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ON THIS ISSUE Desk Editor—Pipal Night Editor—Burney

Debating— A Lost Art.

Modestly, and somewhat unheralded, the Nebraska debate team makes its 1937 debut against two debaters from the University of California.

It is significant that the opening of the forensic season practically is unheralded. It is significant also that the scene of the first debate is Lincoln high school.

A debater, to the majority of the university undergraduate populace, is a literal fountain spouting fine phrases; a somewhat demented fanatic who is attempting to change the face of the world. In reality he is a technician who seeks to do the high impossible—make his collegiate listeners think.

These bright young collegians don't feel the inclination, nor have they the time to think. Their university life is moving at too swift a pace to permit indulgence in an hour devoted to listening to verbal conflict, to thoro and complete discussion of the topics of the day.

It is regrettable that debating on this campus is looked down upon and scorned by the majority of students. Compared to eastern and western academies of learning, where argumentation in clubs and senates flourishes and is abetted by interested members of the student body and faculty, this campus is bare as a Nebraska apple tree in January.

Upon what will these many young people base their claim to useful membership in the community in later life if they do not bother now with an education? A degree may get them by for awhile, but the nice sounding words on the white paper will not fool the world all of the time. Yet this apathy and lethargy exist with only feeble efforts to overcome them. The students of this campus fail to support a fine speaker when he is brought for convocations, and they have in the past refused to participate in open forum discussions propounded by the Student Council.

As evidence of the ancient faith in argumentation which still exists in some institutions, two men from California appear against two from Nebraska today. These two visitors are on an extended trip thruout the nation, sharpening themselves and publicizing their school thru their efforts.

The debate will be held at Lincoln high school, partly because there are but poor facilities on the university campus, but more because the high school students have proved to be a much more receptive audience than college men and women.

The university student body should listen to this debate, on one of the leading political and sociological problems of the hour. But we'll wager that but few, very few, will be present at Lincoln high school this afternoon.

A secret service operator who accompanied the president on his recent cruise made the statement to the press that "if President Roosevelt so desired he could become dictator of all the countries of South America." It's a possible future, but if Latin Americans are as fiery today as they were a few years ago, we don't know how secure.

STUDENT PULSE

Brief, concise contributions pertinent to matters of student life and to the university are welcomed by this newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters must be signed, but names will be withheld from publication if so desired.

This Would Seem Not Beyond Their Control. TO THE EDITOR:

With the government appropriation for the Student Union building specifying that work on the structure must begin early in January, the dream of such a building has been speedily realized. The board of regents has acted with unprecedented quickness, and has chosen the site east of Ellen Smith hall as that for the new building. Actual work on razing has been started.

Previously none of the actual school buildings extended past 14th street. The move toward the east, and toward the organized

Greek houses, adds to the long time plan of campus expansion, but does it add to the unity of those who attend the university?

The whole principle behind the reason for a Student Union building is summed up in its name. Supposedly, the meeting place on the campus, the resting place, the matrimonial bureau, the Student Union begins where the formal classroom ends. The chosen site for the structure will be especially accessible to fraternity and sorority members, who usually have more time to congregate with friends than does the average unaffiliated student. It will take the place, for affiliated groups, of "at sosh, under the clock," and, perhaps, the well known "caking" houses.

The barb, at best, finds himself a member of a group of persons who desire extracurricular activity, but who have no time to find or carve niches in this field. Lacking definite organization with the students in his straits, the unaffiliated entering the Student Union building would find the students there composed of many clans, united in indifference or faint distaste for him, and the persons he represents. This disagreeable condition, however petty, and actually insignificant, is bound to affect, drastically, the lonely unaffiliated.

It is not practical even to suggest a change of site, but an earnest plea must be made that the Student Union will not become a political institution, which will be considered as merely another meeting place for members of Greek organizations.

The privilege is being given to Nebraska university to build a structure which will unify the perilously low mutual interest among students. It must not be abused because of the proximity of the militaristically organized Greeks. All students must feel that the Student Union building is theirs, that no barriers, social or scholastic, may be raised.

CAROL CLARK.

NEWS PARADE

By Ralph Woodruff

John L. Lewis,

head of the rapidly growing committee for industrial organization, has decided to test the strength of his young giant by grappling with one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, the General Motors corporation.

This All-Important

test of Lewis' organization is the strike of the United Automobile Workers of America, a subsidiary of the CIO. This strike threatens to become the largest in American history. At the present time, 40,000 workers in about a dozen plants of the General Motors corporation have laid down their tools, and the CIO is authorized to call out the rest if no settlement is reached. If a general strike in General Motors were called, it is estimated that a million workers in General Motors and related industries would be thrown out of work.

Should the Owners Alone

or the owners and the workers of a corporation direct the affairs of the corporation? This question of "collective bargaining" is the chief reason for the strike. The workers in this corporation are not particularly dissatisfied with their wages or their working hours. The average amount of time spent by a worker in the corporation is 40 hours per week and the basic wage is 76 cents an hour. The workers are not striking for higher wages or shorter hours, they are striking for the right to participate in the management of the company.

The General Motors corporation shows no signs of yielding to the demands of the CIO. The most they are willing to grant to the workers is the right to discuss their grievances with the company managers. This isn't sufficient for the CIO for several reasons. Lewis doesn't want the right to discuss only when there are grievances to discuss; he wants all wages and hours determined with the help of union representatives and wants labor to have a hand in the general policy of the business. He doesn't want to deal with the powerless company managers, he wants to deal directly with the executives of the entire corporation. General Motors says that the union representatives should represent only the workers who have joined the union. Lewis says that collective bargaining is useless unless union representatives represent all the workers, whether members of the union or not.

Lewis Has Made

an appeal by radio to the workers of America and the American public. In this appeal he advocated that all the workers of America, both manual and white collared, should be bound together in unions to force the huge which they have in the past kept for themselves.

Lewis justified this proposed action by saying that what would be good for the workers of America would be beneficial for the nation as a whole. He pointed out that if the purchasing power of the average American worker were to be increased, industry would be revived because of this increased purchasing power.

Lewis then attempted to rouse the wrath of the American public against corporation tactics by pointing out that the corporations were arming to the teeth in order to break strikes. To use his own words: "Recent revelations have shown in part the plans of industry to club, gas, and cripple workers with lethal weapons of war, expensive stocks of which have been laid in and charged to the cost of production."

"Who is to eat and swallow this enormous quantity of gas—you, the workers. This gas, these clubs and these machine guns are intended to make you contented with your present jobs, with your present wages."

Lewis appealed publicly to the senate to press its investigation of industrial arming and disarm the great corporations "lest labor men on the march to industrial democracy should have to take by storm the barbed wire barricades and machine gun emplacements build and maintained by the corporation moguls."

Lewis closed his radio address with an appeal to industrial leaders to choose the sensible course of co-operation with the workers instead of refusing to conform with the "modern concept of proper industrial relationships."

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS

FIRST SEMESTER 1936-37

Laboratory classes meeting for several continuous hours on one or two days may avoid conflicts with other classes of the same nature by arranging that their examinations occur as follows: Classes meeting on Monday or Tuesday may be examined on the date scheduled for the first hour of their laboratory meeting; Wednesday or Thursday classes on the second hour of their meeting; Friday or Saturday classes on the third hour.

Please note that in this schedule special arrangements have been made to conduct unit examinations for all sections in the following subjects: (1) English 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4; (2) English 11; (3) French 1, 2, 3, and 4; (4) Spanish 51 and 53; (5) Business Organization 3 and 4; (6) Education 30. If students have regularly scheduled examination conflicting with the above especially arranged schedule, arrangements to take such specially scheduled examinations at another time should be made with the department concerned on or before January 20. For example: if a student is scheduled for an examination which conflicts with a specially scheduled examination in French, arrangements should be made with the French department to take such French examination at another time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

9 a.m. to 12 m.—All classes and sections of French 1, 2, 3, and 4. 9 a.m. to 12 m.—All classes and sections of Spanish 51 and 53. 9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 3 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 10 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 8 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 11 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

8 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Mon., Wed., or Fri. 9 a.m. to 12 m.—All sections in Freshman English classes (0, 1, 2, 3, and 4). 9 a.m. to 12 m.—All sections in English 11. 10 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 7 p. m., Tues., or Thurs. 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Classes meeting at 5 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 5 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days. 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—All sections in Business Organization 3 and 4.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 11 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 2 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 9 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 4 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—All sections in Education 30.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 10 a. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 1 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 2 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 9 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 1 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 8 a. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30

9 a.m. to 12 m.—Classes meeting at 3 p. m., five or four days, or Mon., Wed., Fri., or any one or two of these days. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Classes meeting at 4 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat., or any one or two of these days.

STUDENTS WILL HEAR DR. TITTLE AT STATE MINISTERS' SESSION

Dinners for Various Sects To Be Held Before Mass Meeting.

Several banquets for university students to be staged simultaneously are being planned for Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in connection with the annual Nebraska ministers' convocation which will be held in Lincoln next week. Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian, Evangelical, and Congregational ministers from outstate are inviting students from their pastorates to be their guests at banquets in the Lincoln church of their denomination.

Following the banquets which are all to begin and end at the exact hours of six o'clock and seven-thirty, the groups will meet at the Trinity Methodist church where Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle, of the First Methodist church in Evanston, Ill., will speak. Dr. Tittle will be in Lincoln to address a university convocation. Another feature of the program will be a playlet by Elliot Field.

The Presbyterian banquet will be held at the First Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Westminster Foundation. The attendance at this banquet alone is expected to equal 250, according to the committee in charge. Mr. O. B. Henry, Miss Ruth Easterday, and Rev. Wm. Schwartzelder. The committee has announced that all Presbyterian students will be welcome, but that reservations must be made this week.

News papermen, Cameramen, Radio Announcers Feed Avid Public as Non-Political Solons Take Reins

(Continued from Page 1.) sister state. Crouched over the press table was his brother Bob, whose frequent trips to the telephone booth were for the benefit of United Press.

Associated Press was represented by Cliff Sandahl, who used to cover the statehouse for Omaha Bee-News when he edited the Daily Nebraskan. Art Wolf, another former Daily Nebraskan editor and state Associated Press editor, and Larry Hall still a third Nebraska ex-editor.

Omaha World-Herald readers had plump galleys of interviews and news stories from the keys of Marr McGaffin, while Loren Kennedy wrote for the edification of those who read the Omaha "paper for people who think."

Followers of the Lincoln Star read the accounts of Jack Erickson, another member of the fourth estate who was first disillusioned as editor of the Nebraskan, and Kenneth Keller.

The staid Lincoln Journal was well represented by Phil Wadhams, who knows more of the legislators

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Bulletin

LUTHERANS.

Lutheran students will meet with Rev. H. Erick for the regular Bible class Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 7:15 p. m. in room 203 Temple building.

CORN COBS.

Corn Cobs will hold a meeting Wednesday evening Jan. 6, at 7:15 in room 101 Social Science building.

SIGMA DELTA CHI.

Promptly at noon today, faithful members of Sigma Delta Chi will converge on the Grand Hotel for another luncheon discussion of local and national problems, mostly local.

BARB INTERCLUB COUNCIL.

Members of the Barb Interclub Council will assemble at noon today for Cornhusker pictures at the Campus Studio.

NEW COMMITTEE

TO PROBE LOWER DIVISION SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1.)

accomplished by changing the present organization pertaining to freshmen as would be realized by the adoption of a lower divisional system. He emphasized the point, however, that no prediction could be made as to the possible direction the action might take until the committee had considered the proposal.

Because no definite outline of the plan has been drawn up, nor any crystallized line of action been determined upon, immediate change in the present university organization is not anticipated, according to Dean Thompson.

Members of the committee, chosen from the colleges which now enroll freshmen, are as follows: College of agriculture, Profs. H. E. Bradford, H. C. Filley, and H. P. Davis; college administration, Profs. E. S. Fullbrook, K. M. Arndt, and C. O. Swayzee; college of engineering, Profs. W. L. DeBaufre, J. W. Haney, and J. P. Colbert.

College of pharmacy, Profs. J. B. Burt, Harold Hole, and C. L. Wible; teachers college, Profs. O. H. Werner, D. A. Worcester, and E. O. Morton; and college of arts and sciences, Profs. C. S. Hamilton, A. F. Jenness, and L. W. Lancaster.

Coeds all over the campus took action and declared a "kissing-strike" that included most of the girls. "Scabs" who refused to join the "anti-osculation" drive rationalized to appease the anger of striking females and to retain their par standards of exchange with the Utah men.

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