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Telephones:
Day—B6891 Night—B6882

Editor Virginia Selleck
Johnston Snipes, Associate Editor
Truman Oberndorf, Business Manager

Good Business.

On last Saturday the university regents approved a plan to retire professors on half salary when they have reached the age of 70. How fitting that such a plan should be put into effect. To the regents and the people of Nebraska is due credit for having stepped ahead in the march of social progress.

"Just as hundreds of progressive industrial concerns have recognized that business efficiency is increased by the adoption of sound plans for the retirement of superannuated employees, progressive state school systems are recognizing that teaching efficiency is increased by the adoption of sound plans for the retirement of teachers," J. W. Crabtree declared several years ago.

Too long have educational institutions neglected the methods of good business as practiced by successful firms. Leaders of thought in a nation, the schools should also be leaders in action, and in putting their theories into use within themselves.

It is good business for a school to have a retirement plan. Capable young teachers will enter the profession because it gives a better guarantee of promotion, and partly compensates for the lower pay that teaching offers during active service. These scholars find more security because it will not be necessary for them to look for employment that will keep them in their old age, and each year of teaching service becomes a step toward independence.

By relieving the teacher's mind of fear and worry for old age, the university is giving him more of a chance to study, train, and travel without endangering his living in the future.

A sound teacher retirement plan is a protection for students from teachers rendered incompetent by disability or advanced age. Because it sets up a practical method for the regular retirement of faculty members, it frees administrative boards from the obligation which they frequently feel to continue the employment of teachers who have rendered many years of satisfactory service. Younger mem-

bers of the staff are allowed more chance for promotion by this method; and even students are more likely to respect a teacher who is not dependent on the kindness of the board for keeping him.

In the long run, a working retirement system is a saving to the public which supports it, for it protects from the waste incurred in schools where teachers are past the age of best service.

One of the first universities in the United States to establish a pension system was Yale in 1897. According to the president's report for that year it was felt to be desirable for the interests of the institution, as well as a proper recognition of the services rendered by the persons to make such allowances.

The president and fellows of Harvard University adopted a system on March 27, 1899, which went into effect September 1 of that year. In 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching established a system of retiring allowances for college and university officers and teachers.

It is not an entirely new idea at the University of Nebraska. A similar plan has been working for some years, based on a decision for each separate case. But the new plan puts the school and its staff on a business basis. Advantages will come from it to faculty members, the university in general, and the state of Nebraska for its forward looking school.

Red Without The White and Blue?

Interesting to university students, particularly to students of government is H. L. Mencken's recent article in Liberty entitled "Capitalism Won't Die," in which the former editor of the American Mercury attacks the "Reds" in an attempt to show that all communistic governments are essentially capitalistic and that they merely combine capitalism and politics, whereas in America the two are at odds.

Many educators and commentators as well as statesmen regard with fear the seeming growth of communism in the United States. In the recent street car strike in Omaha, the appearance of communistic pamphlets and other Red propoganda aroused a storm of comment, some of the very staunchest democrats are worried at what they believe to be the socialistic tendencies of the present administration. "Capitalism is not only not dying in the world," Mr. Mencken says; "it is perhaps more solidly established than it has ever been for 100 years and nowhere more solidly than in Russia."

"What was the chief thing that all Socialists complained of before Socialism gets its big chance over there? It was the fact that the workman, under capitalism, had lost control of the means of production, his tools."

With the advent of machinery, he goes on to say, new tools of great expense were necessary; and merchants of the time had to supply them. When times are good the capitalist demands enough compensation to cover the risks he takes when times are bad.

"That this system was and is, far from perfect no one denies. A capitalist who is hoggish still has plenty of chances to oppress his workmen. But . . . workmen have learned to organize for their own protection, and laws have been passed to aid them. Factories are safer and more healthy and profits have been taxed heavily.

"There has resulted an enormous improvement in the condition of the workman. Communists and other frauds deny it, but it is a plain fact that he lives better than ever before, with more security and leisure."

When the Bolsheviks seized Russia, Mencken says, they were pledged to wipe out the viper, capitalism, yet the Russian workman today is a complete slave of the capitalist's principals.

"It not only owns his tools; it also owns the miserable quarters in which he lives, the meager stores from which he must get his food and clothing, and the schools in which his children are taught. He must take whatever jobs and whatever wages it deigns to offer him. The moment he resists its mandates he becomes a slave in law as well as in fact, and may be put to forced labor without any compensation whatsoever.

"The man whose labor earns it

has no more to do with its management than a garage attendant has to do with the Standard Oil Company. It is controlled absolutely by the politician-capitalists who now own and operate the Russian government. The Bolsheviks have made only one change in the capitalistic system and that is to bar out all the ordinary capitalists and gather the whole capital of the country in their own hands.

"The people of the United States would resist such a change stoutly because they know there are evils much worse than private capital.

"So long as the capitalists and the politicians remain at odds watching each other and sounding alarms, there is some chance for the rest of us to come by our own, but when one outfit takes over all the powers and becomes omnipotent as has happened in Russia there can be only woe for everyone else.

"Without the accumulation of capital this country would have remained a wilderness. We owe to it not only our material resources, but also our spiritual possessions—schools and universities, libraries, orchestras, magazines and newspapers, parks and playgrounds. We have, of course, wasted much of our accumulated capital. But when all is said the fact remains that the Library of Congress is a really noble monument to the industry and thrift of the American people, and that the Johns Hopkins medical school is another and the Philadelphia orchestra a third, and the Bureau of Standards a fourth, and so on.

"Every Red has something to say against these typically American enterprises, but he forgets that every one of them is imitated in Russia—imitated incompetently, to be sure, but still with unconcealed envy. Russia, in truth, becomes a sort of inflated burlesque of the United States, with all the evils of capitalism and none of the solid benefits.

"Nine-tenths of the burbling against capitalism which goes on in the United States is done by mountebanks who dream of getting on top by changing the rules. That is all you will find in the doctrine that capitalism will presently be ready for the coroner."

Contemporary Comment

Sammy And Nippo

While we pray over the bleached bones of the blue eagle, while Europe staggers under the weight of a monetary crisis and the militant activity of Herr Adolph, Japan prepares for another invasion into China. Not satisfied with the rape of Manchuria, the Nipponese warlords now turn their lascivious eyes at the fertile lands lying between the great wall and the Yellow river.

In the past, the Japanese have advanced with bewildering speed and have then maliciously thumbed their noses at the rest of the world. Downing street, Rue d'Orsay, Pennsylvania avenue have been caught sleeping under the table, and, harried by an eager press, have attempted to formulate a policy on the spur of the moment. The result of the 1931 fiasco was our stupid non-recognition policy and our futile attempts to cooperate with the League of Nations.

American policy should be formulated in terms of American interests and not in terms of vague principles of international equity and justice. We must recognize that Japan has scrapped the league covenant, the Kellogg pact and the Washington conference treaties. It is useless to labor over rotting carcasses.

Once and for all it should be recognized that our financial interests are bound up with the prosperity of Japan and the pacification of China. Japan is our best customer in the Far East. Fur-

thermore her merchants are our leading agents in China. It is essentially stupid for the United States to climb out on any more limbs in behalf of English investments in China or French money in Indo-China. We hold no concessions in China. Neither have we any territory which is prejudiced by Japanese aggression or investments which are worth the price of adequate defense.

The frantic pleas of national defense urged by such jingoes as Senator Hiram Johnson, rest on no secure factual foundation. Most naval strategists recognize that the United States is practically impregnable. Successful Japanese action in the new world is predicated on a naval force of such colossal proportions that no national budget could ever bear it.

In the light of these considerations, it is folly for the United States to attempt to throw pillows of diplomatic intrigue in the path of the Japanese Frankenstein. This does not mean that Nipponese aggression is thereby condoned. But it is far less expensive and far more prudent for the United States to mind its own business and strive to take advantage of the impending Japanese aggression in the light of American interests.

—Harvard Crimson.

STUDENT PULSE

Brief, concise articles pertinent to student life and university matters will be welcome in this column under the rules of sound newspaper practice which excludes all libelous material and personal attacks. Letters must bear the name of the writer which will not be published unless desired. Letters should not exceed two hundred and fifty words.

Why Not Dance?

TO THE EDITOR:

Why is it that at the Friday night parties at the coliseum boys stay parked on a post the entire evening with such bored expressions on their faces? Why not stay at home to do that?

Perhaps they fear some desperate school teacher will stick too tightly to their coat tails to be easily dislodged, when all she wants is a little passing gaiety herself.

Can't anything be done to prevent a reasonably good dancer from becoming a wallflower without her having to go out and ask a dancing partner to rescue her for at least one dance?

A disgruntled summer school student.

FATHER TIME WILL BE SCOURGED AT A. A. U. SPORTS WRITERS SAY

(Continued from Page 1).

Herman Neugass, Tulane's southern champion and Eulace, Peacock, Temple speedster who has dominated eastern sprints, the 100 and 200 meter events promise to be more than interesting.

Owens again will be a man to watch in the hurdles where he will compete in the 200 meter lows. The hurdles have been ranked as a feature almost if not equal to the sprints in importance, following several bitter duels waged this spring.

Hardin to Spoil Hurdle Menu.

Glenn "Slats" Hardin, Louisiana State title-holder of last year finished second back of Owens at the N. C. A. A. meet and is expected to be gunning for revenge when they meet again July 4. Phil Good, ex-Bowdoin timber-topper and national titleholder in the lows, will add spice to the low-hurdle menu, while Kenneth Sandbach, Purdue track co-captain and holder of world's indoor 60 yard high hurdles record, is expected to furnish stiff competition in both the lows and highs.

Al Moreau and Johnny Morris, Louisiana stars, will have to be watched in both hurdles events, while Phil Doherty, Northwestern track satellite who finished second to Owens in both the 220 hurdles

and the furlong dash, may spring a surprise.

Sam Allen Here for Hurdles.

Overlooked somewhat in early reckoning was the impending battle scheduled for the high hurdle event, where Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist star, has sprung into fame almost over night with amazing performances which shaved close to the world record.

Allen, unheralded and unsung, flashed to victory for his first major achievement in the Drake relays, leaving a select field in the dust. He then went on to top the high sticks in 14.3 at the Princeton invitational meet in beating Percy Beard, A. A. U. champ and world record holder, for the biggest upset in many months.

Turning in a 14.5 against the wind at Berkeley Saturday, Allen served notice that he is in fine shape and will be out to repeat against Beard in the A. A. U. games.

Cunningham Runs 500 Meter.

Other bright spots on the two-day program include the 1500 meters where Glenn Cunningham is expected to try for a new record. Although Bill Bonthron will be missing from the fray, Gene Venzke, third member of the famous distance triumvirate will be on hand to contest Cunningham as will Dawson of Oklahoma, Bauer of the Army, Don Lash, Big Ten mile champ, and Ray Sears, crack Butler distance runner and holder of the American 2-mile title.

Jack Torrance, 300-pound man-mountain from Louisiana State, and world record-holder in the shot-put will defend the title he now holds in the 16-pound shot.

Hinkel Defends Walk Title.

Other defending champions will be Harry Hinkel, 10-time national champion, in the 3000-meter walk, Ivan Fuqua, Indiana's ex-star in the 400 meters, and Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern Louisiana institute's title-holder in the A. A. U. hop, step and jump.

In addition to these, Floyd Lochner, and James Luvalle, national collegiate champions in the mile and 440 respectively, and Earle Meadows and William Sefton, co-holders of the collegiate title in the pole vault, entered the competition.

The high jump promises to be outstanding among field events with such stars as George Spitz, of the New York A. C., Vincent Murphy of Notre Dame, Al Threagill of Temple, and Harold Osborne of Cleveland competing for honors.

Many Bright Stars Compete.

Other stars include Mark Panther, Big Ten champion, in the javelin throw, Ted O'Neill, Southeastern conference 880-yard champion, in the 800 meters, William Roy of Loyola in the pole vault, Roland Romero of Louisiana in the hop, step and jump, Keith Brown of Yale and Bill Graber, ex-Southern California ace, in the pole vault, and Duane Purvis, ex-Purdue all-around athlete, in the javelin.

Ted Husing, popular Columbia Broadcasting system announcer with the southern drawl, has been selected to broadcast the two-day program.

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