Bulletin Editorial - -Comment

The University's budget proposal

During the week just completed, the DAILY has tried to acquaint readers through its news columns of the university's budget problem.

By presenting facts, cold ones and pure ones, the DAILY hopes that students understand what the school is up against, hopes that students are interested enough in the future and present welfare of the school to give it all support possible.

Briefly, again, these are the facts, as presented to the state tax commissioner, the Governor, and indirectly, to the legislature when it meets

Operating for four years now under appropriations which forced stringent economies in all departments, which forced the administration to use up all cash reserves, and which made the total operation and work of this school fall far below the standards necessary to claim prestige as one of the nation's top twenty or thirty educational institutions, the university has been so hard pressed to maintain its standing in national educational circles that it is again forced to ask for an increased appropriation, one which the Regents hope will cover necessities, if the legislature does grant it.

And all the while, the enrollment of the university has gone up! Figures in years during the decade nearing completion show that when the university had hundreds less students than it has now, it received bi-ennial appropriations all the way from \$400,000 to \$700,000 more than it received in 1938.

The expense to the state for each student enrolled in this university is lower by far than the per capita expense of all surrounding states in the midwest, where educational funds are probably the most difficult to obtain. Nebraska spent \$473 in 1938 on each student while the University of Iowa spent \$502, Iowa State spent \$641, Kansas spent \$568, and Kansas State spent \$528. And the other two states represented here support TWO major institutions, not just one . . . giving each of them a larger per capita appropriation than Nebraska has given its ONE state university.

We don't blame anyone. We're sorry the legislature in 1938 didn't see it our way. We realized there were many, many items in the budget and that only so much money was available. In 1938, the university took what it got. depended on its cash reserves to pay the rest, and hoped mightily to retain its prestige and national standing.

But in 1940, there are no cash reserves, the prestige and standing are at the brink of the precipice which will drop the school into a third-rate ranking among the nation's colleges.

In 1940, a new legislature meets, one to which we appeal for consideration, one which we ask to understand our problem, one in which we repose

If the university is treated fairly, if it retains its reputation, then we, as future alumni of it, will carry with us the reflected prestige and whatever advantages it provides us with in our battle for success.

If, when we leave this school, it has degenerated into a third-rate college, we shall be at distinct disadvantage. We don't know it now, but we will know it if that budget is cut again, or if the Regents' request is decreased.

You all have an investment in this school. Even though you pay for only a third of your education, what you do pay is an investment. The wise business man protects his investment, makes all possible effort to see that his final income is the greatest possible. And the first step toward protecting and enhancing the chances of success in investing is to know what you are investing in, to know everything and anything about it.

Bulletin

CORN COBS.

PHI SIGMA TOTA.

Phi Sigma Iota, romance inaguage hon-orary, will meet at the home of Dr. Hi-lario Sacux, 2010 South 24th street today at 7:30 p. m. Papers will be read by Rob-eri Sandburg and Dr. Bowen.

ECONOMICA.

Economica will meet Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in the Faculty Lounge of the Union, Prof. Karl Arndt will discuss "Current Conflict in Monetary Theory" to be followed by an informal discussion of the subject.

Corn Cobs will meet in room the Union at 7:30 p. m. today.

Behind the Headlines by Olson and Ordal

Defeating the world . . .

"We will defeat the entire world," Adolf Hitler promised Germany Tuesday as he added another supplement to Mein Kampf, blueprint of conquest, bringing it up to date.

Standing before a backdrop of shining new cannon barrels, the German leader with impassioned fury outlined German war aims before a crowd of 12 thousand workers in the huge Borzig munitions plant in Berlin.

Referring to the war as a contest between the "haves" and the "have nots," he justified Germany's war procedures on the ground breaking. that the right to live includes the right to soil, that still more "lebensraum" was necessary for the populous German nation.

On the nature of ideals he said: "We want a state in which birth

matters nothing and achievement means everything. For this we are working with tremendous en-thusiasm. Contrasted with this is the idea of our enemis—a fight for egoism, for capital, for individual and family privileges."

Noteworthy is the phrase, "individual and family rights" as characteristic of the democracies.

He went on to insist that the principles of German national socialism are diametrically opposed to the aims and bases of the democracies, that "one of these two worlds must break asunder." He explicitly stated that it is not the Reich that would be doing the

In expounding the new eco-nomics, he said: "The traffic signals are now placed as follows: Gold versus labor. I built up my entire economy on the conception of work. Those who had gold have failed completely. You can't get anybody to take British pounds even if you throw them after them, Our German mark without gold is worth more than gold."

Explaining his personal attitude, he said, "I am not a man who does things half way. When once I have decided on my course I am filled with boundless fanaticism."

The truth of this last statement seems incontrovertible. It reminds us that Herr Hitler is not a man who can be judged by ordinary standards. That is clear from the many colossal errors of underestimation made in recent years. Also estimates on what he and other nazi leaders may try seem out of order. Sole valid criteria is the estimate of what they can do.

Consequently, analyses of potential German activity must be in terms of German military might and not beclouded by wishful

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