

## EDITORIAL PAGE

**Let's Use The Teacher-Ratings**

Six weeks should be sufficient time for students to become well enough acquainted with instructors to form an opinion of them and decide their strengths and weaknesses. Since this is the end of the first six weeks in second semester, it is an ideal time for instructors to use the teacher rating scales adopted by the University last semester. Some faculty members already have used the service.

If teachers would permit students to rate them now, results could be used for the remainder of the semester as well as for future courses. This way, students doing the rating should benefit from their own suggestions.

Since the teacher rating scale is a continual service, faculty members may use it at any time during the school year. Henry M. Cox, director of the bureau of instructor research, says blanks are available in his office in Temporary A, Room 1. All instructors have to do, he says, is call his office and request the blanks.

The time needed for this phone call, the time needed for students to fill out the blanks in class and the time used in reading the blanks will be well spent. Each instructor will know the attitudes of students in his classes, and his good points and weak points will be brought in the open.

The Daily Nebraskan believes the only reason any faculty member would refuse to permit usage of rating scales would be fear to find out just what his students think of him.

When the Purdue rating scale for instructors was adopted last semester, Dr. Ephriam Hixson,

**Who Will Fight?**

The winter has been long, cold and tough in Korea. War is always tough, even when a truce is being negotiated. Many men fighting to damp down Communist aggression on that hilly peninsula were drafted. They are crawling up enemy-held ridges, carrying wounded buddies and being carried, while we, their contemporaries, are going to school.

At first it may seem hard to reconcile the fact that we, because we are university students, enjoy warm beds, regular meals and a chance to prepare ourselves for the future. It must be even harder for the GI with the frost bitten toes. But there is a reason for continuing the education of certain scholastically able students. It is a logical and necessary reason: scientific and specialized personnel are few at a time when our technological superiority must be maintained at any cost. The United States simply cannot afford it to be drained of all potential technicians.

Even the GI can see this logic. In the air, battles are fought with jet planes. Right now the Red jets are faster and easier to maneuver than ours. Jet planes are perfected by college-trained engineers. On the ground, the dog face is fighting with weapons designed to eliminate hundreds of men at once. Wars are no longer fought just on the basis of brawn and strategy. Now a scientifically trained army must back up every battle army. The race of science is a vital and deadly race that we can win only if we realize the need for college-trained personnel. Estimates place the shortage of trained men at 100,000 graduates with a bachelor's degree in science and 6,000 scientists with the doctor's degree.

Sure, the former brick layer who was shipped to Korea says, but what about the fellows studying philosophy, English, journalism and the like? How are they helping any more than my bricklaying did? Any answer we give him is going to look silly next to the shrapnel in his arm and the bitterness in his heart. Can we justify the continued education of artists and historians?

We certainly can. There is hardly a category of study at the University that does not teach something vital for our future living. When the men in Korea win the battle, what would they come back to if there were no teachers, musicians, even philosophers? They would come back to a ruined and unknown United States. Col-

**Making Unhappiness For Self**

(Editor's Note: Each Friday during Lenten season, The Daily Nebraskan will print a guest editorial by different student pastors.)

By the RT. REV. MSGR. GEORGE J. SCHUSTER

Every time we give a bit of our heart to something and every time we become wrapped up in some creature, we begin making unhappiness for ourselves. We become habitual smokers or drinkers and we give tobacco or alcohol power over us—power to make us unhappy when we cannot secure a supply. When in love with some person, we are at that person's mercy; absence from or silence on the part of the loved one causes deep anguish.

We love neatness and tidiness about the house so much that the least speck of dirt is annoying. We love money so dearly that the very thought of economic insecurity upsets us greatly. We love the opinions of others to such a degree that we fear to draw a deep breath.

In the center of this problem of our own-made unhappiness is self—big as life. Christ has told us that where our treasure is, there is our heart. And, human nature being what it is, we treasure self above all things. Self is our treasure and our heart is wrapped up in self. Our mind is scheming always to please self every living moment.

Lent is an opportune time to check and see

**Margin Notes**

After 11 rounds of debate on price and wage controls last weekend, one University debater, Dale Johnson of the runner-up championship team, was getting a little tired of arguing the same question.

Consequently, he began his final round with this: "Win, lose or draw, we will finally find out whether we should have permanent price and wage controls." Unfortunately, the judges must have believed we should have permanent controls, for Johnson and his colleague, Wayne Johnson, who were against them, lost the championship round to a Northwestern university team by a 3-2 vote.

**Daily Thought**

We should never remember the benefits conferred nor forget the favors received.—Chilo.

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**POLITICAL GUIDE**

**Probing Kefauver . . . 'Friendly' Kerr**

By KEN RYSTROM

News Editor

Ever since political boss Edward H. Crump

pinned the name "pet coon" on Estes Kefauver, the

coon-cap senator from Tennessee has tackled one

bear after another—and toppled what has appeared

to be the invincible.

Until 1948 the 6 foot-2 inch, 220-pound for-

mer university star tackle was just an idealistic

young member of the House of Representatives,

following general Democratic policy.

But, in that year, after nearly ten years in the

House, Kefauver set his cap for the Senate—and

won the Democratic nomination (the acid test in

Tennessee)—despite the strenuous objections of Boss

Crump, who had controlled Tennessee politics for years.

A year later, as chairman of the Senate crime

investigating committee, Kefauver set

out to uncover national crime—and cracked the

skull of another bear. Through television, radio

and newspapers he became a national figure and,

as Newsweek has said, the hero of millions who

are troubled by evidence of immorality in govern-

ment.

In winning the support of the corruption-con-

sious public, however, he alienated the Democratic

party politicians. According to Newsweek, they ac-

use him of both general and specific offenses: em-

barassing his party and injuring his friends, be-

ing responsible for the defeat of Illinois Sen. Scott

Lucas in 1950 through the exposure of a Chicago

police chief—and giving the Republican party its

best campaign issue for the 1952 election—corrup-

tion.

**Corruption Fighter**

New Republic, however, has remarked that Kefauver's campaign against corruption may be a

possible Democratic face-saver.

Irregardless of the attitude of party leaders,

Kefauver has launched his own campaign for the

presidential nomination—on his own merits and

on his terms. He has declared that he will seek

the nomination whether Truman decides to run

or not. And so the senator seeks another bear foot

for his coon cap.

Because of his reputation for defeating Crump

and cracking crime syndicates, Kefauver's inter-

est in foreign affairs is frequently forgotten. New

Republic has said that he is "as convinced and

thoroughgoing an internationalist as is to be

found among our elected officials."

He is opposed to General MacArthur. In Seat-

tle he called the general a "defeatist and Monday

morning quarterback."

In 1949 he introduced into the Senate a resolu-

tion calling on the president to invite other nations

in the North Atlantic Treaty organization to a

conference on federal union.

**Supports Truman**

Kefauver has—quite consistently—supported

both Roosevelt and Truman administration legisla-

tion, although he is definitely not a "Truman man."

On particular measures he has supported the

lend-lease bill, abolition of the poll tax as a requi-

site for voting, extension of trade agreements, ex-

tension of OPA and plan for a department of wel-

fare.

He has voted against the permanent establish-

ment of the un-American activities committee,

federal employment loyalty bill, two-term limit

for president, Taft-Hartley law, Case anti-lynch

law (he declared that he thought it was unconsti-

tutional and likely to encourage lynchings), ef-

forts to aid France and restrictive amendment to

ECA appropriations.

Kefauver has said that he opposes federal civil

rights legislation (although he is not too emphatic).

He prefers state action.

**Improving Machinery**

Even before he defeated Boss Crump and un-

covered the gambling czars, Kefauver was aiming

high. In the House