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**ON THIS ISSUE**  
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## The Expose— Did It Hit Its Mark?

Yesterday morning's Daily Nebraskan carried a reprinted expose of how the instructor looks at students and things in this university.

From the tone of the article, one would tend to believe that the instructor looked at "things" in the guise of students.

Howsoever that may be, the anonymous author left an impression that should have led to New Year's resolutions and self-condemnation on the part of the students involved.

The Daily Nebraskan is willing to wager that the girls mentioned in the article failed to recognize themselves when portrayed in type, and greeted the theme with a "that's cute." Th men probably guffawed, as men do, and wondered who the silly jackanapes were who wasted their time in such manner when on the quest of education. In their opinions, they are bloodhounds on the trail of success, and they will reach the golden glory without any undue effort.

When university students quit kidding themselves about their scholastic efforts, and realize that merely because they are classed as members of an institution they have not reached the ultimate, the fundamental purpose of education may yet appear universally on the collegiate front.

Europe has found a much simpler means of going to war than she had in 1914. Now the nations send troops to shell festered Spain to fight their battles. After all, why tear up the homeland when there is a perfectly usable and willing arena nearby?

## STUDENT PULSE

Brief, concise contributions pertinent to matters of student life and to the university are welcomed by this newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters must be signed, but names will be withheld from publication if so desired.

### A Liberal, General System of Education.

#### TO THE EDITOR:

Robert Hutchins, the young president of Chicago university has outlined a plan of education which seems to embody the true ideals of education. According to his plan all students would spend four years in a junior college after they had completed their sophomore year in high school. Further education in a university would be optional.

Education should be available to all people who are mentally able to learn. There have been recent movements to raise the standards of education so high that the average student could not hope to ever graduate with a college degree. Only those of superior intelligence should be permitted to obtain degrees according to these educators. In this way a mental

aristocracy would be built up. By this system of education those of superior abilities would be trained for professional work so that the fields would not be crowded with those of mediocre abilities. This system attempts to achieve a dual purpose, that of raising the standards of a profession, and that of obviating an over supply of men for various fields of work.

Those purposes are all right, but according to that system only a few could be educated. The few would be educated at the expense of the many. Education should be accessible to all and an educated nation is more in line for progress than an uneducated one. It seems that the plan of Robert Hutchins would make it possible for both types of people to be educated, and would still permit those of superior abilities to go on to a university for specialized education.

Such a plan fits in splendidly with the aims of liberalism for the student is given a general education. During their general education attempts are made to stimulate intellect and make its development more of an end. Too much of our present education is designed to fit the abilities of a student for immediate financial success so that a student holds nothing in common with those of other professions because he is educated only by a selected slice of knowledge. A good, general education would give all men a common bond of knowledge and they would have better developed minds. An educated man with broad, perfected mind means more humane, intelligent living for that man. This end can be accomplished only by making a liberal education accessible for everyone, except for the "motor-minded" who must be treated differently. It would be well to make this system of education compulsory.—**Elmer Horstman.**

### Education and The State Legislature. TO THE EDITOR:

In 1932 the Nebraska state legislature cut down on appropriations for the university. A large building endowment plan was dropped, and professors took cuts in their salaries. No one objected because everything naturally was reduced in size because of the shortage of money and the depression. But now financial expenditures and appropriations have shot to the skies. Government projects for the relief of unemployment have assumed proportions never dreamed of before. Higher wages and salaries in businesses have and are returning. But there is one thing wrong in Nebraska—the legislature has forgotten about education.

Five or six years ago the state governing body realized the need for new university buildings. Is not that need just as acute today as then, since no additional construction has been carried into effect? The only new structure that is about to be built is the Student Union building, and the students themselves supplied the initiative for obtaining it and further more are going to pay for it themselves with the aid of a federal grant, the state legislature remaining entirely passive in the matter.

Nebraska really needs about five additional buildings, but the list is headed by a new library. That creaking, traditional brick library now used is fast coming to the point where it must be condemned to safe guard the student and professorial safety. The brittle walls and large floor expanse of the second story reserve room give one the impression that it is about ready to say "Ugh!" and give up the ghost. The atmosphere of the place is anything but conducive to study, with every sound and step accentuated rather than subdued. A new, efficient and modern structure is needed, one that will attract students rather than reject them. Another need is a class room building to provide additional instruction rooms and to replace old U hall. A truck is going to back up to that time beaten hall some day and shovel it away before a big wind comes up and creates a sandstorm from its crumbling walls.

What about professors? The list of those attracted to other schools by higher wages is becoming alarming. Librarian Doane being the last beckoned to a more lucrative position. It is the personnel of the faculty that determines the ranking and standards of any university. More and more students are coming to realize that it is not the course but the professor that determines the amount of learning acquired; they will take an unneeded course who know how to present his material in a vivid, educational method. If the University of Nebraska is going to progress rather than continue to regress, it must have more money with which to hire proficient professors.

The legislature must remember that education is not an established order, but an experiment of less than one hundred years' duration. If Nebraska is to go forward, to keep up with the rest of the nation, or even to lead it, its governing body must create legislation to give its university that vital, the mundane substance, money.—**Bob Reddish.**

## LEVIN OUTLINES WORK OF DAILY NEBRASKAN

### Publication Editor Speaks To Freshman A.W.S. Wednesday.

Describing the Daily Nebraskan as the official newspaper of the campus, Arnold Levin, editor, spoke at the Freshman A. W. S. meeting held yesterday afternoon at five o'clock in the drawing room at Ellen Smith hall. The Nebraskan's policy is to represent the student's interests, Levin emphasized.

#### Organization.

The paper is composed of two departments, the editorial and the business departments. There are eight paid positions in the former department and four paid positions in the latter. The editorial staff consists of the editor, whose duty is to write the editorials. He is chosen from the two managing editors. They, among other things, assign the reporters beats, and make the front page layouts. There are five news editors, whose main tasks are copy reading, writing headlines and makeup. They are selected from the reporters. The remainder of the staff consists of approximately 35 reporters.

The business department is headed by the business manager, who supervises the advertising and financing of the paper, Levin explained. He is assisted by the three assistant business managers. They collect the advertising material. Members of the paid staff, said Levin, are selected by the Student Publications Board. They are selected on the basis of work done for the paper. The board is composed of three students, the rest being faculty members.

Several campaigns have been undertaken by the paper in recent years, according to Levin, the drive for the Student Union building being the most recent. Several years ago it sponsored the movement for the reorganization of the Innocents and Mortar Board societies.

Next week's meeting of the Freshmen A. W. S. will be the last one before semester examinations begin, announced Marjorie Crabill. The chairman of the meeting will be Mary Mullin, and the secretary, Frances Van Anda.

### STATE FARMERS END FOUR-DAY CONCLAVE AT BANQUET TONIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)  
Sessions will end tonight with a dairymen's banquet in the student activities building at 6:15 o'clock.

**Kincer Talks on Weather.**  
Speaking before a joint session of crop growers and livestock breeders, J. B. Kincer, one of the nation's best known authorities on weather from the U. S. weather bureau, presented one of the highlights of the day yesterday. His talk was the feature of the morning sessions.

"When the present drought definitely comes to an end there will be a period of years with comparatively heavy rainfall," Kincer told members of the session. "Many people think, because of the recent successive drought years, that the climate is permanently changing, either naturally or from some act of men. The popular fallacy that man can basically change climate or that it is changing from some other cause is not a product of the 20th century. The belief is found in the log of one of Columbus' voyages and in the weather diary of Thomas Jefferson.

**Restore Natural Conditions.**  
"Man is not responsible for drought or dust as sent by nature," Kincer declared. "But it is a tragic fact that the drier sections of the plains have been extensively plowed and cultivated where crop farming never should have

## Bulletin

**Junior-Senior Prom Committee.**  
Members of the Junior-Senior Prom committee will meet in the Daily Nebraskan business offices at 7:15 this evening.

**Inter-Fraternity Council.**  
Cornhusker picture of the Interfraternity council members will not be taken today as was previously announced.

**No Studio Pictures.**  
There will be no group pictures taken at the campus studio this week. Final arrangements will be made next week.

**Dramatics Hobby Group.**  
Dramatics Hobby Group of the Coed Counselors will meet tonight at 7 o'clock in Ellen Smith hall.

been attempted. Much of the one time grassland is now under cultivation and has become an aggravator of dust storms. Man cannot make it rain but he can do the next best thing—restore the original natural conditions as far as possible and avoid repeating mistakes of the past."

The authority on weather divided drouths in the United States into two general classes. The first class are those of transitory nature that last only a single year. The other group are of the type that last for long periods.

"The few available precipitation records, covering 100 years or more, indicate that a general dry phase, somewhat comparable to that of 1886 to 1895, and the more recent one of 1930 to date, are not unnatural. Historical background warns us that drouths in the future may be expected."

### AFRICA FURNISHES GOLDMINE OF ART, SAYS WIESCHOFF

(Continued from Page 1.)  
Africa are located in the southwest portion of that country, Dr. Wieschhoff remarked that Africa serves as a huge region for modern ethnologists to learn of the truly ancient arts, from the historical point of view.

**Dancing Masks Shown.**  
Dr. Wieschhoff showed slides of several dancing masks which represented woods and fields gods and goddesses. Grotesque but oddly beautiful in their design, the masks were both religious ceremonial masks and original copies of ancient figures.

"Wood carvings have religious significance in only a few districts of Africa," continued Dr. Wieschhoff. "Most Africans, we have learned, used to go to the village artist who created miniature carvings of the individuals, who often used the carvings as gifts to their friends."

**Bushman Paintings Described.**  
Wood carvings have many ethnologic complications, Dr. Wieschhoff pointed out. A carving of a Negro woman holding her breasts was believed to symbolize the fertility of Africa, and carvings of female figures holding chair-like supports were supposed to represent the uplifting of the "Dark Continent."

Slides of bronze masks and African rock paintings, described popularly as Bushman paintings, were also explained by the doctor. His party of archeologists who made a prolonged study of the great Zimbabwe ruins of Machinoland in southern Rhodesia definitely established the fact that these massive stone ruins from which much African art knowledge was obtained could hardly antedate 200 A. D.

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