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WORK IN CONFUSION

Difficulties of Jack Work in realizing a liberal education from the present conglomeration of courses and departments which represent the College of Arts and Sciences have been mentioned in recent issues of The Daily Nebraskan.

The situation is not alone peculiar to Nebraska. The experimental college of Dr. Melklejohn at Wisconsin is but an attempt to find a way out for the serious student who is seeking a synthesized education, rather than a collection of detached learnings. Scripps college in California to which Dr. H. B. Alexander, former chairman of the department of philosophy here, has gone; Swarthmore college with its new arts college honors courses; the new college experiment of Dr. Holt, former editor of the Independent—all are attempts to find a satisfactory medium for the serious arts and science student. And these are by no means all of the efforts to find a way of giving the arts student a means of unifying his knowledge.

Far be it from The Daily Nebraskan to attempt a solution of a problem with as wide-spread and significant aspects as have developed in this question of building a liberal educational system. The problem is not one to be solved by a hasty generalization. It is capable of solution only after experimentation along several lines. And in the state institution, it is handicapped by the necessity of catering to insistent popular demands for what appear to be purely practical subjects as opposed to those courses which appear to have less practical value.

The Daily Nebraskan does wish to offer a suggestion. It does wish to suggest a possible start in the direction of helping the student in the College of Arts and Sciences find his way out of the maze of courses, that are now rather unrelatedly thrown at him during his four year sojourn in the institution.

Synthesis is the primary need of the arts student here. Each department offers, as it must, a measure of specialization along its own line. There is no organized attempt to relate one field of inquiry to another. Such synthesis as is made, must be made by the student without guidance, in the midst of the pressure of daily assignments.

As a partial remedy, The Nebraskan proposes the establishment of a new course for seniors, a three-hour seminar, designed for but one purpose, namely, to attempt to organize the student's knowledge and to relate the specialized fields of learning to one another.

The seminar would have but twelve to fifteen students in each group. It would permit of discussion. It would be led by one professor at a time but by several professors during the course of a semester, to prevent undue emphasis on the professor's own field. It would give the student a means of drawing together his accumulated knowledge into a comprehensive whole.

Such a seminar would be of especial value to serious students. It would furnish a new medium for the encouragement of real intellectual interests. It could be started as an experiment, on a small scale. If successful, it could be expanded as an arts college senior requirement, helping make a cohesive training available to all arts students.

INBETWEEN

Work while you work, and play while you play—this has been the keynote of hundreds of homilies that have been directed toward the modern college student. Regular study periods, specified times to attend a movie, regular nights during the week to indulge in a date, are but a few of the phrases of this sound dictum when it is applied to the college student.

There is no fallacy in the principle of "work while you work, and play while you play," but strict adherence to this adage may often lead to fallacious thinking. The stress and emphasis rightfully placed upon carefully planned study schedules, and upon the iron-clad rule of accomplishing just so much in a certain length of time, may blind the struggling student of the advantages of spare moments during the day. Nightfall is not the universal signal for students to slump down to the study table, switch on a dazzling study lamp, and sit there with the mental assurance that a ball and chain are firmly and securely attached to the ankle.

The fellow who was painstaking enough to chart the activities of the college student, specifying that so many hours a day should be devoted to concentrated study, certainly did not mean that his adherents should put aside five, six, or seven hours per day, say from seven in the evening until one in the morning—he did not mean that those hours should be used for nothing but study. All told, the accumulation of study during the day and evening should amount to this.

It is those spare moments during the day, between classes, before a lecture starts, after a meal, from late afternoon to evening—those spare moments that are dissipated at a lunch counter, in front of a store window, or in a genuine session, when diverted into enterprising study when the mind is not working under pressure that are most valuable.

Accumulation of bits of time that have been well directed to study are as valuable as a three-hour ball and chain orgy before a dazzling study lamp when bleary eyes and deep yawns foretell loss of sleep.

THE LOSING FRACTION

"Personality plus," so often attributed to story-book salesmen and college politicians, is too much personality. The fraction above normal spoils the entire attribute. Personality may be taken agreeably in the correct doses, but an overdose has never benefited anyone.

Students who have been through rush week may dimly remember the men or women who impressed them most. They were the "likeable" ones; those who advanced themselves enough, but not too much; those who seemed to be using the qualities with which they had been endowed in the measure most suitable. But on the other hand—

There were those sparkling, radiant, beings who had "personality plus." They were smooth, kindly, hand-shaking and friendly. You could tell by glancing at them that they had personality—perhaps "it." And therein they defeated their own purpose.

Personality should be obscure, as a trait. Some try to capitalize upon it; others attempt to "get by" on personality alone. But no sooner do they summon up their personality, put on a smooth front, than they put everyone around them on guard. The best salesman is not he who gives the impression that he is determined that his customer shall not leave without buying.

He who is aware that he has personality, if wise, keeps his fellows from knowing it. Just as flattery is agreeable when its subject is not aware that it is flattery, so is personality.

MIND AND WORLD MUDDLES

While psychologists question whether there is such a thing as mind and professors urge serious thinking, the world "muddles along," occasionally catching glimpses of a world ideal, occasionally breaking through the monotony of intensive competition to see the complexity of civilization and to dream of a greater development of humanity's idealism.

Occasionally a writer brings one up with a start at the clarity of his thought, at his success in thinking through a vision instead of merely following the routine of thoughtless observation. The following paragraphs from an Armistice day editorial column in a Colorado newspaper, written by Dr. Stanley A. Curtis break through some of the clouds of the moment to show the sky of the future.

"The navigation of the stream of human history can never be accomplished by drifting. The true way, either for men or nations is not usually the easiest way.

"It is easier for the nations to prepare for the next war than to make the next war impossible.

"It is easier to modify prohibitions than to enforce them.

"It is easier to 'bump off' an incurable criminal than to keep him behind the bars as long as he lives.

"It is easier simply to imprison a curable criminal than to restore him to worthy, self-respecting citizenship.

"It is easier to erect barriers against floods of foreign population than to make sure of the complete assimilation of the foreigners already among us.

"It is easier to spend one's money upon a present desire than to save it for a future necessity.

"It is easier to revel in present prosperity than to guarantee the welfare of unborn generations.

"No action can ever be justified by the plea that it is the easiest. Perhaps what we need is not so much a moral equivalent for war, as a moral equivalent for pioneering—the will and energy to tackle and conquer present obstacles for the sake of far-distant benefits which we shall not live to enjoy."

THE RAGGER: The fellow that invented the phrase "burning the candle at both ends" probably knew what mid-semester examinations were like.

After watching the Olympics Saturday, the modern version would have been—if the pole had been higher the fall would have been harder.

Oklahoma was right when she prepared for a tough afternoon.

Pitt Panthers leave the Smoky City to play Nebraska, and then Nebraska welcomes them with a torchlight parade!

A student optimist is one who writes home to find out if the Thanksgiving turkey is getting all the corn it can eat.

OTHER STUDENTS SAY—

LATE PAPERS—TWO WAYS

It seems to be a custom, and I believe a good custom, at the University of Nebraska that class papers which are handed in late by students are heavily discounted. Then, why should not the students' papers be returned within a reasonable time after they are written?

In many of the classes the paper are turned back, with corrections and suggestions, in less than a week after they were written. This proves that it is impossible to get the papers back when the reader is willing to put in extra work, if necessary, to finish the papers on time. But in several classes, the papers do not come back for weeks after they have been turned in.

The most noticeable case is that of the Freshman Lecture papers. So far only three papers have been corrected and given back to the students, while the sixth paper was written the first of last week. The difficulties that arise because of this are obvious. First, the student does not know of his mistakes until several weeks after he has made them, and therefore he is apt to make the same mistake time after time before it is known to him. Thus one mistake will be repeated and discounted in three or four papers.

Second, the student cannot receive full benefit from suggestions and corrections made weeks before, for he may have lost all interest in the paper, or have forgotten his mistakes. If the papers were returned the following week, it would give the student a chance to profit by his mistakes and not repeat them on his next paper.

If there is a "deadline" set for all written material to be turned in, should there not be a "dead line" for that material to be returned? By all rules of fairness there should. "A good rule works both ways."

J. H. Mc.

News note from the University of Nebraska says that a donation of \$10,000 has helped the museum to acquire many fossils. That's nothing. We have them here on our campus and they are not in the museum and cost nothing.

—Florida Alligator

RELIGION ON THE CAMPUS

BY HOWARD ROWLAND

Ten years since the signing of the armistice and what about war? What does religion have to do with war? What does religion on the campus of the University of Nebraska have to do with war? What are we thinking about war today?

Last Friday evening 200 University of Nebraska students sat down at a banquet table together and their major consideration was international good will or peace and brotherhood among all peoples. Thirty foreign students from eleven different foreign countries were guests of the group. Nine of them spoke on behalf of the peace movement. These students will return to their countries as statesmen, leaders of the thought of their countries. What do they think of war? What will they tell their people that we think of war?

Last Sunday, Armistice day, thousands of people in all parts of the world celebrated in a fitting manner the close of the war of nations.

What does the entire world think of war?

Everywhere the feeling is unanimous. War must not be again! Tuesday afternoon, Charles Clayton Morris, editor of the Christian Century spoke before the Lincoln Ministerial association on the subject, "The Renunciation of War." He described the events leading up to the World War, telling of the universal feeling of peace and security among nations that preceded the outbreak of the World War. He then described how the war spirit took hold of us and destroyed all thought of pacific relations. He went on to trace the peace movement through the diplomatic proceedings following the war. He referred to our condemnation of the Kaiser and desire that he should be tried and hanged. "But," according to Mr. Morrison, "the Kaiser had committed no crime, because, there was no law against war. War had the supreme sanction of mankind! So why condemn the Kaiser?"

Mr. Morrison approved the action of the United States in refusing to ratify the covenant because the League sanctions war in providing war for the punishment of war.

Mr. Morrison then traced the development of the multilateral treaty of the Paris peace pact, showing that it for the first time in world's history has definitely

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outlawed war as a means of settling international disputes. The representatives of fifty-four nations have ratified this treaty at the present time. The whole world is beginning to think in terms of peace. War must not be again, we must support our diplomatic representatives in this forward step they have taken toward world peace. Let's think in terms of world brotherhood and peace as a goal for society.

PSYCHOLOGY BOOK IS DEDICATED TO STUFF

Former University Student Uncovers New Field of Psychic Study

Dedicated to Dr. F. A. Stuff, professor of English, a book on the psychology of the adolescent, has recently appeared with Dr. Leta S. Hollingsworth, formerly Miss Leta Stetter, a graduate of the University of Nebraska in 1906, as author. Miss Stetter after taking her first degree here with a major in English went on to Columbia where she took her doctor's degree and where she has been teaching in the teachers' college at Columbia university. Her husband, also a graduate with the doctorate from Columbia, is teaching at Barnard college.

Opens New Psychology Field
 "The Psychology of the Adolescent" by Dr. Hollingsworth opens up a new field in psychology which has hardly been touched by psychology writers. The book is dedicated to "Professor Frederick Ames Stuff, friend of youth in Nebraska." Some of the material used in her book came originally from Dr. Stuff's course on the philosophy of Job.

The book is appearing in two

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editions in this country, a "trade" and an educational edition. A British edition of the book will also be out by Easter next year.

COLLINS WONDERS WHAT BUNYAN WOULD THINK

Continued from Page 1.
 called archeologists, should not be confused with that of fossil hunters or geologists. Collins explained. Archeology refers to the science of ancient things, while the task of the fossil seekers is confined to the remains of animals and plants that have been preserved in the rocks.

"In regard to time," said Collins, "archaeology comes more or less between history and geology. Archeology carries us back to prehistoric times and then geology takes up the story with her stony record of millions of years."

Collins pointed out that civilized mankind has always had to deal with the problem of the disposal of garbage, and that all over the world heaps may be found such as the one the Smithsonian people have been investigating on St. Lawrence Island this summer.

"Just as today," he remarked, "sometimes an article of value finds its way by accident to such refuse heaps, so in earlier times bronze pins and other feminine ornaments got mixed with oyster

shells and other rubbish, only to be discovered in our own day.

"The problem of garbage is not one that is lessening. The shells of the oysters eaten by some of our ancestors in such numbers and the bones of the animals killed by them seem to have proved in some situations practically indestructible by time and weather.

"Our successors of a thousand years hence if ever they are interested in our city refuse heaps, and they will hardly be able to miss seeing them though, perhaps, the smell will have worn off by that time, will be confronted, in addition to acres of shells, bones, and other trash, with mountains of metal containers and worn out motor cars from which to guess how we lived and the manner of folk we were."

A winter sports building is now being erected at Ohio State at the cost of \$750,000. The new building will include courts for basketball, intramural games, and other sports. Provisions for a men's swimming pool will also be made.

Syncopating Sadie

Says that it's a person's own fault if they leave Piller's hungry. The most appetizing food that really "melts in your mouth," a friendly atmosphere and real service combine to make one's visit one of the bright spots of the day!

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