

Colorful Leaders Shape Era

Daily Nebraskan

Vol. 77, No. 66 The Daily Nebraskan Friday, February 28, 1964

ENROLLMENT UP AGAIN—

Better High Schools Boost Retention Rate

By Mick Rood
Senior Staff Writer

A record 11,056 spring semester students are attending the University, which represents a 10.8 per cent increase from this time last year.

Registrar Floyd Hoover says the enrollment gains are quite general throughout the University's colleges and are especially apparent in Arts and Sciences, up 360; Teachers, up 280; Business Administration, up 104; and at the graduate level, up 224.

ka, has prompted the enrollment increase," says Lee Chatfield, Director of Junior Division and Counseling Service.

Chatfield said the University is getting a larger proportion

of high school seniors from the state. Better high school preparation in the last few years keeps students in school at the freshman and upperclassman level, according to Chatfield.

Evidence of increased Ne-

braska enrollment is reflected in that 50 of 100 four-year Regent Scholarship winners came to the University while a year ago only 35 of 100 accepted the honor.

"The retention rate up to 1962 has been around three per cent higher and seems to be going higher," says Chatfield.

Quality as well as quantity stems from the high school senior crop. Enrollment increases compare with high school increases.

Chatfield praised the University's honor system as being an added incentive for Nebraska high school's promising students to come to Lincoln. He added that studies made by the Junior Division have proved the program's selection system is accurate.

Of the space problems caused by the booming enrollment figures, Chatfield noted that no new classroom space can even be started until 1967. He said the only way to relieve the crowded conditions is to increase the number of class hours during the day.

"Faculty and students alike are going to meet the problem—that 'work days' may run from 7:30 to 7:30 six days a week," said Chatfield.

Chatfield guessed there would be a 3,500 freshman class next year if trends continue as they have. He said that the three-to-one ratio favoring boys at the University was diminishing slowly every year.

The enrollment by components are:

Total—11,056 up 1,075 from a year ago; men 7,668; women 3,388.

Arts & Sciences—2,476 up 360 from a year ago; 1,610 men, 866 women.

Teachers—2,086 up 280; men 695; women 1,391.

Engineering-Architecture—1,474 up 42; men 1,466; women 8.

Graduate—1,314 up 120; men 1,043; women 271.

Teachers Advanced Professional—471 up 104; men 305; women 166.

Business Administration—1,119 up 104, men 1,030; women 89.

Agriculture-Home Economics—1,065 up 84; men 704; women 361.

Medicine-Nursing—435 down 20; men 309; women 126.

Law—159 up 16; all men.

Pharmacy—141 up 18; men 116; women 25.

Dentistry—131 down 3; all men 52; women 22.

Junior Division—74 down 18; men 48; women 63.

"A higher retention rate, prompted by better high school preparation in Nebras-

Line Kills New-Dorm Worker

A construction worker was killed and another received extensive burns late yesterday afternoon when a crane with which they were in contact touched a high voltage line. They were working on the new men's dorm at 17th and Vine.

Glenn A. Lybarger, 28, of 2335 North 14th, was dead on arrival at the Lincoln General Hospital. A co-worker DeWayne A. Trumpp, 30, of Manhattan, Kan., received third degree burns on 90 per cent of his body. Both men are employees of Hunter and Lunberg Construction Co. of Manhattan, Kans.

The two men were pushing a dirt bucket that was attached to the large crane when the boom of the crane came in contact with the wire, according to investigating officers. The operator of the crane was untouched.

"It's a miracle that Trumpp is still alive," said Officer Donald Kahler of the Lincoln Police. "The doctors were amazed at his condition."

Trumpp was conscious when police arrived on the scene. He is listed in fair condition at Lincoln General Hospital.

The voltage of the wire is about 30,000 volts, according to Kahler. "I don't think it was negligence on the part of the construction company or the crane operator that caused the accident," he said. "The crane was stopped and the men were pushing the bucket when the contact came."

Both men are married and have children.

Officer B. Peterson and Kahler were the investigating officers.



MEN BEWARE—IT'S LEAP YEAR

Ladies, Praise Caesar; He Started Leap Year

It's leap year, and perhaps the blame falls on Julius Caesar.

Back in 45 or 46 B.C. (scholars aren't sure) Caesar altered the calendar. At this time, the Roman ten month system had shifted January to the summer. The noble emperor then adopted a semblance of our modern calendar.

Caesar decreed that every fourth year should have an extra day to compensate for the average solar year which was 365.25 days. The extra day is in February, which has 29 days instead of 28 this year.

Even Caesar made mistakes and by the sixteenth century, his miscalculation of hours had increased to a ten day error. Pope Gregory XIII eliminated the extra days and decreed that years divisible by 100 were not leap years,

but years divisible by 400 were. Hence, the next leap year occurring on a centesimal year will be in 2,000 A.D.

The origin of the term "leap year" is obscure. A possible reason is that the day following February 29 "leaps over" a day of the week.

Leap year's custom of female initiative, nevertheless, was well reinforced by a Scottish law in 1288. The law said women had the right to propose to men.

Any man who refused this gentle offer had to pay a maximum fine of one pound or else prove he was already married.

Western civilization constantly evolves, and a few years later, a similar law was passed in France. By the fifteenth century, Genoa and Florence, Italy had the law in the books.

Greeks, 'Barbarians' Duel With Flowers, Football Almost Outlawed By Legislature



ATHLETIC BUSINESS, 1890—(Above)—This receipt reads "To the treasurer of the Athletic Association: Pay to A. M. Troyer thirty-six dollars \$36.00 for football suits." The ancient document was loaned to the DAILY NEBRASKAN by Dr. Robert Manley, assistant professor of history.



(Right)—Architectural Hall, completed in 1895 was used for many years as the University Library. Howard Caldwell, a University professor at that time called it the finest building on campus.

By Frank Partsch
Senior Staff Writer

"If you cannot earn, you can at least learn," said Chancellor James Canfield to the people of depression-racked Nebraska in the 1890's, and the people answered him by supporting the University with an enthusiasm never before experienced in the young school's history.

During Canfield's administration (1891-95), Nebraska was paralyzed by a series of droughts and the worst depression ever experienced by the state to that time. Before 1890, enrollment had never been above 500; when Canfield left in 1895, more than 1,500 students attended classes at the University.

Canfield, an efficient, dynamic personality, sold the people on the value of a practical education. He had had a colorful background, including work as a railway superintendent, construction man and lawyer.

Canfield understood the people of Nebraska and their legislature, and, through a strong respect which he earned from the legislature, he was able to increase the University appropriations substantially in spite of the economic conditions of the state at that time.

"During my first three years in office I traveled 8,000 miles through the state of Nebraska," he remarked once, "and during the final year I traveled 8,000 through the corridors of the Capitol building."

Dr. Robert Manley, assistant professor of history, blames his popularity with the legislature, in part, for Canfield's decline in popularity with the people. "The people began to grow suspicious of his political ambitions."

Canfield left the University in 1895 to become president of the State University of Ohio and, eventually, librarian of Columbia University.

The 90's were an era of personalities at the University. Charles Bessey, professor of botany, dean of the Industrial College and several times acting chancellor, was one of the most widely known and respected University faculty members.

His work in agricultural research was a major factor in winning the states' support for the agricultural program, the Industrial College and the University.

In 1886 Bessey established the Botanical Seminar for a few of his advanced students. Guided by the inspiration and knowledge of the beloved professor, the "Bot-Sem" soon became an exclusive educational group on campus.

One of the prominent graduates of the "Bot-Sem" was Roscoe Pound, who later entered the College of Law and became the dean of the Harvard Law School.

Bessey assumed and expanded the program of farmers' institutes. Through his work, the University became a leader in conducting local meetings to explain techniques of modern agriculture. Bessey addressed many of the meetings himself.

Lt. John Pershing arrived in 1891 to take command of the military department. During his period of duty the University Cadets no longer criticized the idea of drill; they became

so enthusiastic that a voluntary drill organization was formed in 1893.

The group was called the Pershing Rifles and is present today in colleges and universities throughout the nation.

In addition to his duties in the military department, Pershing taught fencing and mathematics and attended the College of Law. He earned a degree in law in 1893.

Pershing's fame, earned during the First World War, somewhat obscures that of one of his successors, Col. Stotsenburg.

The colonel had been in command at the University only a few months when he was called to command the First Nebraska regiment, in the Spanish-American War.

Stotsenburg's spit-and-polish military standards were the exception rather than the rule in the American army during the Spanish-American War, and severe criticism echoed from the state legislature to Washington.

After a Washington investigation had cleared Stotsenburg of all blame, the regiment was sent to the Philippines. It soon became evident that the colonel's stern discipline had not been in vain, and his men proved themselves admirably.

Stotsenburg became a hero overnight, but did not live long afterwards; he fell in action at the head of the regiment in 1899.

A new library building, sorely needed to house the books stored in University Hall, was completed in 1895. The library was built for \$110,000, and Howard Caldwell, in his book, Education in Nebraska, said, "It is by far the best building on the campus. It is a credit to the state, both architecturally and artistically."

Caldwell's use of the word "architecturally" has proved to be somewhat prophetic, because when Love Memorial Library was built many years later, the old library became known as the Architectural Hall, as it is today.

During the 90's the Greek houses, banned from the established literary societies, formed their own society, the Philodicean. Rivalry was still very strong between the "frats" and the "barbarians" or "barbs."

A group of coeds from the three sororities, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma, celebrated one Arbor Day by planting a Greek flower bed.

The history of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity (for at that time, the word "sorority" had not yet been used) tells the story. The girls finished the garden and, "replacing the ice cream which the barbs had made off with, proceeded to carry out plans for a picnic."

"The next morning all their work had disappeared. Of the 200 plants only 50 remained and these were set in the form U. N."

Although most of the frat-barb hostilities were not so violent, the opposing groups carried on a running battle in the student publications. The HESPERIAN STUDENT, whose editor was William Cather, had always been barbarian, and the Greeks, in retaliation,

founded the NEBRASKAN in 1894.

Seven years later the two papers merged, and the DAILY NEBRASKAN was a born.

The NEBRASKAN was nicknamed "Riley's Rag," after one of its managing editors, Frank "Rag" Riley. The nickname "Rag" has lived to the present day and is an integral part of every student's vocabulary.

Ever since the first appearance of newspapers at the University, editorial writers had mourned the lack of school spirit. This, coupled with the need for some forms of physical education, brought about a strong demand for some sort of athletic program.

The HESPERIAN, in 1874, reported on the state of athletics at that time: "The soph and preps do occasionally, about once a month, take a spurt and muster up enough energy to attempt a game (?) of baseball."

"They get most beautifully beaten in every attempt by the High School Urchins, or by any other set of school boys who will deign to let themselves be amused."

The writer continues that the University is ashamed of the teams, because they have the audacity to call themselves the "University Nine."

The STATE JOURNAL in 1879, after inspecting a newly arrived shipment of gymnastic and field equipment in the basement of University Hall, reported that the "young Spartans" will now have exercise which will equip them better for the long hours of study."

The ambitious students laid out a mile track in the basement, 65 laps in all, and a "Mr. Dennis" set the record with an impressive time of 8:10.

By 1896-97 the mile record had been cut down to 4:57.2 by W. Sawyer. Other records on the track during the 90's were 100 yard dash, 10.5 seconds, 440 yard dash, 55.2 seconds and 880 yard run, 2:10.

Football was introduced in the 80's through the influence of faculty members from the east. The HESPERIAN was a strong backer of the football team, and, in 1890, after the team had beaten the Omaha YMCA 10-0, the paper said "We believe that the football game at Omaha did more to advertise the University there than could be accomplished by several hundred dollars expended in any other manner."

The baseball and football teams were immediately successful, and the administration sheepishly announced the addition of an Athletic Department in 1891.

Manley says that the University, in considering the physical education of the students, became an early leader of physical education for both men and women.

The football teams of the 90's were strong, but the HESPERIAN moaned, "It seems strange that the football men will not get out and practice as they should when we will probably play the University of Illinois team in less than three weeks on our home ground."

With the flying wedge as its backbone and the forward pass far away in the future as an offensive weapon, football was a different,

(Continued on p. 3)

FOR ALL THE WORLD TO SEE—This billboard at 14th and N streets announces the presentation of the 1964 Coed Follies tonight at 8 in Pershing Municipal Auditorium. It is a joint effort of Associated Women Students (AWS) and Stoner System.

Dates Will Pay For Extra Hour

Late Date Night will be held tonight in conjunction with Coed Follies. The Associated Women Students board has ruled that all women students will be granted 2 a.m. hours.

For each minute a woman student stays out past 1 a.m. her date must pay one penny. One late minute constitutes an automatic weekend campus. No overnights or out-of-towns will be allowed. Special permission will be needed to go home.

Mortar Board is sponsoring Late Date Night as a money-making project. The money collected will be used to support such projects as the foreign student emergency fund, the graduate seminar, and the scholarship luncheon.

Teachers Must Apply

Elementary education majors who plan to register for student teaching during the first semester 1964-65 will need to make application by April 1. The application forms may be obtained in 202 Teachers College.