

Daily Surveys Work Conditions

Survey Shows Union Favored Most by Men

Do you think some sort of student workers organization should be established?

When asked "Do you think some sort of student workers organization should be established to set base pay rates and regulate hours?" a cross-section of the university's students working part-time split almost 50-50 on this question, one of nine asked in a survey of student working conditions conducted by the Nebraskan.

At the same time, 44 percent of those interviewed, both men and women, indicated that they would desire to become a member of such an organization.

In making out the survey, the Daily, with the cooperation of Dr. W. E. Walton, assistant professor of psychology, succeeded in obtaining a fair sample of men and women working both on and off the city campus and ag campus, with the interviews divided proportionately.

Men students working on the campus, including Student Union, departmental, and office employees, indicated the greatest desire for establishment of a union, with 66 percent replying in the affirmative when interviewed on the question. Of this number, 64 percent would desire membership in such an organization.

A majority of the men working off the campus were against the establishment of such a union, with 55 percent replying in the negative and 44 percent in the affirmative. At the same time, neither of the groups expressed dissatisfaction with their present working set-ups as to general conditions.

University women voted in the majority against a union both off and on the campus, with the average against establishment totaling 56 percent. Of this number, women on the campus were more in favor of the union than those off the campus, with 46 percent and 41 percent answering in the affirmative respectively.

However, women working off the campus who were interviewed indicated that they were undecided on the question in 22 percent of the cases.

91 Percent 'Satisfied.' Asked to indicate whether they were "very well satisfied," "satisfied," "very dissatisfied," or "dissatisfied," in their present working set-ups, 91 percent replied that they were generally "satisfied."

Women students doing part-time work expressed more satisfaction on this question than the men, with only 7 percent signifying that they were either "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied." 52 percent of the women replied that they were "very well satisfied" with their present set-ups of those working on the campus, while 31 percent of the women off-campus replied in the affirmative on the same question.

Men students signified in 56 percent of the cases interviewed that they were generally satisfied, with 32 percent of this number "very well satisfied." Eleven percent of the men were either "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied."

None of the men working on the campus testified that they were "very dissatisfied" while only 3 percent of those off the campus expressed the opinion that they were.

BDOC . . .

(Continued from Page 1.) A contest to find the Best Dressed Man on the Campus has been carried out on this campus for several years and this year's contest has become even more important because it is sponsored with Esquire and the winner's picture will appear in an issue of Esquire sometime this spring or early fall.

Last year Bob Poe, Phi Delta Theta, won the election after losing the first elimination made by a group of representative coeds. He with several other contestants ran in a general election and was presented to students at the Turnpike.

This year the first list of names will be selected by a committee. Then additional names may be added and the final list will be voted upon.

Conditions Generally Satisfactory—91%

Workers Split on Desire for Union

44% Would Join Campus Workers Union

Majority Work for Wages; Board Next

General Working Conditions Agreeable

54% Not Required to Work Overtime

Jobs Not Dependent on Overtime—63%

93% Never 'Fired' from Any Position

Education Dependent on Working—65%

Editors Note: In an effort to determine the conditions under which university students doing part-time work are working, the Daily Nebraskan, through the cooperation of psychology students under the direction of Dr. W. E. Walton, assistant professor of psychology, conducted a survey of students working both on and off the campus.

In order to obtain a fair sampling of opinion, men and women working on and off the city campus, and on and off the campus at ag college were interviewed. Tabulations, with explanations, appear on this page.

Majority Works for Wages As Form of Compensation

Do you work for wages, room, board, or a combination of any of these things?

In reply to the question "Do you work for wages, room, board or a combination of any of these things?", 83 percent of the university men and women students doing part-time work while attending school indicated that they were working for wages in a Daily survey of student working conditions.

Of the four groups into which students to be interviewed were divided—men working off the campus; men working on the campus; women working off the campus; and women working on campus—the highest percentage tabulated for any one of the groups showed that 89 percent of the women working on campus were receiving wages, while four percent of this group worked for their room, and seven percent were compensated by receiving their board.

The second highest percentage tabulated for any one of type of compensation was that of board, with 12 percent of the workers interviewed indicating this type. Of that number, the highest percentage for any one group fell among the men working off-campus, with 22 percent receiving board for their work.

At the same time, the off-campus men workers signified that 70 percent of their number were compensated in the form of wages, with the remaining 8 percent working for their room.

Men working on the campus replied that 86 percent of their number received wages; 4 percent were employed for their room; and 10 percent were compensated by receiving their board.

Men working on the campus are being compensated in the form of wages in 86 percent of the cases interviewed, according to tabulations while other forms of compensation in this group include: room, 5 percent; and board, 9 percent.

Off-campus women workers testified that, of their number, 83 percent are employed for wages; 11 percent work for their board,

and 6 percent are compensated by receiving their room.

In considering these figures, it should be remembered that a small percentage interviewed on this question are living with relatives or friends while attending school and are not actually "employees" since they receive no direct, set, compensation.

Are you expected to work overtime? With or without pay?

When questioned about overtime work, 42 percent of the workers interviewed replied that they were expected to do overtime work, with 33 percent of them stating that they did so without extra pay.

Men working overtime off the campus, of whom 48 percent were expected to work overtime, constituted the largest number doing so without overtime pay with 55 percent as their figure. At the same time, with 45 percent of the women working off the campus expected to do overtime work, 37 percent

were doing so without extra pay.

Both men and women working on the campus indicated that 84 percent of their number received extra compensation for overtime work, while 20 percent of the men and 11 percent of the women stated that they did not receive pay for overtime.

Would a refusal to work overtime jeopardize your position?

Figures compiled on this question showed the closer similarity between the answers given by the four groups than any other single question asked. The answers given in the affirmative by the four groups—women on-campus, women off-campus, men on- and men off campus were, respectively; 37, 35, 37 and 35 percent.

This would indicate that in a little more than one-third of the cases, whether on or off the campus, employees are not required to work overtime without pay at the threat of losing their jobs.

Lancaster . . .

(Continued from Page 1.) sacrifices of actually fighting a total war, the permanent increase in America's tax burden resulting from the vast increase in the national debt, and the great undertaking indicated in the so-called Atlantic Charter to spread the four freedoms to the rest of the world. Professor Lancaster also told the audience that there are four important American attitudes in world politics that lay behind events leading to the United States' participation in actual warfare.

He listed these attitudes: (1) The refusal of the American people to believe their eyes and ears and to realize that the dictator nations meant conquest; (2) the belief that real neutrality was still possible under modern conditions; (3) a provincial point of view leading to a naive perspective of the world position of America; (4) the unwillingness of the U. S. public to shoulder the responsibilities of a world power clearly marked out for the United States by her strength and position.

"We finally found out the war in Europe was not phony, but still

we refused to believe that war would ever be applied to us," the speaker stated. "Until Dec. 7, we persisted in believing that all wars are preceded by declarations and are conducted like an eighteenth century minuet."

In discussing the nation's isolationists in the senate from North Dakota, Idaho and Montana, the speaker remarked, "The upper chamber represents real estate, not people. The popular attitude in America is that Europe is not inhabited by human beings but by scheming slickers."

At the beginning of his talk, Professor Lancaster listed the events leading up to the United States entry into the war. He began with the publication of the Stimson doctrine of 1932 which upheld the Kellogg-Briand peace pact as Japan was invading Manchuria.

Before the lecture, Prof. J. O. Hertzler, chairman of the committee in charge of the "American and World War II" course announced that because of the huge size of the crowd and the need of UN bands for the Temple theatre at 5 p. m. on Monday, the rest of the series of lectures will be held at the same time in the Union ballroom.

Work Vital To Majority For School

By George Abbott.

Is a job necessary for the continuance of your education?

In the survey of working conditions among the approximately 2,300 university students doing part-time work while attending school, 78 percent of the sample group interviewed indicated that their jobs were necessary in order that they might continue their attendance in the university.

Comprising 10 percent of 1,500 men students and 1,300 women students working, the survey con-



Lincoln Journal. Dr. W. E. Walton

ducted by the Daily with the cooperation of Dr. W. E. Walton, assistant psychology professor, shows a fair sampling of opinion on the nine questions asked in individual interviews of workers both on and off the campus.

Highest percentage of any one group replying that their jobs were essential for the continuance of their education was found among the men working on the campus, with 85 percent answering in the affirmative, while 82 percent of the men working off-campus gave similar answers.

Only 51 percent of the women working on the campus gave affirmative replies to the question, while 64 percent of the women working off-campus replied in the affirmative.

How are your working conditions as to light, ventilation, cleanliness, food and pay?

Interviewees answering this question were asked to state whether these conditions were "good," "fair," or "bad."

Women working on the campus signified that all of these conditions were "good" in 81 percent of the cases interviewed. Only complaint, a slight one among this group was as to ventilation, which 11 percent classed as "bad."

Averaging a reply of good, with 75 percent of the women working off-campus doing so on light, ventilation, cleanliness, and food, 50 percent of this group of women thought their pay was "good" while 48 percent declared that they thought it just "fair."

Men on the campus rated all of the conditions except pay "good," in 76 percent of the interviews, and indicated that the pay was "good" in 51 percent of the cases, "fair" in 49 percent.

Off-campus men students rated pay "good" in 41 percent of the interviews and "good" in 53 percent, at the same time rating the other conditions as "good" in 75 percent of the interviews.

On the whole, only complaints against the general working conditions were concerned with ventilation and pay with no group rating either one "bad" in anything over 11 percent of the interviews.

Have you ever been released from a job? Why?

Only 8 percent replied in the affirmative to this question, with the highest percentage falling among the men working off-campus. Reasons given ranged from "falling asleep all the time, and social engagements," to "inability to assimilate the knowledge required for my work," with no serious complaints made.