

The Daily Nebraskan

Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska
OFFICIAL STUDENT PUBLICATION
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Associated Collegiate Press
1933 (National Collegiate Press) 1934

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Lincoln, Nebraska, under act of congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 20, 1922.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday mornings during the academic year.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

\$1.50 a year Single Copy 5 cents \$1.00 a semester
\$2.50 a year mailed \$1.50 a semester mailed
Under direction of the Student Publication Board.

Editorial Office—University Hall 4,
Business Office—University Hall 4A.

Telephone—Day: B-6891; Night: B-6882, B-3333 (Journal)
Ask for Nebraskan editor.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor-in-chief..... Bruce Nicoll
Managing Editors..... Violet Cross

Burton Marvin..... News Editors
Jack Fischer..... Fred Nicklas..... Lamoine Bible
Society Editor..... Virginia Selleck
Sports Editor..... Irwin Ryan
Sports Assistant..... Jack Grube and Arnold Levine

BUSINESS STAFF

Bernard Jennings..... Business Manager
Assistant Business Managers
George Holyoke..... Wilbur Erickson..... Dick Schmidt

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Abraham Lincoln.

The Senior President Suggests a Plan.

A WEEK ago the Daily Nebraskan instituted a series of charges through our editorial columns pointing out the weaknesses of the present system of student government on the university campus. We pointed out, for the most part, the general inefficiency and lack of incentive for constructive legislation in the student governing body as it is now composed.

Inviting comment upon the present system of student government, the Nebraskan presented in Friday's issue opinions of the junior class president. Today we reprint the analysis made by Lee Young, president of the senior class in the university, in which he suggests a possible solution to the problem of reorganizing the Student Council.

"Open criticism of the Student Council in the past few weeks, and the lack of the council itself to take steps to remedy it indicate that reorganization of the body is the only solution to the difficulty. When a governmental body becomes so enmeshed in its own politics that inhibitions are developed to such rigidity that nothing is done but what smacks of advantage to the body itself, it has lost its claim to existence, purely on the basis of representation. The Student Council is such a body.

"Candidates are chosen by the two political factions. At most, this means that only two bodies are represented—the aspirants of one faction opposed to those of the other; as it is, the newly elected council easily resolves itself into one group in common; almost without exception the underclassmen are working for membership in the senior honoraries.

"It has been suggested that the council be composed of representatives from various organizations on the campus, namely, Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Council, Barb Council, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the publications, N club, and the like. This would do much toward making the council really representative. These organizations are not political factions, and as a whole are not interested in pushing certain men and women for personal honor. Political factions or small groups of politicians could not possibly control such a general and far-flung field. This plan would, of necessity, be as truly representative as possible.

"A few men and women at large would be left for the factions to fight over, but the grapes would be scattered. From such a heterogeneous group the council would find itself; no group of politicians could, by any flight of the imagination, weld this loose body into a political machine. In the first place, it isn't likely that the majority of members would be political climbers. If the members are not striving for their own political betterment, they would not be bound by political fixations.

"By making the members of the council a representative from some organization, each one would therefore be accountable to his respective club. As the council now exists, no member is accountable to anyone but the group that is leading him into the green pastures of the senior class. How can a body that is so completely out of control, and so painfully conscious of its own interests, be capable of even partially representing the student body? The existing inertia of the council could also be counteracted; the suggested organizations could serve as a prod to indifferent representatives; there could be a tangible constituency for the members, not just a group of students that voted them in and then forgot all about them.

"By such organization of the Student Council, political climbers would find that some work was required, other than voting for themselves. The council would lose its horn-blowing attitude, there would be a close contact between the student body and its representatives, and this would in turn bring about an added interest in the campus activities by the majority of the students, which they woefully lack now."

It becomes more evident from day to day that students of the university desire a change in the form of student government. Numerous plans for revising, abolishing, and reorganizing the council have been submitted to the Nebraskan. For lack of space we find it impossible to print them.

As a suggestion to the president of the Student Council, the Daily Nebraskan proposes that a general meeting of the various organization heads on the university campus be called together in an open meeting where possible plans, differences, and opinions might be aired in an informal manner. This procedure should eliminate, for the most part, the needless entanglements that might arise in planning a more adequate system of representation and at the same time indicate that a definite step is being taken toward reorganization. Such a gesture would at least indicate a semblance of action.

We Offer

A New Feature.

APPEARING for the first time in this morning's Nebraskan is a new feature column. Known as "Beneath the Headlines," written by Richard Moran, a senior in the school of journalism, the column should fulfill, in part, a much needed addition to the Nebraskan.

In adding this feature to other regular features, the Nebraskan attempts to refute in part a poignant criticism by a former student of this univer-

sity, who stated that college students as a rule "are ill-informed on what is going on in the world outside of them."

Unfortunately his criticism holds true for nine out of every ten students. Surprisingly ignorant of what is going on about them, many students live a day to day existence, little knowing, little caring what other than college students are doing.

Such a damnable condition offers little excuse for its existence. Students of the university have within in an arm's reach a ready storehouse of information in daily newspapers, weekly and monthly periodicals, and current reviews and digests.

Wrapped up in the smug provincial complacency of college life, the student is often little aware of the exciting, even interesting, drama of life that is being unfolded before his eyes.

We offer for your approval "Beneath the Headlines."

The Student Pulse

Brief, concise, contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of sound newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters accepted do not necessarily indicate the editorial policy of this paper.

Keep Off

The Grass.

TO THE EDITOR:

During the last few years, much has been done by the university administration to beautify the campus even though they have been seriously handicapped by a lack of funds. The students, on the other hand, seem to be working in the opposite direction. They do not seem to care what the campus looks like.

It seems queer that the students do not have enough pride in their campus to take care of it. Last year the university planted grass in all of the spots which were bare and before winter it had a good start. With a limited amount of care, we would have had many pretty lawns, but instead the students started to walk across them in going from one building to another. About one-third of the students now cut across in going from Social Sciences hall to Andrews or Morrill halls. The result: The grass between the buildings has been trodden down so much that it will have to be replanted before grass will again grow in some spots.

Many universities have prettier campuses than the University of Nebraska. To that everyone must agree. But Nebraska's campus would be just as beautiful if the students would take care of it. The administration has spent much money in trying to make it presentable. It is now the students' duty to keep it that way.

A student can not save much time by cutting across the grass in going from one building to another, thus not much is gained. But by taking a little more time and staying on the walks, the grass would be spared and the campus would look very much better. The university could spend a million dollars on making the campus look better and if the students walked on the grass, it probably would look just as bad as it did before they started.

In the past three years, the university has put in a mall, some pavement and many sidewalks. By putting in these sidewalks they meant to keep the students from walking on the grass and thus make the campus more beautiful. To an extent they have succeeded but much more should be expected. If the students would co-operate with the administration by not destroying what beauty there is on the campus, much would be gained.

S. W.

Contemporary Comment

Panning the Lawyers.

A rising wave of indignation against irresponsible and corrupt legal practices has recently called forth a spirited defense of American lawyers and their methods by members of the profession. The significant factor in the situation is that very few outside the profession have seen fit thus far to champion the cause of the legal fraternity. This in itself is a tacit indictment of the bar and an indication of the repute in which it is now held.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, writing in a recent issue of the American Bar Association Journal, delivered a peremptory challenge to the members of his profession to clean house in their own ranks or see the public rise up and do the cleaning for them. "It is no exaggeration," said the attorney general, "to say that this country is on trial before the public." Warning against the liaison between unscrupulous lawyers and members of the underworld, he issued an appeal to the bar associations of the country to stamp out the attorney-criminal who uses his legal ability to aid his criminal clientele and obstruct justice.

The response was what might have been expected. Lawyers and bar association officials promptly denied that the attorney general's charges applied to them in any particular. By implication they suggested that, whatever might be the situation in New York or California or Louisiana, the home folks had nothing to worry about; their welfare was being zealously guarded. As evidence they pointed to the activities of their ethics committees—which consisted mainly of disbarment in a number of flagrant cases of embezzlement—and thereupon considered themselves fully exonerated. Similar statements were issued in all parts of the country.

To the legal mind, this may appear adequate, but it is doubtful if the public generally will dismiss the matter so lightly. The law's delay has become an adage, and notwithstanding a certain degree of resentment, people will tolerate legal inefficiency. Outright corruption, however, is something else again. Criminal obstruction of justice is an evil which strikes too close to the welfare of every individual to be passed off with glib explanations and self-absolution. The whole American system is based on a conception of equal justice for all, and any infringement of this principle is an attack on the national integrity.

One of the most interesting solutions proposed for the problem thus far is the suggestion of Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn of Columbia University for the formation of a legal guild to "justify the profession's law-created monopoly." Pointing out that the bar is the only monopoly without a central responsibility, the professor proposes a legal organization similar to hospital clinics in the medical and dental professions. Through this organization, the various bar associations would be required to furnish the names of reputable attorneys who will furnish their services to the "little man" at stated reasonable fees. In this way, it is asserted, a blow would be struck at the foundations of the present attorney-criminal alliance. Regardless of the merits of this particular proposal, it is apparent that the American bar is confronted by a challenge which cannot be ignored.—The Minnesota Daily.

BENEATH THE HEADLINES

By DICK MORAN.

Today this column makes its bow. If it meets with yours and the editor's approval, it will be continued for the rest of the semester. Its primary purpose is to present highlights and spotlights in the news of the day, condensed but not colored, for those who do not find time to carefully read their daily newspapers. Comments, criticism, and suggestions will be welcomed.

THE federal government, no slouch when it comes to quick and decisive action, yesterday cancelled all air mail contracts following an investigation by the senate of the awarding of those contracts to air lines in previous years. Convinced that the postoffice department had been the victim of some high-handed scheming, the president, thru Postmaster General Farley, cancelled the contracts under authority of section 3950, U. S. Statutes, which expressly forbids the formation of combinations in connection with bidding on government contracts.

The cancellation order carried the information that, for a time, the army air corps would be employed to carry the mails which were being handled by private air lines. The army will take over its new duties before the end of this week, Adjutant General MacArthur announced. He said the army had about 1,600 planes available and about 900 would be used to continue the network of air mail lines all over the country; also that possibly speedy bombers might be used to meet fast schedules.

After the announcement of the cancellation of the contracts, managers of several air lines declared they would be unable to continue operation on the revenue from passenger service only. They plan to continue carrying mail until further notice from Washington, which should be forthcoming in a short time. Several managers protested their innocence, others said they failed to understand the order, and some made no comments at all.

ONE effect of the order was a drop of 4 points in the value of stock in one of the better known air lines on the New York stock exchange, which is wondering what the president is going to do with them. A bill has been introduced in congress giving the government broad control powers over stock exchanges, with the specific intent of curbing purely speculative operations. The bill would give the federal trade commission powerful regulatory authority.

Wall street has shown a definite and bearish reaction to the proposed legislation. Heavy liquidation has caused a break in the quotations on leading issues, traders fearing their activities in the future will be somewhat curtailed. Regulation has been expected for months, and it has been expected that pool activities were to come under the federal frown of disapproval. But conservative opinion has it that government control will have constructive effects, especially in the strengthening of confidence.

Ag College

By CARLYLE HODGKIN

Milton Gustafson came last November from Aurora to register in the Farm Operators short course. Late last week he went home sick with the mumps. But between November and last week he thoroughly demonstrated to Ag college folk that he is the kind of lad who gets along.

Gustafson's first official recognition came when he was announced second highest in scholarship for the semester. Everyone on the campus who had some special job to do soon learned that he might be depended upon to help. They gave him tickets to sell for Coll-Agri-Fun, church dinners or parties. They asked him to announce this or that in class.

Just before the mumps came along, he organized a Farm Ops co-operative boarding club, took over management of its finances. Most noteworthy of all is this: Once you know him, you like him. His co-members in the boarding club and all the friends he made during his short stay on the campus hope he'll soon be well and back to finish the semester.

L. K. Crowe, dairy instructor, follows one custom characteristic of business men: sits with his feet on his desk. Absent, however, is the business man's characteristic long, black cigar. Mr. Crowe sits with his feet on the desk because he can't walk on them. Helping the boys organize their Dairyland cafeteria during Organized Agriculture, he fell with a ten gallon can of boiling hot water. The scalding he got put him in bed for half a month. He's back on the job now, but the going is still a little slow.

George Round sits day after day in the Ag extension office and hammers away on his typewriter. Most students now in Ag college, whether or not they realize it, were probably partially influenced to come to college by his hammering.

Through the daily newspapers for several years he has been telling the news and features and publicity about Ag college. His stories appear regularly in weekly papers over the state. Probably most of what people out in the state know and think about Ag college comes from his typewriter. It's a safe bet that most of what Nebraska farmers have learned about wheat plans, corn plans, hog plans, and other kinds of plans, they learned from his stories. pub-AE, thor-ishrd sh sh sh Back in his college days, only a few semesters ago, Round's type-

tion has caused a break in the quotations on leading issues, traders fearing their activities in the future will be somewhat curtailed. Regulation has been expected for months, and it has been expected that pool activities were to come under the federal frown of disapproval. But conservative opinion has it that government control will have constructive effects, especially in the strengthening of confidence.

ONE of the few interesting events during the past few days which didn't have some effect upon the stock market happened on an ice-bound beach near Eastham, Mass. Seven frozen heroes of the coast guard battled the elements for several hours to rescue five men who had abandoned a disabled schooner and started blindly for shore in a frail and water-logged dory. Coastguardsmen carried the station's surf-boat for two miles before they found an opening in the ice big enough to launch their craft. Then in spite of sub-zero weather, frozen clothing, and the constant menace of tons of floating ice, they rowed to the doomed crew of the schooner and brought them back to shore.

EVEN though he cheated the law out of its due, Verne Sankey, sometimes dubbed Public Enemy No. 1, was an example of the old adage to the effect that the wages of sin are death. He was eminently successful in his chosen profession, that of violating the law for personal gain, which netted him a total of \$72,000 in two business dealings. Maybe kidnaping pays, but it is beginning to look like it is the kidnapper who pays and pays. The department of justice is beginning to change the figures on the kidnapper's ledger.

About the same time Sankey was fashioning a noose from his own neckties, one of his accomplices in the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher, a Denver broker, was receiving a life sentence for his part in the case. Sankey's method of carrying out his promise to beat the law was not so attractive to Gordon Alcorn, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment at Leavenworth. But on the other side of the balance sheet comes the news that another kidnap gang was victorious, for the time being, at least, to the extent of about \$200,000 which was paid for the release of Edward Bremer, young St. Paul banker. Federal authorities, who have established a remarkable record for speed and accuracy in running down kidnapers, say they have a line on the case already.

A very lamentable condition of affairs, which was brought out very clearly in the Bremer case, was the tendency upon the part of victims of kidnapings to work through extra-legal agents to secure the release of the abducted. The inability of the law enforcing agents to cope with these gangs with any degree of success, the avoidance of publicity, and the suspense involved are powerful factors in favor of the kidnapper.

YOUTH movements, discussion groups, friendship and fellowship meetings, international good will meetings, round table conferences—these are familiar phrases around the university campus. And some of the stock subjects for meetings that might go under any one of these general names are: World peace, armaments, the economic situation, race prejudices (and, of course, how to remove them), prohibition, capitalism and communism.

All this, very common and entering into very seriously, is interesting to contemplate in the light of a statement once made by a professor in this institution. That statement was, in effect, this: "It is a characteristic of the undergraduate mind to be able to solve world problems. A freshman can solve them hand over fist. He attends every meeting of world problem solvers, and at every meeting he offers a solution. A sophomore is still reasonably good at the subtle art. A junior begins to have problems of his own to solve."

"A senior has more problems of his own, finds that he does well to manage his own problems without worrying too much about the world's. And when a man or woman gets ten, fifteen or twenty years away from college, they find it nearly enough impossible to manage their own personal problems successfully."

Actually, it does seem a bit foolish for a few undergraduate students to meet and in a half hour or so, with a degree of finality greater than that with which anything is really ever solved, decide unanimously what should be done about the world's most weighty problems. Take world peace. The men who know the most about it, who see the problem from the most angles and know infinitely more actual facts involved than any group of undergraduate students can possibly know, often find themselves utterly at a loss to know which way to turn.

Does that mean then that all these meetings and conferences should cease, that undergraduates

everlasting talk of world problems should be put to a stop? It does not necessarily mean that at all. The meetings and the talk are all right. More than that, they are one of the most important elements of education in its largest and best sense.

It's not the meetings and the talk that are usually at fault. It's the solving. It's the spirit and attitude of such meetings that is too often at fault. For rather than coming together to talk about world problems in the spirit of inquiry, they come ready to pass judgment. Rather than seeking to learn more of the actual nature of a problem, which they must concede is so complicated as to baffle many of those who understand it best, they solve the problem on the basis of the hopelessly inadequate scraps of information they already possess.

If anything can be done at all to solve some of the great problems confronting the people of the world, surely it must be that it can only be done through a more complete understanding of the problem. The one fruitful approach is in the spirit of inquiry.

If university education does anything at all, it should teach students the attitude of science; seek the facts, follow them to whatever conclusion they will; be cautious in conclusion and statement.

Initiation
ROBES
MADE TO ORDER
Mary Jane Garment Co.
1423 "O"



We Invite the Ladies...

More and more co-eds are realizing what a delightful place the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria - luncheonette is. The food can't be beat and the saving—a \$5.50 meal ticket for \$5.00. Or if you prefer, a \$2.70 meal ticket for \$2.50. So come in today!

Y. M. C. A.
Cafeteria-Luncheonette
13th and P St.

LINCOLN'S FASHION CENTER
Hovland Swanson Co.
SMART WEAR FOR WOMEN
1222-1224 O STREET

SUITS
---that stimulate
your outdoor personality

BLACK SUITS WITH SILVER FOX
BLUE SUITS WITH FOX DYED TO MATCH
BY SHIRLEY LEA AND MILGRIM
6950 to 11950

Spring 1934, a windswept silhouette with suits designated to lend that joyous stimulant. Tweed suits—with breeding—color—and imagination. A finger tip jacket or swagger length coat worn with a gay scarf—a colorful blouse—a jaunty vest—for irresistible chic.

Dressy suits too—take on a new significance. Fashioned so that you may remove the jacket and—ah—change the costume so that it will do for any occasion later in the day.

A Comprehensive Selection
1875 2950 3950

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

A FREE LECTURE ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Entitled
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE CONQUEST OVER WRONG THINKING

By
JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C. S. B.
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

IN THE TEMPLE THEATER, TWELFTH AND E STS.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 11, 1934

AT 3 O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND