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WATCH OUT!

Probation is scheduled for the closing days of final examination week according to an interpretation of the Interfraternity council's regulations given yesterday by E. F. Schramm, chairman of the council. The rules which are published in today's Nebraskan are subject to two interpretations as to the time probation is to be held due to confusion as to whether the registration week referred to is the present registration period or the regular registration week for new students which coincides with final examination week.

The questionable phrasing needs to be reclassified. The rules should be stated so that there will be no doubt as to their meaning. Fraternity representatives to the council should be on their guard at the council's meeting tonight against misinterpretation of rules. They should be on their guard against probation being set at an undesirable time.

The period at which it will come is the close of final examination week, according to E. F. Schramm. It will come then, that is, unless fraternities take action to the contrary tonight. The period set offers two disadvantages. Preparation for it would tend to interfere with final examinations. It would start before finals would be completed, a most undesirable arrangement. The other objection lies in the fact that many fraternities use the closing days of the week for rushing new students to the university. Rushing and probation should never coincide.

If the other interpretation is given, probation would come the second week-end of the second semester, the same time in which it has been held the last two years. This period is probably the time intended by the committee which recorded the rules last spring and which were passed by the Interfraternity council.

Fraternity representatives should be on the alert to protect their own interests and the interests of fraternities in general. Not only concerning probation does the council need to give its attention to fraternity matters. Serious consideration could well be given a host of other fraternity problems. Student representatives should demand the cooperation of faculty and alumni members of the council for the holding of regular meetings and a systematic approach to the myriad of problems of interest to campus fraternities.

DEGREES AND SALARIES

Numerous students will receive their degrees and leave their Alma Mater at the graduation in February. The mid-year class is usually small, but the members of the class have the same general ideas of the outside world as those held by the larger classes in the spring.

It may not take these graduates long to find work. College men and women are always in demand. But this demand is not necessarily due to the fact that they hold in their hands college degrees. The knowledge that the student has obtained while in school is not the main reason that he is in demand. If this were so, the college graduate would receive a large salary as soon as he graduates, while his knowledge is still fresh in his mind.

But it is not the fact that the student has taken a certain number of prescribed courses that gives him the chance for work. It is the fact that by taking courses in school he has improved his ability to learn and to act. The technical courses taken do not give the individual so much retainable knowledge. What they do give is the ability to know what to do, or to learn what to do.

Statistics show that for four or five years after graduation, the college student is not much better than the worker who did not go to college. This is the period during which the men are learning their work. Both show a tendency to learn the early work with about the same amount of speed. But after the four or five years, the advantage of work in school, the ability to think and work out problems, shows itself, and the college man advances much faster than the other.

This advancement comes from the college student knowing better how to apply himself. His school work has taught him that. Although he may have forgotten most of the fundamental theories set forth in text-books, he has retained the fundamental thing he learned in school, how to think. This ability to think will push him ahead of the man who has not attended college.

COLLEGE MOVIES

Following vigorous protests on the part of undergraduate students at Princeton university, the showing of the recent film, "Varsity," was banned on that campus. Similar action has since been taken by other universities in the country as to that picture and other pictures of college life. The chief criticism advanced by these schools has been to the effect that these pictures have portrayed college as a playground of American youth, to the exclusion of the wide of college life that is sane and decent.

Doubtless, there are no institutions in the country which get more publicity of the unfavorable sort than college. The supposed wild life of college draws the spotlight of public attention. Business and society are so captivated by material of this kind that they are not interested in the life of the college student.

short stories, jokes, and moving pictures over the country—all of which pretend to portray true college life.

Of course there is little that can be done to dispel this malimpression created before the eyes of the public. Undergraduate students, however, have taken a step in the right direction by protesting the showing of such moving pictures. The effect of their protest is somewhat limited. As a consequence the public at large is still left to entertain erroneous ideas regarding college life. It is indeed disturbing that since the American public is so avidly interested in the matter, it is impossible to get before it a correct impression of what college life really consists.

THE OFFICIAL'S DECISION

"Nebraska respects the official's decisions, win, lose, or draw."

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics Herbert Gish made that statement before the halves of the Missouri-Nebraska basketball game Saturday. A Nebraska crowd boomed a decision early in the game.

Nebraska students are famed for their sportsmanship, but it will take but few instances like Saturday night for that fame to be destroyed.

The Missouri-Nebraska game was the opening of the Big Six basketball year. Students have come inside from the gridiron where there is much noise, and no one in particular is heard. In a building like the Coliseum, one person can easily be heard by all present.

That Nebraskans noisily objected to the official's decision is to be regretted. It was not an exemplification of the high ideals of sportsmanship whose practice must be the real aim of Nebraska fans if her athletic spirit is to deserve commendation.

THE RAGGER: "What is so rare as a day in June,"

is no less expressive than, "What is so cold as an open dormitory."

West entrance of Social Sciences will start seeing much activity now in spite of the cold weather. The Cornhusker editors have announced that there will be a larger and better student life section.

Speaking about last-minute rallies, there are a lot of students who would do well to get in on some of those last-minute affairs in classes.

It would probably be a difficult task for some instructors to post grades early, for they never keep a grade book.

Another one of the inconsistencies often noticed is the presence of weighty material for the grid squad, and the equally noticeable absence of the same kind of candidates for the wrestling squad.

Many people think they are ambitious, but a recent story in the columns of The Daily Nebraskan suggests that the really ambitious student is he who stays in school seventy-eight and one-half years taking every course that is offered by the university. That's one college tale that won't be told grandchildren.

OTHER STUDENTS SAY—

CHAPERONES AGAIN

Chaperones are human beings and appreciate being treated as such. Too often they lead a bored existence at parties, are neglected or ignored by those present and are immensely relieved when the midnight hour rolls round.

A little thoughtfulness on the part of the students could easily remedy this. One faculty member, who is frequently called upon to supervise social gatherings, confided to the writer that he and his wife had turned down several invitations to chaperon parties. He stated that although he considered it an honor to be asked to chaperon, that he and his wife preferred to attend a movie, play bridge with their friends, or motor to Omaha.

His reason was that usually everyone has a good time at the party, everyone except—the chaperon.

He has several good suggestions for helping the situation. At the school which he attended, a corner was reserved for the chaperones at parties, where a card table was placed, on which there was a deck of cards and other essentials for bridge playing, so that when the chaperones tire of dancing, they can enjoy a game of bridge.

It was also customary to place a plate of candy on this table and a bud vase containing a few flowers, which the chaperones of the fairer sex planned on their coats upon leaving. These little acts of courtesy would not work a hardship upon the organization giving the party and would be greatly appreciated by the chaperones.

This faculty member thinks that it would be desirable at Nebraska to discontinue the practice of not exchanging dances. At the school which he attended programs were supplied at formal affairs. The chaperones were given programs already filled out early in the evening.

At informal affairs the gentlemen took it upon themselves to find out if the lady chaperones wished to dance and saw to it that they were supplied with partners. "And chaperones do like to dance," declared this faculty member. "They may look old and decrepit and their joints may creak but they feel just as young as the students."

It seems as though there has been a dearth of chairs at some of the parties given at Nebraska. If the chaperones do not have fore-thought to provide themselves with a seat before the intermissions, they are likely to find themselves standing awkwardly in the middle of the floor, while a seething mass of students struggle for seats, as though the gathering had suddenly commenced to play "marching to Jerusalem" or "fruit basket upset." It is not usual for the ladies present to offer their seats to the chaperones, while the gentlemen seemingly are occupied with something more interesting than providing the chaperones with chairs. The reservation of a corner for the chaperones would do away with this situation.

When the party adjourns for taking nourishment before the "good night," the chaperones would like being asked to go along.

These few acts of courtesy would be appreciated by the chaperones and would make them feel that they were welcome at gatherings and not considered just a necessary evil. These suggestions were not made in a fault-finding or grumbling spirit. This faculty member is a fraternity man, and his wife is a member of a sorority. He understands that the neglect of chaperones has been wholly an oversight and not intentional. He hopes that these suggestions will make things more pleasant for both the students and the chaperones and that they will be helpful to students in planning parties in the future.

R. W.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By LaSelle Gilman

Journalism as a vocation is discussed in an article in the January American Mercury, by Richard Owen Boyer. Boyer who is a journalist himself, won the \$500 prize in the journalism contest. He writes tersely and at times ironically, yet he fills his paragraphs with truths and leaves them with keen humor. He says that most people think of newspaper men as hard-boiled cynics, yet he asserts that every news man, from the editor down to the rough, tough police reporter, is chock full of romance and seeking after beauty, or else he wouldn't be in journalism, and there would be no news stories. He upholds the progressive, independent papers, he scorns the self-righteous sheets that refuse to print crime news, and he chuckles over the tabloids and the yellows. He tells of his experiences on these three types of papers. He takes his scalpel and cuts into the news-man's psychology and exposes it deftly. The article is worth any embryo journalist's time.

And while on the subject of the renowned American Mercury, whose independent editor is THE Mr. H. L. Mencken, one is forcibly reminded that one of the charges made against college students by ranting critics is that the same Mercury is the student's Bible, and Mencken is his prophet. Undoubtedly Mr. Mencken and Mr. Nathan and the rest of them would be quite put out to hear it, for they wish to be no Bible to anyone. The Mercury, on the contrary, appears to renounce religion of any kind save philosophy. Its pages are full of sarcasm when it speaks of the church and when it speaks of prohibition and Mr. Hoover. Why, Mr. Mencken, most college students don't even know what color your magazine is, inside or out, and they don't care especially. They are not for or against your doctrines, they are indifferent. Let the shouting and the tumult die, and let the mob disperse. We are too busy drinking cherry cokes to be bothered.

Those who read "Giants in the Earth," by O. E. Rolvaag, will remember its exceptionally outstanding quality and beauty, and will hail the new saga that has just come off the press—"Peder Victorious," Rolvaag, who is a Norwegian, and a professor at St. Olaf college, in Minnesota, wrote "Giants in the Earth" something over a year ago. It was a story of the Norwegian pioneers in the Dakota territory, and centered about one particular family, with the hardy, happy, carefree visionary spirit that carried him out into the flat sea of grass and made him build a sod shanty and till the soil, fighting heat and cold and insects and Indians. Beret, the wife, is a delicate, sensitive woman whose spirit revels at the rough, monotonous life. The children love it. And then Per Hansa, after years of work and building, dies in the blizzard.

Now comes "Peder Victorious," which might be called a sequel to "Giants in the Earth," for it continues with the Holm family after Per Hansa's death. The territory is being settled and civilized and made into a farming country. Peder, one of the sons, is thoroughly American; he wants to go to speak English. Beret, the mother, like many of the older immigrant women, clings tenaciously to the old customs of her native country. She hates English speech. She hates American manners. Peder is continually at war with her. The story comes to a climax when Beret tries to burn the English school-house, but fails. And to top her defeat, Peder marries an Irish Catholic.

But the story is unusual and well written. It is as truly a saga of the prairie pioneers as its predecessor. While one is about rough, wild country and the other is about the taming of the country, the theme of great, strong forces battering at each other for mastery is carried on; on the one hand the men who fight for a living and for a state, and on the other hand the hostile, bleak plain. Of the two stories, perhaps, "Giants in the Earth" is more powerful, but they both raise one's esteem of Rolvaag. He is not a writer, but a chronicler. Yet the story has beauty and depth and charm for anyone.

While speaking of these stories that center about the struggles of immigrants and pioneers; about the Middle West; about the "back-to-the-soil" theme, one might mention "An American Saga," by Carl Christian Jensen.

Jensen, who is an American writer of renown, is of Danish descent, and the book is his autobiography. It is so strong in appeal that one might even classify it with the "Americanization" histories one reads. Jensen has felt the buffeting of life, he has had his trials and tribulations, yet he writes about them in a calm, dispassionate manner that almost takes one's breath away. Born in Denmark, he ran away to sea at twelve, and sailed before the mast for several years, leading the hard, rough life of a tramp sailor. Coming to New York without funds or an education or a knowledge of English, he worked on the docks and slept in the bodega. He married after he had picked up enough knowledge to be an electrician. Then he came west and peddled books. The Doomsday sect got hold of him and for some time he studied their strict fundamentalism but saw with a keen eye their weaknesses, and took to the peddler's road again, in Canada. At the age of thirty, he entered the University of Minnesota and worked his way through, supporting his wife and himself. Eventually, this part of the story would prove of special interest to college students, for he shows the snobbery and the prejudice and yet the kindness with which that comes to an "outsider" who mixes with young Americans. At present he is engaged in writing on sociology, in New York. But his account of his rise from an ignorant peasant to an educated and respected American is truly inspiring, if nothing more.

Healthy, Thin, Tall Are Iowa Freshmen Girls

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 16.—Although she has the same appearance as her predecessor of the year before, the average freshman girl at Iowa State college for 1933-34 is distinctive, at least physically.

According to statistics compiled this fall by Helen Berg, secretary of the hygiene department, the freshman girl of 1933 is younger, weighs less and is taller than the average freshman coed of 1927. She also has greater lung capacity.

Comparison of the freshman girls of 1927 with those of 1933 has been tabulated by Miss Berg as follows:

Average age.....19.1 19.9

Average weight.....115.1 118.9

Average height.....52.87 53.55

Average lung capacity.....140 172.

ABOLISHMENT OF BOARD NOT FAVORED

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Chancellor. "I see no occasion whatever in the change of the method of selecting the board, as the present scheme has proven to be very successful and abolishing of the board would likely precipitate a lot of questions that would not arise otherwise."

Board Would Number Six

The number of members constituting the board of education would be the same as the board of regents with the exception that the state superintendent would be ex officio member, thus making seven in all instead of six as the present board. The state superintendent would act in the capacity of chairman of the board. He is now an ex officio member of the normal board, but is in no way connected with the board of regents.

The members of the proposed board would be elected from congressional districts, two in every even numbered year, as the regents are now, for terms of six years. Under the present scheme, members of the normal board are appointed by the governor and are subject to confirmation by the state legislature.

Salary Discussion Arises

One of the questions arising during the discussion of the change has pertained as to whether the members of the new board would be paid a salary, or merely allowed per diem and expenses. In Iowa, where the state board of education plan has been effect for several years, \$64,569.09 was the operation in the past two years for the maintenance of this system, according to figures obtained from the biennial report of the Iowa State Board of Education issued June 30, 1928. The total expense for the operation of the board of regents at the University of Nebraska, according to Chancellor Burnett, during the past two years amounted to \$2,590.90.

The chancellor indicated no prospects of the second year fraternity pledging bill being introduced at this session as was stated in newspaper account a few days ago.

BIZAD COLLEGE MAKES OUTSTATE CONTACTS

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usually give addresses, participate in the discussions, and take every opportunity of enlarging their acquaintance with business men and general business conditions.

The college has rendered a service to the state through the investigations of the department of Business Research and the bulletins which have been published from time to time on various phases of Nebraska business. Twenty-two of these bulletins have been published, dealing with such subjects as "Stock Turnover in Nebraska Retail Stores," "Labor Turnover in Nebraska Department Stores," "Operating Expenses of Retail Grocery Stores," "Operating Expenses in Retail Shoe Stores," "The Control of Retail Credit," "Trade Practices and Costs of the Retail Coal Business," "Credit Control in Wholesale Distribution," "Causes of Grocery Store Failures," "Expenses of Life Insurance Companies," "Consumer Demand in Lincoln," "Special Sales in Retail Merchandising," and "The Influence of Automobiles and Good Roads on Retail Trade Centers."

The college has also published bibliographies on banking, retailing, insurance, and other phases of business. These bulletins are read

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throughout the state, as well as in other states and in foreign countries. They enable business men to get a broad view of methods and results in various lines, to ascertain the best business practice, to find out to what extent they do or can conform to the best business practice.

Room for Growth

Although the college has made a beginning in this direction, the field for business research is wide and offers many opportunities for scientific study and helpful service. Many suggestions and requests have been made for the study of particular problems, which the college has been able to take up as yet, for lack of funds. At present several important studies are under way including investigation of the effects of chain store competition on grocery stores, the growth and effects of transportation by truck, and two studies of the relative backwardness in Nebraska of the manufacture of flour and leather, notwithstanding the large production of the raw materials, grain and hides.

These two studies were undertaken at the request of the Nebraska Manufacturers' association and are expected to yield interesting and useful results. The problem of the utilization of cornstalks, also, is likely to be taken up in the near future from the commercial point of view.

In view of the success of business research carried on by Harvard, New York, Columbia, Ohio, Northwestern, Illinois, and other universities, and the work which the University of Nebraska has already done, the prospects for future development are considered encouraging.

Consult With Business Men

Another way in which the faculty of the College of Business Administration has served the state is through consultation with business men on particular problems. In such service the College of Agriculture has set the example, but the College of Business Administration has also acted in this direction.

LACK OF MONEY STINTS SCHOOL

Continued from Page 1.

work for their needs. A department of vocational guidance would help them find their places, and would make it possible for many more students to finish their work here.

Chancellor Burnett began his talk with the statement that he believed every student that comes to the University of Nebraska should do so because that student believes the university would be a great constructive force in his life. The faculty should have the same idea.

"Unless early in your University

career, or before that, you lose, also the fact that you are apt to depend on your choice, you will not succeed," added Mr. Burnett. "The faculty is not a stream of knowledge that pours out education, but a reservoir from which you can draw. You cannot get knowledge unless you seek information."

Lose 134 Teachers in Four Years

In speaking of the \$330,000 increase asked for the chairmanship of the faculty and the faculty payroll, Chancellor Burnett stated that in the last four years, the University has lost 134 faculty members. Seventeen of these were full professors and twelve of these professors went to positions at other institutions with an average increase in salary of \$1600 per year.

"Although we expect some change in the faculty each year, it hurts the University very much when a 'key man,' who knows the organization of our school, leaves and must be replaced by a man who is not as capable in the position," continued Dr. Burnett.

In closing, Chancellor Burnett pointed out that really not much money was asked from each taxpayer. The University now receives only 64c per \$1,000. If the increased appropriations go through, the University will receive 93c per \$1,000. Out of \$28.64 per \$1,000 paid as taxes in Lincoln, only 64c goes to the University now.

Wednesday's World Forum meeting was the first of a series dealing with every-day student and University problems. Over eighty students and faculty members were present to hear the chancellor's talk. Julia Rider, Y. W. C. A. chairman for the World Forum, introduced the speaker. Next week's meeting will take up some other phase of university problems.

What shall I do with that Spot?

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