

# Daily Nebraskan

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### You Should Shout!

A more strenuous attempt than ever is being made this week to force students to register for at least two-fifths of their hours in the afternoon. The requirement which has long been in force has been an irksome one for students who want their afternoons free for various reasons, and usually ways have been found for evading the requirement.

Not so this year. Advisers are refusing to sign schedules which do not provide for the specified number of afternoon classes. The clamping down is in some cases working considerable hardship. Exemptions, it is true, can be secured by proving that one has outside employment during the afternoon. Naturally, too, some students are griped because their plans for using the afternoons for other purposes are cramped.

But the legitimate grievance of the students is this: the various departments themselves are offering far less than two-fifths of their courses during the afternoons. An examination of the schedule for next semester reveals that some departments have only two or three courses scheduled for the afternoon hours.

The student above sophomore rank is especially hard hit by this arrangement. There are certain advanced courses he desires for which there is only one section. He registers for these courses and finds they are all in the morning. Then his adviser refuses to sanction his registration, and requires him to substitute instead some afternoon courses which more than likely he cares nothing about.

If the restriction is to be enforced rigidly, then the various departments are under obligation to offer more of their courses in the afternoon. As it is the student is placed in something of an impossible situation.

### Best Wishes For the Women.

FOLLOWING a policy begun last year when a male popularity contest was wedded to a leap year party to beget general student dissatisfaction, Mortar Boards announced Monday they would sponsor a similar party this year. Definite plans were not revealed, but members of the senior women's honorary indicated the same general idea used last year will again be employed "with girls dating boys and footing all the bills in genuine leap year fashion."

By the continuance of the plan, it is hoped to "institute a real tradition," affording an annual opportunity for the collegianess to take the lead, while the long-suffering male gets the chance to play guest for an evening.

If subsequent chapters of Mortar Board take over the plan and carry it on from year to year, there is every reason to believe that the annual event may become one of the social highlights of the year. But before the party can build such a reputation, there are things which must be accomplished.

In the first place, the party should be given a name—a title which will do away with the absurdity of calling it "the Mortar Board leap year party." That simply won't do at all, for the number of real leap

years is pretty small, and besides it's extremely difficult to make such a long title fit in a headline.

A name, then, is one of the essentials if there is to be a foundation of popular appeal upon which to build a successful annual event.

Secondly, coeds must take the responsibility of actually directing the evening's social activities. There must be no drawing back at the last moment with "Oh dear! I forgot my purse." Such shilly-shallying can have no place on the program if the party is to endure as a "leap year" affair, and on any other basis there is small excuse for having the party at all. Rally round girls, and take over the reins. Get your dates, and make full preparations for providing transportation, tickets and food, holding doors open, checking wraps, and performing all the little gallantries usually served on a platter by the obsequies male.

Full steam ahead Mortar Board! It's your party, and we hope you put it over. But here's a friendly word—if you're going to do it, do it right, and by all means think up a better presentation scheme.

### Government By and For Armament Interests.

IT appears from all efforts thus far made by governments of the world to do anything effective to insure peace, that they must take dictation from powerful corporations interested in the manufacture of armaments and munitions as well as from the military officials. The recent attempt of the United States department of state to promote something tangible in the way of enforcing the Kellogg peace pact has been blocked because munitions makers stood to lose.

The proposal of Secretary Stimson called for an embargo on armaments to be invoked by the president to prevent shipment of arms to any nation at war in violation of the Kellogg pact. The armament interests did not even wait for the proposal to get to Congress; they exerted their pressure directly on the president and his cabinet so that the resolution will probably never come before Congress.

Every disarmament conference which has been held has been more or less of a fiasco. Pious resolutions are drafted and a few minor restrictions on building battleships have been adopted by the major powers, but after each such conference, reports have emanated that behind the scenes have been the men whose financial interests prompted them to use their power to hinder the proceedings and thus to preserve all that has proved the worst cancer in modern civilization—war.

WHY the government has not prohibited the sale of firearms within the country is likewise a question which has often occurred to citizens when they read of the massacres staged by gangsters in large cities. Machine guns and ammunition are as easily procurable for gangs as toy pistols are for children. The explanation has been made unofficially that the government would again be running afoul of the interests of the munitions makers if it passed such restrictions.

In order to maintain their munitions plants (and of course their profits) these interests assert that it is necessary to be able to sell their products during peace times. Without a peace-time market for their arms, they claim the country would sacrifice its efficiency in armament production and be at the mercy of an enemy since it would take so long to re-establish the necessary efficiency in arms production.

It would seem that the government itself, where a matter of such vital concern to the welfare of the people is at stake, could better afford to uphold its own competitive equality with other nations by maintaining munitions plants and experimental experts under its own direct control. The munitions

makers might lose their profits, but the country would not be forced to allow its outlaws to procure machine guns with which to mock law and order. Neither would the conscientious efforts of the nation to promote peace be hampered because of the possible loss to some powerful financial interests.

The same interests which work their influence to prevent constructive efforts to achieve these ends, however, are also able to prevent the government from assuming such control. "Socialism!" they cry. And so until an awakened public is sufficiently aware of the sinister influences at work, we must submit to the disheartening knowledge that in certain fields, our domestic as well as our foreign policies must be shaped to conform to the greedy desires of a relatively small class of people with vested interests.

### ARNDT AIRS VIEWS ON TECHNOCRACY; INDICATES ITS GOOD AND BAD POINTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Production must in any event satisfy desires; it must therefore be profoundly influenced by the judgments of the consumer concerning value. A billion "ergs" of energy can be created, or utilized without adding anything to values to human satisfaction.

The technocrats are compared, by Professor Arndt, to a group of art critics who, finding art standards difficult to formulate in mathematical terms, suggest that painting be judged on the basis of cost of production.

In answer to the technocrats charge that production problems can be easily solved by applying their theories Professor Arndt says, "The economic problems of production have never been solved. They are different from the technical problems of production. Any economic system can manufacture too much of some few things; possibly in the future machines may make it possible to produce too much of many things, but the true problem of production is to produce the right thing at the right time to satisfy human desires. Machines cannot settle this for it can not be settled without reference to value."

However, Mr. Arndt does not think that all of the data compiled by this group is worthless. During the period of rapid development of this country when men were displaced by machines they went into some new industry or else were employed in making the new machines themselves. The economists can no longer expect so easy a solution of the unemployment problems brought about by increased use of machinery.

Another of his objections to technocracy is the ballyhoo with which it has been ushered into the public's notice. Men of recognized worth who might have given some consideration to the findings of technocracy have been alienated by this blare of publicity much like the introduction of a new automobile or patent medicine.

"The main trouble with technocracy," concludes Professor Arndt, "is that it has taken isolated cases and based irrelevant conclusions on the exceptions rather than the rule. In times like these when everyone is confused as to what policy is to be pursued, such a pleasing life as technocracy outlines is hailed by many, but we shall still have most of the fundamental economic problems to contend with, technocracy or no technocracy, machines or no machines."

### ENGINEERS ASK PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

posed Changes in the National Electric Code," and in the evening he will talk on "Safety First at Minimum Cost."

"This is a conference for the purpose of helping us to emphasize more effectively in our communities the idea of 'Safety First.' The saving of one life or even one house would more than repay us for our work." Dean O. J. Ferguson of the college of engineering advised state public safety officials, L. S. Crain, Lincoln city electrician, has also been active in the arrangements for the meeting.

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## MAMMOTH ELEPHANT NEARS COMPLETION

### Too Small Head Cause of Delay in Work of Restoration.

The mammoth elephant, now being erected in Morrill Hall, will be completed in about six weeks. After the restoration of the head had been made an expert from New York found that it was too small for the rest of the body, and it had to be made over.

The bones were discovered in 1914 in western Nebraska near North Platte, but were not collected and restored until last summer.

The skeleton, as it now stands without a head, weighs approximately one and a half tons. A great deal of the skeleton is made of papier mache. The real bones have been treated many times with a thin solution of shellac and alcohol to preserve and harden them.

Some of the bones are of such great weight that chafins have been used to hoist them into place, with iron bars in the center of them to support the great weight.

### NIGHT CLASSES OFFER FIFTY-SIX SUBJECTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

arts, geography, German, home economics, journalism, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, physiology, and romance languages.

Business courses include accounting, economics, business law, marketing, advertising practice, salesmanship and salesmanagement, and money and banking.

Courses in business English, the short story, and the modern novel are included in the English group and in the fine art division such subjects as reading and speaking, pottery, drawing, clay modeling, sculpture, juvenile drama, and juvenile art are available.

### LEGISLATORS RECEIVE ITEMIZED STATEMENT UNIVERSITY EXPENSES

(Continued from Page 1.)

June 30, 1931 and June 30, 1932. The concluding paragraph of Secretary Gunderson's letter reads:

"The board of regents of the University of Nebraska and the officials of the institution welcome an examination of its many activities and especially the business departments. The finance secretary would be pleased to furnish you, or any member or committee all information desired upon request."

Explaining the contents of the bulletins, the university official wrote:

"At the request of Chancellor E. A. Burnett, I am placing on your desk complete and official financial reports of the University of Nebraska for the past two fiscal years. These reports cover the two years immediately following the period for which similar reports were submitted to the members of the 1931 legislature.

"Complete financial statements are presented in the annual financial bulletins for the years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932. Included in these statements are detailed statements of income and detailed statements of expenditures by departments and colleges; enrollment statistics; complete operating statements; and a certified auditor's statement by Lester M. Buckley, certified public accountant.

"Also complete detailed statements of all expenditures for salaries and wages, labor, expense or maintenance for the fiscal years

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ending June 30, 1931 and June 30, 1932."

The information in the schedules, Gunderson explained in the front part of the 1932 fiscal record, has been arranged and classified according to the system of uniform accounting designated by the department of finance of the state of Nebraska, and follows, in so far as possible, the suggestions of the national committee on standard reports for institutions of higher education.

The total expenditure for the university during the year ending June 30, 1932, was \$322,620.60 less than that of the previous year. Of this total amount saved, \$223,265.20 came thru a reduction of operating expenses, and \$99,355.40 thru curtailment of permanent improvements.

In addition to the reduction made by the legislature of 1931 in taxation funds, Gunderson pointed out, revenue from the student fees and departmental sales fell off \$140,758.21; revenue from interest on endowment was \$6,022.05 less than the previous year, and federal funds received totaled \$3,555.15 less than the previous year.

The report further shows the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1931-1932 of \$3,918,930.57, distributed as follows: Taxation monies, \$2,291,542.31; university cash fund, \$1,284,848.09; endowment income, \$47,064.72; federal funds, \$295,475.45.

**AT THE STUDIO.**  
Wednesday.  
Pharmacy Club—12:00.  
Thursday.  
Ag. Executive Board—12:00.  
Coaching Staff—12:05.  
Friday.  
Sigma Tau—12:00.  
Gamma Lambda—12:05.

### Lawrence Will Speak At Democrat Dinner

Principal speaker at the democratic welcome dinner at the Cornhusker Tuesday evening will be James E. Lawrence, editor of the Star and journalism instructor. The dinner is to be given especially for the new democrats in the legislature but will be open to all members of the party. Senator Hitchcock of Omaha will be a guest.

University Players present  
**"The First Mrs. Fraser"**  
By Sir John Ervine  
**Temple Theatre**  
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Curtain promptly at 7:30

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