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EDITORIAL STAFF
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MANAGING EDITORS: Virginia Seltick
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NEWS EDITORS: Marylu Petersen, George Pipal, Arnold Levin, Johnstone Snipes, Dorothy Eantz
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It Can Be Done.

"It Can Be Done." Such is the title of an article in the January issue of Reader's Digest which presents evidence showing that the great toll of deaths and injuries from motor accidents has been and can be slashed almost in two where the effort is made. Having focused the attention of the nation on the terrible results of careless and incompetent driving in its famous article, "—And Sudden Death," wherein the grim and bloody details of motor accidents were pictured boldly, bluntly, and without modification, the Reader's Digest has now turned its efforts to promoting nationwide safety campaigns and finds back of its program today an aroused nation, organizing itself to reduce the staggering total of death and injury resulting annually from auto accidents.

Federal and state governments have appointed special committees and councils to handle the problem of accident prevention. The National Safety Council is active in many fields in behalf of this movement. In individual cities and communities the press and local governments have likewise taken up the crusade against reckless and careless driving. The Daily Nebraskan is glad of the opportunity to add its support and energies to the important movement by opening this week a safe driving campaign among university students and faculty members whose support of all traffic and safety regulations will be sought. Safe driving pledges and windshield stickers for all signers will be made available at once, and it is to be hoped that the campus will back this humane movement wholeheartedly.

In the campaign that is now being conducted throughout the country, one fact, as stressed by the Reader's Digest in its January issue, seems to stand out boldly. That fact is that we have known all along what to do to lower the number of traffic accidents but we haven't used that knowledge. While we have had at our call effective means of reducing accidents, we have ignored them and permitted the ghastly toll to mount higher year after year. We have been like those who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not, brains and think not.

The Digest points out that only ten states have driver's license laws that are at all adequate; six states have no minimum driving age. Traffic violations mean nothing in many cities where, through political connections, they may easily be "fixed." Street illumination and traffic engineering have been important in reducing accidents but they have been used little in comparison to their possibilities. Correct and adequate highway markings and road patrols are other safety measures which have not received their full share of use. In these few factors, alone, lies much cause for accidents. It is to these methods of prevention and avoidance that the nation must turn today.

Industry, according to Reader's Digest, between 1926 and 1934, cut accidents 57 percent; taxis reduced deaths 60 percent since 1929. States with excellent driver's laws hung up an enviable record by reducing motor accidents 20 percent since 1926 while those without them recorded a 40 percent increase. Evanston and Milwaukee have produced concrete evidence that safety measures pay. Organized safety campaigns lowered their death rates to 10 and 11 per 100,000 population respectively in comparison to rates of from 26.7 to 115.4 in adjoining cities and communities.

Says the Digest, "If the entire nation had applied the available knowledge as effectively as Milwaukee has—and Milwaukee safety crusaders consider their work only begun—22,800 people who were killed by automobiles last year would be alive today."

Why should not car drivers duplicate the splendid record made by industry and by taxis? Why should not the entire nation achieve the same success as Evanston and Milwaukee have locally in combating accidents?

The answers to these questions is that their records can be duplicated if all cooperate in the safety movement. Part of the answer lies with the law in the nature of higher qualifications for drivers, stricter laws, better enforcement. Part of it lies with our government, national, state, city, county, in eliminating hazards on highways, streets, and other thoroughfares.

But by far the greater part of it lies with each individual who drives a car at any time. It is the people of this nation who, by not observing the rules of safety and that caution and care which should naturally attend them, have contributed most to the motor slaughter. When he places himself behind the steering wheel, if every driver will bear in mind that it is not alone his welfare but that of other drivers and pedestrians that he must protect, remember that he must consider driving a solemn responsibility and observe all rules of

safe motoring, then the greatest contributing factor to accidents—personal negligence and carelessness—will have been eliminated.

It is not enough that the attention of the country has been drawn to the horrors of motor accidents. It is not enough that we sign safety pledges and participate in campaigns. We must practice safety in driving and practice it as pedestrians if the movement is to succeed.

The University of Nebraska has been particularly fortunate in regard to accidents on the campus. This record should be maintained in the future while an added effort should be made to prevent the few off-campus accidents which concern students and faculty. Firm in the belief that the great majority of motor fatalities and injuries can be prevented or avoided by exercise of caution and care, by education, and by better driving laws and supervision the Daily Nebraskan carries to students and faculty members an earnest plea for co-operation in making the highways and streets safe for pedestrians and drivers alike. It can be done. Let's do our share.

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 must be signed, but names will be withheld from publication if so desired.

It Happens Every Time.

TO THE EDITOR:

Your writer is most warranted in a disgruntled mood. Among 10,000 citizens of our commonwealth, I went to avail myself of what I thought to be an opportunity to hear the statements of an internationally important speaker who was brought into our city. One of 10,000, I was prompted in my action by a desire to gather information upon the subject upon which this noted man was to speak. I was disappointed. The amplifying system did not carry his words to the middle of the building. Of the 10,000 Nebraska citizens who gathered in the coliseum to hear the address not more than 2,000 could possibly have heard enough to have carried home the faintest conception of its content.

Nowhere in this state is there a place so well suited to such public gatherings as is the coliseum of the university. Nowhere in this state is there a place where the citizens should be accorded more consideration than upon the campus of this institution. Yet the other night 8,000 citizens unsuccessfully strained their ears for a word of Mr. Hoover's address. They were not shown the common courtesy of consideration in the institution inaugurated, constructed and maintained by their own taxes. Many had traveled long distances for the occasion. Their reception was a demonstration of gross inefficiency in the institution to which they are sending their sons and daughters in the hope that there they will learn to become more successful men and women.

In countries of Europe convocations of one million persons are successfully being addressed in the open air. In other sections of the United States speakers successfully speak to gatherings many times the size of a capacity crowd in our coliseum. Public address systems within our own city are adequate to carry sports programs to thousands at a time. Loud speaker systems are provided to carry announcements to 40,000 cheering football fans. Yet on one of the very rare occasions when an individual of national prominence deems it advisable to set his foot upon the plains of Nebraska to address its citizenry he is accorded less facilities than are provided for an auctioneer at the Ak-Sar-Ben stock show.

The fault does not lie within the individual. Orchestras play and are muffled in silence; artists sing to the first three rows of seats; speakers present arguments audible only to their colleagues on the platform, because the amplification system is either inadequate or improperly managed. In consideration of the amount of money that has been spent in the erection, beautification, and maintenance of the coliseum it seems to this writer that a little foresight and responsibility might well be directed toward the correct management of its facilities.

This condition is a comparatively small matter, perhaps, amid the madstrom of activity on the campus of a university of this size. It is, though, a condition that is indicative of carelessness and poor management of the equipment at hand. I only hope as a student and a citizen, that all of the university property is not being as badly mismanaged for, should that be true, we shall come to a sorry end.

What Student Employees Want.

TO THE EDITOR:

In the several complaints that have been submitted against the downtown restaurants in their treatment of the student help, there has been little said about students' demands in a direct and definite statement. They have been for the most part a list of the "gripes" rather than demands.

The student should be allowed twenty-five cents an hour for his services. He should be permitted to order anything on the menu within these limits. If the student has to miss a meal he should be permitted to apply that on some future meal or receive not less than 80 percent of the value of the meal in cash if he so desires.

All aprons, uniforms and equipment necessary should be furnished by the employer. The expense of laundering the clothes should be borne by the employer.

In case any dishes are broken by the employee, the employee should be permitted to know the exact cost of the dish to employer, and should not be required to pay a cent more for the dish.

The students should never be required to work overtime without their consent. In case the student does work overtime he should be paid thirty cents in cash for each hour he works overtime.

Several restaurant owners will probably complain that I am asking too much. A number of restaurants are making even more generous terms to their employees than I have asked for, and they seem to be doing business at a reasonable profit.

Psychologist Corey Reveals Cause of College Friendship

What causes friendship? What do intimate friends have in common? These questions have been answered by a study of college friendships reported in a bulletin of which Dr. Stephen Corey, professor of educational psychology and measurements, is co-author.

The investigators found that in the case of two intimate college friends, both are probably less well adjusted emotionally than the average student. General intelligence and scholarship are relatively unimportant in the formation of intimate friendships. Thirty pairs of friends at DePaul university were subjected to various tests to determine traits conducive to close friendship, some degree of emotional maladjustment being the most common mutual trait, with social intelligence next.

Shyness Explained.
 Emotionally maladjusted students, it is explained, are generally shy; hence choose a few close friends, often just one, in preference to many less intimate acquaintances. Since friendship itself is a social relation, it was not considered surprising that the intimate friends should possess corresponding social intelligence. The neurotic student is described further as a person with "few friends of the opposite sex," and, according to psychologist L. L. Thurstone, is defensive about it. He is extremely likely, therefore, to form an intimate friendship with one of his own sex.

GIANT SEA SERPENT IS MOUNTED AFTER ALMOST YEAR OF WORK.

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life cycles, and finally died. While their carcasses were floating upon the water, sharks of the Cretaceous seas tore at the flesh as is indicated by a ring of sharks' teeth around the bones of the mosasaur. When the bones of these great marauders of the sea settled to the bottom minute chalk shells rained down continuously and buried them.

These self same chalk beds are now raised about 3,000 feet and the oceans drained. There are probably just as many mosasaur bones in Nebraska as in Kansas but a greater number and finer specimens have been found in western Kansas because the sod and soil have been washed away from the chalk beds making it an easy task to find their fossil remains.

Five to Be Mounted.

In the Morrill paleontological collections, two other sea serpents remain to be mounted; namely, Clydastes, which is as big and awe inspiring as Tylosaurus, and Platy-carpus which is somewhat smaller. In addition this noted collection contains a good many contemporaries of the mosasurs such as the giant turtle Physostega, and the giant Plesiosaur with the swanlike neck. These companions of the sea serpent will be mounted as rapidly as possible and will make a startling aggregation. They lived in the closing days of the age of reptiles when there were practically every size, shape and peculiarity of design that could be thought of in the reptilian kingdom.

The mosasurs are the most interesting, says Dr. Barbour, because they started as lizard-like reptiles on land, which they left for life in the sea, where they learned to swim like a fish. Accordingly their feet were changed to paddles or flippers and their tails were flattened and converted into fins for swimming. Anyone noting the creature's great length and size of body, must be lost in contemplation over the carnage he must have wrought in those primeval days. Once caught no creature could hope to escape from these cruel jaws. During the spring months the museum is visited by high school children, boy scouts, and campfire girls from the various towns in the state and from the various states surrounding Nebraska. Accordingly, this specimen has been placed on display in time for their annual visits.

Dream Out Job.

The story of the mounting of the monster is a fairy tale in itself. The bones were brought to the university museum all in the matrix, which necessitated the longest and most delicate process of them all, that of removing each tiny digit from its chalky bed. Next, Reider, Bell and their assistants gave each bone a coating of shellac so as to preserve them.

Then came the cross-word puzzle program. Each fossil piece was sorted and placed where it was to fit in its proper location on the panel. Metal supports were then devised to hold the parts together along the wall and section by section the thirty-three foot reptile was mounted on the wall. The work involved properly allocating 121 vertebrae bones, 14 major ribs, 6 short ones, and a mass of paddle bones and smaller connecting digits.

NO LAST MINUTE RUSH RECORDED IN REGISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1.)
 different section in a subject may do so on Feb. 4 and 5.

Dates for Paying Fees.
 Second semester registrations, however, will not be completed until fees are paid. Dates for paying fees are Friday, Jan. 24, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, Jan. 25, 9 a. m. to 12 noon; Monday, Jan. 27 to Thursday, Jan. 30, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

New and former students registering on Jan. 31 will pay their fees the same day.

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Capitalism is being examined in terms of men rather than in terms of profit. The system which replaces it will have need of higher social values. There is no stability in the political scene. Governments by dictator have reached epidemic proportions, but these same governments are seeking to justify their existence in terms of the people as never before.

Those people in the United States who are at the present time making the perennial cry against government expenditures do not distinguish that in this instance the motive is toward the construction of a better society. The attempt may fail; it will still be epoch making. The international community is seriously poisoned and on the verge of a critical illness. National leaders still think of the course of empire in terms of larger and more powerful states rather than of a better and happier people.

Friends Don't Agree.

In their opinions regarding war and peace, the close friends were no more in agreement than were other members of the student body. In the public opinion test, few similarities of prejudice on matters of national concern were found among the friends. The investigators pointed out, however, an obvious similarity of prejudices concerning campus affairs, particularly those concerning social, fraternity and sex subjects.

In comparison with the entire DePaul student body, the thirty pairs of friends scored higher in the Thurstone intelligence test and proved slightly superior in academic grades.

While the results of this study are not presented as conclusive, the authors feel that the same results would follow should identical procedures be used with larger groups.

CONNING THE CAMPI

By Arlen Crenshaw

Students entering our colleges in increasing numbers today meet the disconcerting predictions from leaders in every country of the rapid and almost complete dissolution of the chief features of our western civilization. In such a period the passing of the old attracts more attention than the emergency of new trends.

"The proper study of mankind is man," once remarked an English poet and social philosopher. Mankind has studied everything else but man. So long as he was the creation of an arbitrary god and the subject of a divine right king, the idea of progress entered into the minds only of the dreamer who dared to doubt the current belief concerning both.

The slowly dawning consciousness that biological, social, economic, political, even religious development were within his control has reached mankind only within the memory of those still living. The social scientists having an intricate laboratory specimen, man, have had to progress more slowly than the natural and physical scientists. But through biology, psychology, bio-chemistry and other sciences man is turning seriously to a study of himself.

Another group of comparatively new social sciences is studying vigorously his traditions and customs in terms of man's needs. It is not without reason that the result is as yet confusion. The study of man is new; the significant fact is, it has begun.

Social traditions are undergoing

what may come to be one of the most significant steps in the progress of civilization has been taken. Socially minded nations have joined on a basis of prearranged rules of the game to insist upon reason and order as a means of making changes in the world status. Religion is in all probability on the verge of a change almost as fundamental as that which witnessed the replacing of the Greek and Roman gods by that of Christianity.

With more emphasis upon man and less upon sect and dogma religion may continue to be one of the most powerful factors in lifting mankind toward his highest ideals. —From the Montana State College Exponent; distributed by College News Service.

Broady to Kearney Meet.

Dr. K. O. Broady, professor of school administration, plans to attend the Schoolmaster's meeting at Kearney, Jan. 28.

Geologists Hold Possibilities of Oil And Gas Reserves in South Nebraska

Geologists continue to hold oil and gas possibilities for some areas in southeastern Nebraska, according to a geologic survey bulletin issued recently by Dr. George E. Condra, dean and director of the conservation and survey division of the university.

It is observed, the bulletin states that the geologic section in the southeastern part of the state contains many formations that extend thru the oil regions of Kansas and Oklahoma. One of the apparently favorable structures lies northwest of the present Morgan well, located near Dawson in Richardson county.

"This structure and another nearby have been leased and probably will be drilled within a year," states Dr. Condra. "If productive is found there, the other small structures in the area should be tested, and no doubt 'wild-cattling' would be done in the flanks of the Table Rock area."

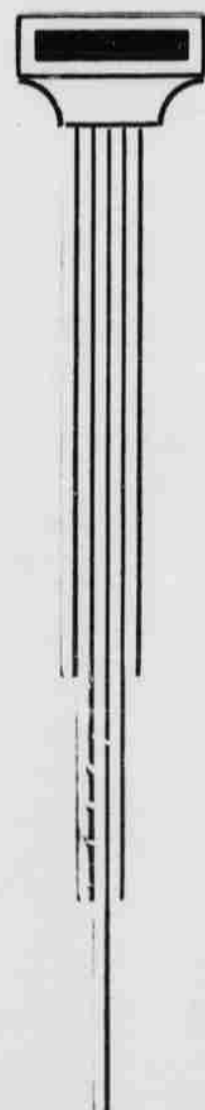
In the Table Rock area lies the Humboldt fault, marking a line of recurring displacement of rock masses. Just east of this fault, some geologists claim, oil and gas may be trapped in the deep granite wash and upturned beds.

Dr. Condra believes that the crest of the Table Rock arch is now quite generally condemned for oil and gas, but he holds some chance for discovery in the small structures in the basins bordering this arch, including the one previously described northwest of the Morgan well. Also included in this

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