

The Nebraskan

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Around the
Campus.

Those who missed hearing Prof. P. A. Wadia's address at the open meeting of Phi Delta Kappa Monday night passed up a rare chance to hear a man who had an interesting and instructive message to offer. A man of striking appearance, Professor Wadia resembles very much the man whom he worships, whom the whole of India worships—Mahatma Gandhi.

An interesting talker, Professor Wadia painted a realistic, but dramatic picture, of what is going on in India today. His visualization of the Indian scene today stirs the imagination to its depths.

His story about the troubles which India find itself in at the present time, appearing in this morning Nebraskan, brings out one point very clearly. Simply this. India does not want independence. It desires only to be left alone, and allowed the same freedom as the other British colonies.

Education in that country, he points out, is still comparatively in its infancy. Development of a better system lies largely in the direction of political and social reform. But to date efforts in this direction, both peaceful and otherwise, have been practically futile. And therein lies the paradox. But the true patient oriental character of this man was brought out when his only remedy for the situation was simply expressed in one word—hope.

A composite picture of the university 1934 summer session brings to mind several interesting factors. Not the least of these has been the great stress placed upon the need for a decided revival of the social sciences.

Most particularly was this phase of education brought out in discussions during the state educational conference. For the most part they all led up to one point: Education must assume more than a passive leadership in the training of America's youth in the social sciences in order to meet, more adequately, the demands of the new era.

Now for many students and teachers, we suppose, this philosophy means just so much hot air—something that is nice to listen to and talk about but very impractical. Quite obviously the Nebraskan finds itself in serious disagreement with this attitude of bias indifference.

But since nothing can be done about it, we satisfy ourselves with the soul satisfying philosophy that perhaps a few were benefited by these discussions.

Teachers, educators, and others interested in this profession have only to take stock of their own plight to discover the reason why social idealism has forged higher in the minds of thinking men and women. Certainly the millions of dollars in back salaries owed teachers, the curtailment of educational funds, reductions in teaching staffs, and the crippling of our school systems to a point where some sections of the country are practically without a public school should serve to indicate the plight of education. It follows to, that the society which sponsors this program has been badly neglected.

And it is right here that education must take up its burden. Our youth must be taught the actual realities of our government, its method of operation, what lobbies signify, what ballots are for, and a number of other processes that

every intelligent citizen should be interested in more or less directly. Students then must be made conscious of the society in which they live. The philosophy of the social sciences is not a plea for a utopian civilization. Rather is it an appeal to make students conscious of actualities. What we need is more young men and women educated to be good citizens—not chemists, or engineers, or doctors.

Over 4,000 individuals have attended the summer session mixers held at the coliseum each Friday night. The figures represent a new high for attendance at these events. As an outlet for recreation for summer session students it has proved rather satisfactory.

But one thing mars the success of these affairs. At many of them men and women not enrolled in the university summer session attended. Primarily the mixers are planned and held for the benefit of summer session students. If it is desirable that this should be maintained, then effective use of the identification card, or some other device might be perfected.

With little over one week left of the summer session, teachers and students will soon turn their faces homeward. Some however, will spend the month vacationing before school opens in the fall. Others will bide their time until teaching duties are again the menu for the day.

Aside from the intense heat which has a decided tendency to prevent one from waxing warm over his favorite subject, the university authorities have again worked out a well rounded program for its summer students.

A recent announcement of the number of candidates for degrees bring to mind a startling tendency in American education. During the past few years there has been an alarming mania for advanced degrees. If the process continues unabated it will soon get to the stage where an individual will have to have his Ph.D. to run a filling station.

With this issue the Nebraskan ceases publication for the summer session. The editor expresses a sincere appreciation to the individuals who assisted in its publication the past two months. The experience has been a pleasurable one for us, and it is our only desire that we have furnished summer session students with some entertaining and instructive reading.

**CORNELIA MEIGS
IS PRIZE WINNER**
Given Newberry Award
For Biography of
Louisa Alcott.

Cornelia Meigs, author of Little Women, has been awarded the Newberry medal for her book "Invincible Louisa." This award is made each year to the author of the most distinguished book for children. This year, for the first time, the award has been given to a good of biography thus recognizing the value of biography for boys and girls which presents to them a glowing portrait of real and admirable people.

"Invincible Louisa" is an excellent biography of Louisa May Alcott; it gives us a fresh view of one of the most widely known and read of all American writers for children.

Miss Meigs published her first book "Kingdom of the Winding Road," in 1915. She has continued to write ever since, producing a number of different phases of American history, stories for younger children, and delightful plays. Her work has been excellent, her style vigorous yet dignified, her settings and point of view always fresh and new.

**Public Speaking Class
Shivers During Heat**

Last week the repertoire class spent a good deal of its time studying make-up of characters. They made up straight, old age, and character parts for plays.

The hot weather means nothing to people in this department as they often have to put on fur coats and shiver. They really do it too, according to Miss Gellatly.

**CONNING
THE CAMPUS
with
Howard Dobson**

Do you believe that the "Spoils System" makes for efficiency in government?

Harold Langeley, Norfolk, Neb.—"I do not see how it can. It seems very illogical to me that employees of the government who have served faithfully and well should be discarded in favor of an inexperienced man just because they happen to belong to the wrong political party. It is as unfair to the country as it is to the employee."

Adelaide Larson, Weeping Water, Neb.—"It doesn't sound efficient to me, but I suppose there's no much that can be done about it. I should think that it would encourage graft and a neglect of duty because there would be no reward for honest, diligent service."

Burton Wilder, Redfield, S. D.—"I think it's probably the biggest discouragement any aims of efficiency could have. I am surprised that allegedly intelligent voters are satisfied to let it continue."

Arthur Batten, Crawford, Neb.—"I should think that it would be much better if all government employees—from top to bottom—were put under some sort of a Civil Service organization, or some similar control. Thus government service would become a career, men would be selected for their ability, and they would have every inducement to become as efficient and capable as possible. I can see that a strict control like our present Civil Service would not be practical throughout, but the idea would be the same."

The above question was selected at the suggestion of a recent issue of the United States News, in which it is revealed that at the present time there are 199,000 federal government employees not under Civil Service whereas on March 4, 1933, there were only 110,000. The inference to be made from these figures is obvious. The News says that "political clearance" was the main worry of the job seekers as 89,000 positions were filled without any regard for the merit system of the Civil Service.

Andrew Jackson is credited, popularly, with the introduction of the Spoils System to the national government. It was his belief that government sinecures were as rightfully the possession of one man as another, that all men had equal rights in regard to holding government office, and that continued service in office led to laxity, dishonesty, and inefficiency.

While it may be true that all men are created free and equal and all that sort of tripe, it does not necessarily follow that all are equally fitted to run a government any more than they are all fitted to be heavyweight boxing champions. It is obvious that a heavyweight boxing champion must physically excel all contenders and prove his superiority in an accepted manner. Is it not as obvious that one aspiring to a government office must be capable of filling the office?

Political scientists point out that the poor pay of government service turns the best minds of the country into private enterprise where the rewards for ability are greater. They suggest that some adjustment here would enable government service by attracting more capable men, and that this branch of work would thus be a career and criterions of efficiency, diligence, honesty, and all of the rest would result.

But then this is supposed to be a more or less collegiate column.

An apology to certain persons in regard to an item in my column of last week.

It is my suggestion that on the last day of school next week all professors treat the boys et gals to something in a tall frosted glass and admit the folly of having final exams. Well, it's a good idea.

And again it approaches the time for good Greeks to rally 'round, brush the dust off their guest manners, and start being nice to a flock of verdant frosh and other newcomers to the campus.

Coach Henry F. "Indian" Schulte nominates last year's football eleven as one of the most courageous teams in Nebraska football history. He says it will go down in the memories of football fans as an outstanding team. He further predicts that this fall's outfit will be heavier and faster, possibly not as sensationally courageous, and certainly not as experienced. It might be noted here that he objects to being quoted on football. He insists that track is his sport and that his opinion on football isn't worth a thing.

Contemporary Comment

TREE PLANTING.

Forester C. W. Watkins at the state agricultural college issues an appeal to people of the state to save their trees. That, he says, is more important than saving lawns. Pouring water on the ground around a tree does little good, he points out, unless a tremendous amount of water is used. Water must reach the roots. Trees require years to mature and the loss of a large tree is serious.

Last spring a great deal was done to urge people to plant trees. There is more to reforestation than tree planting. That is the initial effort. If results are to be obtained eventually the trees must be cared for. Care of trees after planting is necessary. Trees well watered will stand this drouth. All over the city fine elms and a few other kinds of trees can be found that have died during the present drouth.

The government proposes to spend many millions to make a weather break of trees from Canada to the gulf. The plan is to plant rows of trees one mile apart along a 100 mile wide strip, Nebraska being one of the states to be crossed. The government has hope that such a plan of reforestation will bring climatic results. Many will disagree as to effect of such planting, but most people will agree that trees should be planted and not only planted but should be cared for.

City trees have a harder fight to make against drouth than trees in open soil. In the city trees are often planted between paving and sidewalk, and in other areas where rain that falls is quickly drained without getting into the soil. Some means must be employed to get water to tree roots. The gigantic plan of the government will little more than double the number of trees that now exist in the territory to be given tree treatment. Why plant more trees when we are so negligent in saving trees what we have? Mr. Watkins has sounded a warning at an appropriate time. Every possible effort should be made to save the trees we now have. During depression years we have cut down many of them. Few have been replaced and the replacements have not always been given that care that insures that trees will develop from the initial effort.

Summer Students

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**SIXTEEN TEACHERS
RECEIVE POSITIONS**

**New Jobs Announced by
Teachers College
Bureau.**

Sixteen more Nebraska students and graduates have received teaching positions, according to reports received from the Bureau of Educational Service.

Louise Cottier, of Lincoln, will teach the sixth grade at McCook; Gertrude Knie, of Lincoln, will be instructor in commercial subjects at Kearney; Frances Sallman, of St. Paul, will teach English and Latin at Amherst; Frances Waggoner, of Lincoln, will teach English, Latin, history, and biology at Roca; Josephine Jelen, of Omaha, will teach English and dramatics at Kearney; and Mary Drake, of Oxford, will teach in the junior high school at Dallas, Tex.

Clara Borron, of Hay Springs, will teach home economics in the Liberty Consolidated school at Morrill; Willa Norris, of Inavale, will teach Latin and history at Milford; Helen Beins, of Aurora, will teach the third and fourth grades at Cushing; and Elfreda Cedarblade will teach a rural school in Kimball county.

E. L. Jorden, of Drayton, S. D., will be superintendent at Coleridge; Paul Jensen, of Lincoln, will be principal and teach athletics, history, and English at Pleasanton; Edgar R. Newman, of Lincoln, will teach English and journalism at Fremont; Verle Worthington, of Lincoln, will teach manual training, athletics, science, and history in the Wheeler County high school at Bartlett; and Ruth Buhrman, of Lincoln, will also be in the Wheeler county high school, where she will teach commercial arts and English.

Harold O. Ried, of DeWitt, will be principal at Fullerton, instead of at Curtice as previously reported.

Do you know Sally Rand intimately?
Sure; I'm one of her fans.—Pit Panther.

Science Teacher: What is a pharmacist?
Bright student: A lady farmer.

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