and urge them to attend church somewhere. Each Sunday during this period has been designated as a particular day and services are planned with this in mind.

In commenting on this event Ray E. Hunt, pastor of First Christian church, made the following statement: "It is a call to worship, to repentance, to renewal of faith, to adventurous living in behalf of God and man. The church is being reborn and covets this revitalizing experience for the whole of her constituency." He closed by again urging students to attend church services next Sunday.

Max Zelle Wins Sheep Judging Contest at Ames

AMES, Ia., Feb. 26.—Max R. Zelle of Alleman, sophomore animal husbandry student at Iowa State college, won the sophomore sheep judging contest in competition with thirty students, according to an announcement Saturday. Second, third and fourth were Bayard Scott of Mitchellville, Lawrence Pease of Farragut and Myron Mish of Hudson.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Y. W. Interest Groups.

Interest groups of the Y. W. C. A. will hold meetings in Ellen Smith hall at the following hours this week:

Wednesday at 5—Keep Current, Violet Cross.

Thursday at 4—Know Your City, Lois Rathburn.

Thursday at 5—Art of Being a Hostess, Ariene Bors.

Stamp Club.

The Stamp Club will hold a business meeting Thursday night, March 1, at 7:30 in Social Science room 301.

Y. W. Staff Meetings.

Staff meetings for Y. W. C. A. members for the coming week are scheduled as follows:

Finance, Marjorie Shostak, on Thursday at 4.

Swap Shop, Theodore Lohrman, Thursday at 4.

Program and Office, Phyllis Jane Humphrey, Wednesday at 3.

World Forum, Beth Schmid, Thursday at 4.

Posters, Ruth Allen, Thursday at 4 p. m.

Church Relations, Mary Edythe Hendricks, Wednesday at 5.

In addition to these staff meetings, Miss Miller will conduct a special study group on "The Life of Jesus" on Thursday at 1 o'clock and also on Sunday at 9 o'clock.

Barb A. W. S. League.

Group meetings of the Barb A. W. S. league will be held this week. The schedule of the meetings to be held at Ellen Smith Hall follows:

Marjorie Smith, Wednesday at 5 p. m.

Bizad Executive Council.

Members of the Bizad executive council for both semesters will meet at the campus studio Wednesday at 5 for a group picture. EDGAR HUDDLESON.

Social Staff.

Social staff of the Y. W. will give a tea at Ellen Smith hall Thursday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30. All girls who entered at mid-year are invited to attend.

Young Democrats.

Secretary of State Swanson will speak before a meeting of the Young Democrats club to be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 in Social Science auditorium.

Physics Colloquium.

Physics Colloquium will meet at 7 p. m. Wednesday in room 119 during the second semester. Prof. Chauncey W. Smith or Mr. Severance will speak this week.

Barb Council.

There will be a meeting of the Barb Council Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in room 105 of Social Sciences hall.

Y. W. Social Staff.

The social staff of the University Y. W. C. A. will serve a tea Thursday, Mar. 1, at Ellen Smith hall from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. All girls who enrolled at mid-year are invited to attend.

Barb A. W. S. League.

Barb A. W. S. league meetings will be held at Ellen Smith hall Wednesday at 5 p. m. under Marjorie Filley, and Thursday at 5 p. m. under Evelyn Diamond. All Barb girls are urged to attend.

Student Council.

Student Council meeting will be held at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the organization room in University hall. The group will consider several plans for reorganization of the Student Council, and all members are urged to be present. JOHN GEPSON, President.

There are nineteen major buildings at the University of Kansas which are used for school purposes. This number includes the new Watkins Memorial hospital.

Counsellor-at-Law

Claimed to be the most authentic law play ever written. Playing all this week and a special matinee Saturday, with no advance in price.

University Players

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