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"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."
—Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Finkle Suggests A Plan.

YESTERDAY, a meeting of major student organization heads was called together by the president of the student council for the express purpose of airing criticisms of the present system of student government and discussing proposed substitute plans.

A comprehensive examination of the profuse verbiage expressed at the meeting indicated however an item which stands out clearly. Thinking students on this campus feel rather decidedly that a change in the system of student government should be effected.

The tangible outcome of the discussion was embodied in two proposed plans of re-organization. The first, based essentially on representation in the council drawn from organization heads, has been presented in these columns before. The second plan suggested was brought forward by Beverly Finkle, president of the Green Toga political faction. We present his plan, in brief, for open examination by Nebraska students.

"The plan calls for the formation of a Men's Association Board, the governing body of all men students who are automatically members of the men's association. The Board will consist of the following members: one senior and one junior from the arts, agriculture, engineering, teachers, and bizad colleges, one senior and one junior elected at large, four sophomores elected at large, and two holdover members from the previous year's board, a total of eighteen members. One-half of the nominees for the board shall be selected by the board of the previous year, and the other half shall be selected at a mass meeting of all men students. A men's advisory council, composed of representatives of each organized men's house, will be formed to furnish advisory opinions to the board on matters of interest affecting men students.

"The new Student Council is to be composed of the members of the Men's Association Board and the members of the A. W. S. Board. The plan demands representation of the five major colleges of the university on the council, which will also represent the four classes, and in an indirect way the various student organizations.

"Another part of the plan calls for a point system for men's activities. The originators of the plan included this feature in order to insure greater general student participation in men's activities; it is to limit the possibilities of political dominance of a few and demands that more students be interested in activities in order to fill existent offices. All activities and positions on the campus open to men are divided into eight main classes on the basis of points awarded for participation or membership. The maximum number of activity points any male student will be allowed to accumulate is fifteen.

"Eight points will be allotted to the Student Council president, editor and business manager of the Daily Nebraskan, editor and business manager of the Cornhusker, and president of the senior class. In the seven point division are the following activities: president of the Interfraternity council, members of the football team, senior manager of the football team, members of the Farmer's Fair Board, and cadet colonel of the R. O. T. C. The six point class includes: president of the Men's Association board, president of the Men's Advisory council, president of the Barb council, president of the Barb Interclub council, editor and business manager of the Awgwan, managing editors and assistant business managers of the Daily Nebraskan, managing editors and assistant business managers of the Cornhusker, and the president of the junior class.

"The five point activity group includes the following: president of the N club, president of Kosmet club, members of the basket ball and track teams, members of the Interfraternity Ball committee and members of the Junior-Senior prom committee. In the four point group are: cadet lieutenant-colonel, majors, and regimental adjutant, head of the cheerleaders squad, members of the Men's Association board, members of the Men's advisory board, Student Council officers, Interfraternity council officers, members of the athletic board of control, and any holder of a responsible staff position on any of the three general student publications.

"In the three point division the following are included: departmental council members, student athletic managers, and cheerleaders. The two-pointers are: members of the swimming team, and members of the debate squad, boxing, wrestling, gymnastic, and baseball teams, president or chairman of any honorary organization, officers in Corn Cobs, cadet officers, editor or business manager of

any departmental publications, and president or chairman of any departmental organization. Those included in the one point classification are: staff members of any publication, members of the Interfraternity council, barb council, or barb inter-club council, members of Kosmet Klub, Corn Cobs, the Y. M. C. A. and the Innocents society."

While Mr. Finkle's plan may not remedy the existing evils of the present system it should at least furnish the ground work from which to start actual re-organization of the council.

BENEATH THE HEADLINES

By DICK MORAN.

NOW more than at any time in recent years, France is aware of the existence of Royalists in the sixty-year old republic, militant agitators who come to the fore every time there is a disturbance in the government. In spite of the fact that most Frenchmen would laugh at the idea of the return of monarchy, there are still some who actively sponsor this cause as a remedy for the country's troubles. The present Royalist organization is twenty-seven years old and gaining strength yearly.

The nominal leader of the French Royalist faction is the pretender Jean Duc de Guise, now a resident of Belgium and descendant of forty French kings. The real power of the organization, which has the name Camelots du Roi, is vitriolic and influential Leon Daudet, editor of the faction publication. In addition to the continuous editorial attacks by Daudet, the party's activities include agitation in the form of frequent street riots, started by unarmed Camelots to spread distrust in the present regime. At least they are a constant vexation to French police.

WALL STREET is prepared for the worst, as far as the regulatory measure now before Congress is concerned, but it is girding itself for a battle before it surrenders. The proposed legislation, financiers and market operators contend, goes even beyond what the president had in mind, namely the discontinuation of use of the market for purely speculative purposes. Brokers say the usefulness and business of the institution would be seriously impaired by the Fletcher bill.

The main points of contention and attack cover every angle of the bill. Critics maintain that the requirement of sixty per cent coverage for margin holdings will cause an alarming amount of liquidation and would make impossible many sound loans on security collateral. The restriction on short selling without approval of the federal trade commission will jeopardize legitimate functions of the market, they say; and they laugh at the provision outlawing pool activities, reminding the administration of its own gigantic pool formed from the profit from devaluation of the dollar. The last stand of the attackers will be an assault on the bill's constitutionality.

Nevertheless, the stock exchange has taken steps to stop practices condemned by Congress. It now prohibits members from sharing profits realized from pool operations which were intended to unfairly influence the market price of securities. A second rule adopted prohibits members from acting as specialists in acquiring or granting knowledge or options on stock. The third rule bars disclosure of information regarding orders entrusted to members of the exchange.

AIR mail mileage in this country will be temporarily slashed from 27,000 to 11,000 miles for the army fliers who will take over their new job next Monday. Complete abrogation of all air mail contracts will become effective that day, and the army will take over the task immediately, postal department officials have announced. However the administration has decided to ask Congress for permission to make temporary contracts with independent air lines to carry mail where the army is unprepared to give service. It is probable that present holders of air mail contracts who agree to sweeping reorganizations to get rid of officials involved in the conditions which brought about the cancellation will be given a chance to bid when new contracts are called for.

The new schedules to be flown entirely by army fliers at first will not only be curtailed as to the number of trips on the essential lines decided upon but they also will be considerably slower. Postmaster General Farley has stated that the basis of need will be taken as the rule in determining lines to be flown. He also indicated that quite a number of lines which had not been revenue producers in the past would be entirely discontinued. Immediate plans call for only about one hundred army planes to take over the routes.

THE financial centers of the country in general and Chicago in particular has lost one of its most outstanding and representative figures in the death of Melvin A. Traylor, president of one of Chicago's and, for that matter, the country's largest banks. He died late Wednesday night after a thirty-five day illness from pneumonia. Traylor was also a prominent figure in the democratic national party and was mentioned as a favorite son candidate for the democratic nomination for presidency at its last convention.

Traylor was another glorification of the American legend that anyone can climb the ladder of success if he has the perseverance and determination to reach the top. He started from a Kentucky log cabin to become an international figure in banking and politics. His most famous achievement was the organization of the bank for international settlements in Switzerland, a brilliant success which was partly responsible for his prominence in the democratic party. When he was a district-school teacher at the age of eighteen, he stumbled for William Jennings Bryan. Twelve years later he started his career as a banker in Texas, and has been a leader in the field ever since. He never actively pursued a political career, although he was frequently mentioned for high positions, with the exception of one election in his early days when he was chosen as assistant county attorney.

The AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FAILS

By Lane W. Lancaster and Harold W. Stoke

The Department of Political Science, University of Nebraska

Editors Note: The following article is the final installment of a series of four discussions dealing with educational problems at Nebraska and other American universities. The authors present these articles with the express purpose of creating some discussion on the issues raised by them.

THE second step essential to the resuscitation of higher education is for those engaged in it to decide much more definitely what they are about and how they expect to accomplish it. Higher education suffers from the confusion which comes from attempting too many activities, frequently irreconcilable ones. Higher education needs a philosophy which will enable it to direct, not dissipate, its energies. As a beginning it should frankly admit that it is not primarily interested in vocational training, and it should take the students and public into its confidence on that score. Higher education is, of course, being compelled to make that admission, but it ought to make it for its own good, not because it is compelled to do so. The vocational support for higher education was always superficial, for there are few things of a vocational nature which can not be learned elsewhere with a smaller investment of time, energy, and money. This is not so true of the so-called professional schools, but it is truer even of them than we wish it were. The tricks of the trade which make the difference between mediocrity and success are never learned outside the trade itself. There is enough truth in the adage, "Those who can, do; and those who can't, teach", to prevent the universities from ever becoming the sole source of those who carry on a vocation.

The real weaning of higher education from vocational support is being brought about by the failure of the market for the college product. The situation is simple. If vocational training is the chief justification for higher education, and if such education loses its earning value, then higher education loses its chief claim to support. It must find other ways of justifying itself. And this it can do by returning to its rightful purposes and functions. The philosophy of "getting on" has swung full cycle. It has neither got us "on" nor has it advanced us measurably toward the solution of those problems which daily grow more pressing. It is time for those who have faith that life can be made a meaningful and satisfying adventure instead of the cheap and tawdry thing which we have known of late, to raise a standard to which "the good and wise may repair." We should begin by facing what is to us the obvious fact that, education correctly understood, has nothing to do with the making of money or the acquisition of so-called "practical" skills. We should, on the other hand, affirm our faith in its ability to transform men's lives, to inform them with an intellectual and disinterested purpose, to sharpen their perception of non-material values, and to give to the pursuit of all of these ends the character of high adventure. The men and women whose lives have left a mark for good upon the history of mankind attest the possession of these values by education as we have ventured to define it. It has not lost its power to form other men and women.

If it be objected that such a "narrowing" of educational interests would eliminate many of the

present activities and reduce enrollment, so let it be. Education can not teach "success", and by trying to do so, it reduces its capacity for doing what it is designed to do.

We have tried to indicate that our university needs a change in temper and spirit. We have minimized the contribution of "organization" as a factor in education; but it can not be ignored. For organization is always a hindrance where it is not a positive help. University organization has become chaotic because of its anxiety to be all things to all men. No intrinsic principle has governed its growth. The test which we feel must be applied throughout the work of higher education is this: No organization has a right to exist which can not demonstrate a positive contribution to the intellectual enterprise which is the central purpose of a true university. And the burden of proof should be heavily upon the proposed organization. For every cog added to the machine drains it of its available energy. It means a diversion of interest and attention from the central aim. Someone must make out reports, keep an eye on pencils and chalk, and attend committee meetings. Granted that these incidents must be taken care of, why reduce the educational value of so many people to do it?

If our test is correct that no organization ought to be allowed which can not offer strong proof that it is necessary to the intellectual purposes of the university, it is clear that much of our present organization is superfluous. If we admit that the university is not and ought not to be a body-building institute, much of our present athletic activity goes into the discard. It is now more of an obstacle than a contribution to university purpose. We have never heard an argument to the contrary which did not in time become a mass of contradictions. Departmentalization has become a hindrance and not a help to the acquisition of a liberal education by the students of the University of Nebraska. Too many courses, over-specialized and hedged about by departmental prerequisites, have destroyed all sense of unity in the educational process and have created illusions as to departmental differences which have victimized the faculty almost as much as the students. It is probable that in every large university treated on the basis of their educational contributions, there are entire departments and whole schools which should be subordinated or entirely eliminated. We say that we do not expect organization to contribute very much to sound education, but where it can not prove its positive worth it should be ruthlessly pruned away.

Here, then, as it appears to us, are the challenges which are presented by American higher education as exemplified in our own University.

First, we must come to a clearer understanding of the goals of educational enterprise, and resist much more fiercely the influences which lead us astray.

Secondly, we must revive our faith in our work by renewing our sense of its value.

Thirdly, we must examine our universities, from curriculum to organization, and instead of tolerating what is not harmful, root out all that is not helpful.

Leaders of Interest Groups to Meet Friday

Leaders of Y. W. C. A. interest groups will meet Friday afternoon to discuss their various groups. These meetings will be held regularly, hereafter, to make plans and get ideas for the meetings of the interest groups.

Gambling in the University of Washington district costs students and other "suckers" nearly \$3,000 a week.

An investigation at the University of Iowa showed that only

one out of eleven college engagements resulted in marriage.

More than one-fourth of the women students at the College of Agriculture at Fort Collins work all or part of their way.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Swap Shop.
Students whose books have been sold by the Y. W. C. A. Swap shop will be paid any time from 11 to 3 on Thursday or Friday of this week. The shop will also be open from 11 to 3 on Tuesday, according to Theodor Lohrman, chairman of the committee in charge of the shop.

St. Paul M. E.
A Valentine party sponsored by the Epworth league of that church will be held at St. Paul M. E. Friday night at 8 o'clock in the church, 12th and M.

Social Dancing.
Friday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock a social dancing class will be held in Grant Memorial hall. Ten cents and an identification card will admit.

Interest Group Leaders.
Interest group leaders will meet at 5 o'clock Friday in Ellen Smith hall.

Study Group.
At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the study group on the Life of Jesus will meet under the direction of Miss Miller, at Ellen Smith hall. Any girl interested is welcome.

Swap Shop.
Students who sold books thru the Y. W. C. A. Swap Shop this semester may receive their money at the Student Activities office in the coliseum Friday and Saturday from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock. The list of those who are to be paid is posted in the Temple.

Girls desiring to attend the annual law school dance at the U. of Oregon must file a formal application with the dance chairman, giving "height, weight, coloring, age, and previous condition of servitude."

"Robert E. Lee" is an instructor in business law at Temple university.

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