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## Heading Toward the Brink.

A recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie foundation, turned into a confessional on the part of college presidents when the problem of deciding whether the foundation would undertake another expose of professionalism and related ills in collegiate athletics was considered.

One college president made it quite evident that professionalism has traveled beyond the power of the universities to curb. They were agreed that the college athletic situation has become more reprehensible in the past few years than ever before, and that outside pressure is needed to effect a cure.

There is no doubt but that intercollegiate football has become one of the big businesses of the country. Millions of people pay millions of dollars each Saturday from October to December to watch the great American game. It rivals baseball in a season's profits. Football has become an important source of revenue to every university in the land. A winning team makes the turnstiles click, so coaches and alumni go out, fists laden with money, to attract the best young high school athletes possible.

The very visible effect is the construction of huge stadia on the campus of every major college in the country; of training camps and training tables; of the creation within the university of a business which belongs to that institution only by name.

One of the college presidents present at the Carnegie foundation trustees' meeting told of more than \$500,000 on a single football game, and feared the time when a game will be thrown. Betting is heavy on any major game, and where players are paid for their services, they may as easily and without qualms accept money for not doing their best. Horse racing suffered from that corruption, and suspensions for accepting bribes in the prize ring are not uncommon. That specter still haunts many fighters and managers. Only the most stringent type of dealing with such cases curbed the tendency in recent years.

Football, where success depends upon the co-operation of eleven men, and is not an individual's game, is safer from this activity than the aforementioned sports, but still, where the loss of a star player may ruin the morals of the team, the game is not safe.

The college presidents called for outside help to cure this situation, but in most institutions the athletic departments have things so well in hand that no amount of investigating will reveal actual conditions. Very few schools boast of their open policy of subsidization. Some, such as those of the Southeastern conference, have taken a definite stand favoring payment for athletic services to their institutions. It is the opinion of most experts, however, that college athletics are too well entrenched behind their bulwark of profits,

buildings, high salaries and subsidization to be dethroned by the investigatory efforts of another foundation report.

Undoubtedly, something should be done to remedy those tendencies which are anything but a good influence on American athletics. That "something," however, must come from within the universities. Reports from agencies outside the field of education cause much raising of eyebrows and speculation, but that is all. They present the facts, but the facts lack force.

Not until the universities concerned take whatever forceful means may be necessary to curb the growing monetary influence of sports in our educational system can the collegiate athletics of the nation be purged of perverted tendencies. To call for outside aid in affecting a cure is to admit defeat, for in this situation no outside aid can avail. The colleges have been aiding and abetting the policies of subsidization which have swept the country. Now they find that their brain child—a winning football team—has grown into a wayward adult incapable of being handled by ordinary means. If it is to be coerced at all, pressure must first come from within, showing that such reform is wanted and not merely the altruistic mouthings of a few college presidents.

In the report of 1929, it was found that one-seventh of the athletes in 130 colleges were subsidized. The situation today has become even more deplorable. If the present tendency continues, without a reaction, collegiate football will find itself in a scandalous, chaotic bog that will rival the famous Black Sox case of several decades ago.

## Union Levy Is None Too High.

There has been much shaking of heads and raising of brows on the campus since the Board of Regents passed a blanket tax of three dollars a semester is the minimum which could keep of the Union building.

These first signs of disfavor undoubtedly will be augmented soon by letters to the editor, complaining of the unjustness of a rising registration fee; finding fault with the general scheme of finance; and criticizing the idea of a Union building generally.

To these letters we say in advance that three dollars a semester is the minimum which could be charged for the upkeep of the structure as planned and that the use of the building will be worth much more during the semester than the fee paid.

This three dollar flat rate is one of the lowest charged for a union building any place in the country. Most fees are higher, some mounting to 10 or 15 dollars a term and some schools have added a required life membership fee which ranges from 50 to 100 dollars, payable either in school or after graduation.

It is unfortunate that the Union building cannot go without any student revenue whatsoever, but that is an impossibility. The replacement of furniture, repairs of the building, payment of help, manager's salary, all these and a host of other things must come from the pockets of the students or not at all. Each student will benefit from the building as he see fit. Some are prejudiced against it and promise never to set foot inside it. This is a bigoted attitude unworthy of a university mind. The building will be open to all students at all times and the amount of and nature of use to which the student puts it is a matter of his own free will.

Certain features of the building may in time pay more than their own way and this profit will be applied to the reduction of the students' fee. And then too, as bonds are retired, the semester fee will be lowered proportionately.

There have been and are going to be gripings and growlings from many malecontents on the campus about the new financing system, but for the type of building planned, the service to be rendered and the ultimate benefits of the building, the fee is none too high. The Board of Regents is entirely justified in its increased student levy.

## Around Washington

By Marvin Cox.  
(Associated Collegiate Press Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Wanted: College trained men and women to accept places in the field of conservation."

Such an ad might well make its appearance, if the facts ascertained by certain federal agencies are to be relied on. With the country becoming increasingly conscious of its natural resources, there are several fields of conservation in which there is a scarcity of trained young persons to take the places that are opening up.

The National Youth Administration has invaded the field of conservation in its effort to create employment for young men and women, and it has found a dearth of conservation courses in the curriculums of colleges and universities throughout the country.

Efforts are being made to interest educational institutions in courses on conservation and, if this is done, college graduates of the near future may find themselves equipped to enter a field that is, to say the least, not overcrowded.

A number of conservation demonstration projects are in the process of development by the NYA and it is thought by officials of this agency that these exhibits will stimulate the interest of college men and women in what may grow to be a new profession.

Friday, Nov. 13, despite the superstition of bad luck, marked in Washington the birthday anniversary of a man who is old as reckoned in years, but who continues to be one of the most progressive forces of youth in America, Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States supreme court, was 80 years old on that date, but he continues to be an inspiration for those recent, and not so recent, college men who come in contact with him or follow his writings.

Associate Justice Brandeis is the center of what is said to be the closest approach to an intellectual forum in the capitol, and fortunate is the young man who is allowed to take part in these discussions. Periodically, a group of young men meets with Justice Brandeis at his home to discuss various phases of world affairs. Thus, this 80 year old jurist keeps his fingers on the pulse of youth and continues to serve as a guiding star for some of the nation's brightest young minds.

Each year Justice Brandeis selects a brilliant young law graduate to serve for a year as his secretary. And how profitable is this service at the feet of a master, is illustrated in the careers achieved by two of his former secretaries, Dean Acheson, at one time assistant secretary of the treasury; and James M. Landis, present chairman of the securities and exchange commission, have both served as his secretaries and each has made a spectacular success in the professions of law and finance.

Landis received his A. B. degree from Princeton in 1921 and his LL.B from Harvard in 1924. Acheson graduated from Yale in 1915 with an A.B. degree and took the law degree from Harvard three years later.

## A.S.A.E. TO HEAR TALK ON AVIATION'S FUTURE

Doyle of Aeronautics Body  
Speaks to Engineers  
At 7:30 O'clock.

"Modern Aviation and its Future" will be the subject of Charles Doyle of Lincoln, secretary of the Nebraska Aeronautics commission, when he addresses the engineering convocation tonight at 7:30 in Social Sciences auditorium.

Speaking for the Engineering Executive board which sponsors the convention, Don Kuska, president of A. S. A. E. states, "We know Mr. Doyle to be an interesting speaker and urge the attendance of all engineers."

## LIBRARY DISPLAY REVEALS FRENCH HOLIDAY SCENES

French manger scene, or creche, has been put on display for the holiday season in the French library in University hall. Statuettes in the scene were brought from France, as were the hand carved wooden shoes.

It is a French custom to put up these manger scenes for the children during the Christmas season. Christmas trees are a modern addition to the season's festivities and the Alsatian families are practically the only French people who put up trees in the home.

"Wooden shoes are placed by the fireplace and filled with candies and trinkets for the children on Christmas day. New Year's day is the day for gifts in France," said Miss M. C. Mengers, instructor in the Romance Language department.

The Christmas service, according to Miss Mengers, is a religious festival. On Christmas eve the "veillons" service is followed by a midnight feast.

French children speak of Father Noel who may be compared to America's Santa Claus. Contrary to American tradition the mistletoe in France is a symbol of good luck.

Books and the moods they create are divorcing Jack C. von Bloeker, University of California student, from his wife. Alleging that her husband spent all his time studying, Mrs. von Bloeker filed suit for divorce in the Alameda county superior court.

She charged cruelty. The complaint asserted that since their marriage in 1934, von Bloeker has seldom removed his eyes from his texts and has developed an irritable temper.

The committee on health at Mount Holyoke College has issued this annual warning to students: Drink only cider that has been boiled or pasteurized, and eat only fruit that has been thoroughly washed.

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