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Somebody to Show the Way.

SOMETHING which is sadly lacking at the University of Nebraska, and which is very highly developed and functioning smoothly at some other educational institutions is a personnel directing bureau. Such a department has charge of vocational guidance in the institution, and does its duty by helping new students to select their future vocations by means of aptitude tests.

There is a sort of vocational guidance system at work here at Nebraska, but it is too departmentalized, and because of that doesn't take care of the student who lands in the wrong college immediately upon his appearance on the campus. For instance, a young man may come to the university intent on taking a teacher's course because his brother or pal did so. He may, however, have no aptitude at all for such life work or vocation. In Teachers college there is a special freshman advisor, but there is no provision made for advising or testing those who are utterly unadapted for the teaching profession. As a result, a person is likely to realize during his or her senior year that he or she has been taking the wrong course.

The need could be taken care of by establishment of a central personnel directing bureau, the function of which would be to guide the new student into the vocation for which he is fitted by natural or acquired abilities and proclivities. Vocational tests would be taken by each and every new student in the university.

In some cases the newcomer to the university is certain about his future profession and needs no help in making a choice. Numerous others, however, close their eyes and take a blind chance. Sometimes they are lucky, but there is too much chance that they will be utterly unfit for their chosen field and that they will be unhappy in that work.

High schools can do as much to help along the line of vocational guidance as can colleges and universities. Vocational guidance bureaus could be established in the larger high schools that can afford such departments, and in the smaller schools teachers should take enough of an interest in their pupils to aid them in the struggle.

Much is being done in the field of vocational guidance by such men as Dr. Charles Fordyce of Teachers college, but there is still much work to be done in the future. If the university is to be of the greatest service possible to the student, it must help him in deciding what he should take up as a life work.

It is a pity that just at the time when such innovations should be established finances are lacking. It is true, however, that vocational guidance is needed most in hard times such as these, and that hard times cause cutting of budgets. Both difficulties are caused by the same thing, and because of one of them the other can't be remedied.

For Student Happiness.

To replace an All-University party that was once scheduled for this week-end, Barb Interclub council and Barb A. W. S. league leaders have planned an all-barb party which will be held in the armory Friday evening. This will be the second of such parties to be sponsored by those two organizations this year.

Development of social life for unaffiliated students is a significant trend in the history of the university. Such occasions meet a definite need by offering social outlet for many students who without such affairs would miss that sort of enter-

tainment so necessary in a student's life. Realizing that winter-time All-University parties featuring high-priced orchestras run into financial difficulties because of the chance of bad weather and the consequent uncertainty of drawing a good crowd, unaffiliated leaders have developed the new social plan. These new all-barb parties serve as much better mixers than the All-University parties, because the latter are characteristically date affairs. If the party plan is continued in the future the University of Nebraska campus will be much better off socially than it has been in previous years, when social recreation was limited to the minority Greek group.

The 'Agree or Shut Up' Principle.

"I think all of us make the very human mistake of emphasizing that right which happens to mean most to us. We ignore the other rights. Now, I think all of those rights are equal. You know a lot of newspapers, who, with tongues in their cheeks, purport to be worrying about the supposed effort on the part of the administration in these days to abridge the right of freedom of the press. As a matter of fact, the press in these United States is freer than any press anywhere in the world, and always has been.

"I don't know any one in the country—at least in the government—who would restrict the right of freedom of the press. I think all of us would go to the furthest possible limit to maintain that right. I may say in passing that sometimes that right is perhaps split a little thin. License is sometimes mistaken for right.

"The point I am trying to make is that there are other rights which are just as precious, just as essential, just as necessary, if we are to maintain our democratic institutions, as the right to a free press. Those rights are the rights of free speech and of free assemblage.

"I notice newspapers from time to time properly and justly are insistent upon the maintenance of their own right of free speech, but openly advocate, and in many cases even condone, total disregard of rights which are equally imbedded in our constitution, and which are equally important to us as citizens. They are these two rights—free speech and free assemblage."

The above statements and beliefs were offered in an address by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to thirty-three editors of college dailies who gathered in Washington, D. C., during Christmas vacation. They fit in appropriately with the stirring issues of today.

There has been a good deal of howl raised by well-known news men about freedom of the press, particularly since the beginning of the present democratic administration. Most of the difficulty arose in connection with the NRA codes, one of which was drawn up by the newspaper professional group.

Meanwhile, the Hearst chain of newspapers has been advocating, just as Ickes suggested, the suppression of the equally important and constitutional right of freedom of speech.

There is a strange paradox in the constant cry by newspapers for the right to print what they think. While they are demanding such rights they use their columns for stories and editorials filled with prejudice, and advocate restrictions of other rights. A very common occurrence is that where an editorial demanding continuation of freedom of the press appears side by side with one poking fun at some group that adheres to principles not accepted by that paper. Such "Americanistic" campaigns as that launched by Hearst a short time ago have the above characteristics and illustrate the point.

Liberalism seems to be all right as long as the other fellow believes in the same thing that so-called liberals believe in, but just as soon as an opposing view sticks its head over the hill, crack goes the whip of reaction.

Altho it seems rather out of place and unethical for one newspaper to criticize another for its attitude toward freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assemblage, there is a situation developing that demands correction and clarification. Secretary Ickes brought up a very good point. It was pointed out in the Daily Princetonian recently, however, that when opinions go against his public works administration, Secretary Ickes resorts to reprisal by suppression.

The college press has almost unanimously cooperated in attacking the Hearst press during the past week. College editors consider the tactics of the newspaper chain-man and property-owner to be exceedingly dangerous. It is imperative that freedom of the press be maintained, but it is equally important that the right not be abused by those who use it.

A little more tolerance and true liberalism would assure and guarantee the continuation of all these liberties. The press is in a position where it can use the privilege of freedom of the press to its own commercial advantage, but that privilege can also be used to great social advantage. Newspapers are too much inclined to worry very much about their own rights, but forget those of others.

Contemporary Comment

If Integration Is Not a Sin.

A number of divergent theories have been advanced by faculty men and students on this campus as to the proper manner of conduct on the eve of a final examination.

A few of these are: (1) to go to bed early, get up early and take a cold shower, (2) attend a movie, (3) imbibe enough beer to completely relax your mind and then go to bed (this one suggested by a student), (4) get a vigorous head massage this one from an instructor), (5) in some courses it is best to stay up all night, thereby inducing a dazed condition, after which if you are lucky you will pass the final and lastly, of course (6) don't "cram."

It may be that this is a controversy which carried us far into the province of opinion, where there is no "true" solution. It seems, however, that a little consideration succeeds in reducing the field. Some of these theories will hardly do.

It is a known fact that although alcoholic drinks may relax the mind they also deaden the thinking faculties. A head massage

would probably knock out what little knowledge you had in your head. And while it may be advantageous for a student of Phi Beta Kappa intellect to go to bed early and sleep the sleep of a babe, what of Mr. and Miss average student?

As often as not they finish a course Friday morning and then have their final examination on a Saturday afternoon. They "cram" a lot of facts into their heads and write their final in a dazed condition. If they guess right they may get a B, but if they don't it's just too bad.

Therefore theory number (5) is not as silly as it sounds on the surface. That it is an undesirable method is obvious, but nevertheless students, even the best of them, are forced to sit up far into the night trying to integrate the great mass of material that has been given to them during the course of a semester.

The one and only possible way to reduce "cramming" for the average student is by instituting a constructive review period of say a week or two before final examinations. By constructive we mean a period before the end of the semester in which the instructor, instead of presenting more material, allotted his time to a summation of the material he has offered in the preceding 14 weeks.

In most courses given here the integration of material is the goal rather than a knowledge of individual facts. This is especially

true in such courses as sociology, economics, history, political science and philosophy.

If instructors find objection to this plan on the basis that they would not have time enough to present all the material they would like, it may be suggested that a little careful pruning and attention to time demands early in the semester would improve most courses.—The Michigan Daily.

'Americanism'—Destroyer Of American Principles.

William Randolph Hearst's hysterical attempt to stir up the emotions of the American people to a fever pitch by building up a "red scare," is finding some unexpected obstacles in its path. If the gentleman of the chain-press expected the students of the country to bow their heads meekly while he maligned them and their instructors, he is experiencing a rude awakening.

Times have changed, Mr. Hearst will find. He is no A. Mitchell Palmer, and even if he were that great "patriot" who raised the first great scare immediately after the war, he would find that the American people today are not so easily driven to drastic action by mere mouthings. Mr. Hearst presents no substantial proof for his demagogic accusations, but works on the theory that by merely raising the bogeyman of communism and anarchism he can win the support of the people in driving out all oppo-

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Cornhusker Payments.

Third installments on copies of the 1935 Cornhusker are due this week in the yearbook office in University Hall.

Big Sisters.

Big Sister Board requests all Big Sisters to hand in reports on the Little Sisters that were assigned to them early in the semester. The board wishes to make a thorough checkup as to the adjustment of these girls to their university life thru the help of the Big Sisters.

Social Dancing.

In place of the social dancing class originally scheduled to be held in the Armory Friday evening there will be an all barb party. Dancing will be to the music of the Melody Makers, and refreshments will be available. A slight charge will be made.

sition to him, such opposition of course, being "disloyal and un-American." One might timidly venture the remark that Mr. Hearst's past record refutes any attempt to set him up as the paragon of all the virtues of "Americanism," this being his own conveniently-coined word.

So great has been Mr. Hearst's love for this country, that in 1898 he hesitated not at all in plunging the nation into a needless and unprovoked war with Spain, the only reason being that he wanted to raise the circulation of his newspapers. So devoted has he been to the interests of the American people that in 1932, at the height of our economic depression, every Hearst paper in the land shrieked "Buy American and bring back prosperity," while they were all spending \$11,000,000 for news-print from the Hearst mills which are located in Canada. There we have examples of the loyalty and love for the country that abides in the Hearst breast.

But intelligent Americans are voicing their scorn of the tactics employed by the spokesman of "Americanism" to increase the circulation of his yellow journals. Fourteen college editors have joined in a statement to the press characterizing Hearst as "a menace to the academic freedom which students and faculty have fought many bitter battles to preserve." University professors have already petitioned a congressional committee to investigate the "un-American practices" of the publisher. There will be more and louder protests from the student and the man in the street as soon as they realize that the greatest menace to the freedom of this nation today is not communism or fascism, but the self-appointed protector of "American liberties"—William Randolph Hearst.—The Daily Cardinal.

California State college of agriculture officials have been able to speed up growth and blooming of gladiolus by two to six weeks thru use of electrically heated ground. A temperature between 60 and 70 degrees did the trick.

CHANTS

BY CHANGE.

With only three performances left to play, "Yellow Jack" will soon be another play of the past here at the University. The performances tonight, tomorrow matinee, and tomorrow evening promise to equal the successes thus far given. It is rumored that many celebrities are scheduled to attend tonight, including Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Oury, Chancellor and Mrs. E. A. Burnett and Governor and Mrs. Roy Cochran. The houses have been good and this production promises to surpass the shows given here previously this season.

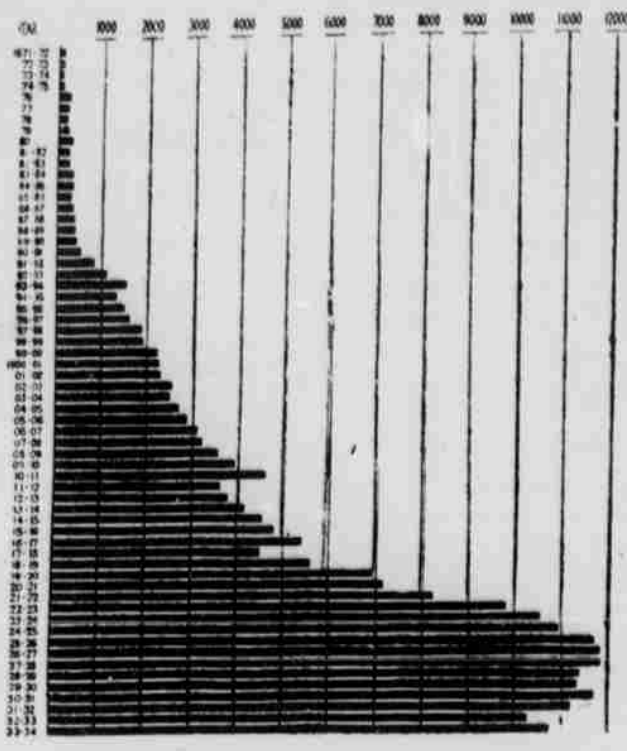
Underneath the stage a walk connects the two sides of the stage wings. It is here that the two chaps who work the revolving stage in the center, hang out. There are always numerous comical incidents which happen backstage during the production of a play of this kind. Last evening one of the movable track stages was pushed so strenuously in the darkness, that it went off the track about a foot. The tracks for these movable stages were laid especially for this play. It is a scream to see the various cast members move about cautiously backstage during the many scenes and to hear an occasional giggle from one of the prop girls when someone nearly falls off of the platform.

Suggestions for a title for the mad Marxes' new movie are swamping the busy folk out Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer way. Some of them—the suggestions—aren't at all bad; they include "Nut Bars," "Music in Your Hair," "Opera Nightmares" and so on. More puzzling is the contribution of a Bostonian: "Three Marx Murder in the Opera House," while a native of San Pedro, California offers the equally perplexing "Sonata de Mignon." But these have nothing on the gentleman from El Monte who, fairly beside himself with impatience, submitted the wholly inexplicable "Uncle Frankie the Ticket Seller," or on a Mr. A. R. Dorroh of Washington, D. C., for that matter. Wrote Mr. Dorroh: "I offer, 'Come Holler Down my Rain Barrel,' because you will find it chock-full of surprises." Studio officials are of the opinion that Mr. Dorroh is rather chock full of surprises himself.

Discussion of the dramatic potentialities in a piece of string, is seen by a publicist for "West Point of the Air," in production at M. G. M. Early sequences of the story show the flight of one of the first Curtiss "pusher" type planes used by the Army back in 1910. As an indicator to show the pilot whether or not he was "side-slipping," a piece of string was fastened to a strut beside him. When the string flew out in the wind along with the line of flight, all was well with the old "pusher." If the string fluttered sideways in the direction of flight, the pilot knew he was in a "slip" and faced almost certain death. Nothing like being forewarned!

Nineteen-thirty-five will be a writers' year. Directorial "style" is giving away to standardization

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA REGISTRATION BY YEARS



Pictures for Teaching Aspirants Being Taken

Students needing photographs for teaching applications can have those made at the Campus studio, it was announced Wednesday by Dr. R. D. Mortiz' office. The studio will be open to students for this purpose on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 4:30.

way Bill." An able craftsman, Capra represents the sublimation of mediocrity, the apotheosis of the every day. His technique is swift, smooth, completely self-effacing. He is Hollywood's white-haired boy; and it is now the goal of every director to efface himself completely. They may all succeed.

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to buy with my head,
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