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ON THIS ISSUE
Desk Editor—Wagner Night Editor—Pascoe

The University Must Seek Substance.

Pardon us for being practical, but we were wondering just when the proposals to erect a new library might reach a climax and steps undertaken to actuate construction.

We hate to yell "sour grapes" at the fine sounding plans publicized in Sunday's issue of the Daily Nebraskan. They are all that could be hoped for at the present time on the campus and are admirable in their purpose. The university does need a new library to replace the present condemned and antiquated structure fast approaching its golden anniversary of service. No finer single impetus to the cause of advanced learning in the university could be propagated than this lycum.

If the governor's recent inaugural address to the one house legislature is the keynote of the forthcoming legislative session, there is no hope of the university securing a grant or being able to begin the laying aside of funds in small quantities for the eventual construction of new buildings. There is no reason to believe that this condition will be interminable, but there is reason to believe that it will continue for several years, if not longer.

This state has prided itself on the distinction of being virtually debt free. Until this condition, jeopardized somewhat by the depression, is approximated in the future, the university will stand no chance of securing an appropriation, or even a small mill levy.

Making plans for buildings which have no chance of becoming realities until far in the future seems to us to be an idle occupation. By the time construction is undertaken, the plans will be outmoded, and new ones will be under way. The rapidity with which the Student Union blueprints were drafted and approved after the recent tours of inspection is evidence that no great length of time is needed to plan a building, especially when that building has been mentally formulated for several years.

The university could better spend its time making friends for itself in the legislature; lobbying, if you will, than sitting idly by while its means of support is decreased from year to year.

Planning for new buildings will not help the situation materially. But if enough pressure were brought to bear upon legislators from outside sources, the university could have its mill levy and new buildings. That is a characteristic of legislatures which has been proved and accepted for years in national as well as state government. If the legislature will not provide for the university, the university must seek substance for itself.

NEWS PARADE

By
Ralph Woodruff

France and England

have threatened to blockade the Spanish coast and take over Spanish Morocco in an effort to prevent German volunteers from entering Spain to fight for the Spanish fascists.

For a long time it has been rumored that Italy and Germany have been sending aid to the Spanish rebels. Tho annoyed by these rumors, the French and English were not moved to action until the German troops were reported to have made their headquarters in Spanish Morocco. The French have large territorial possessions adjoining Spanish Morocco. They fear that if Hitler's henchmen take over Spanish Morocco, they will have a base from which they could attempt to conquer much desired African possessions. The English also have become alarmed at the prospect of a German military and naval base on the Mediterranean.

The Spanish Civil War

has been called the "little world war" because of the number of nations unofficially participating in it. The fortunes of war have been changing in such a way as to confirm rumors that Russia has secretly aided the Spanish socialists and that Germany and Italy have aided the fascists.

At the beginning of the war, the sides were quite evenly matched. They fought for a long time in a deadlock. Then the Russians began to complain that the Italians and the Germans were sending aid to the rebels in the form of munitions and volunteers. Then, strangely enough, the fortunes of war began favoring the rebels. They drove the loyalists back until they had them cooped up in Madrid. It appeared that they would have little trouble in taking Madrid. Especially noticeable was the rebels' superiority in the air.

About this time, Russia, seeing her red comrades in Madrid being slowly wiped out by the fascists' superiority in the air, became desperate. They complained bitterly that Italy and Germany, and not the Spaniards, were winning the war. Then suddenly Russia's loud complaints ceased. Rumors were circulated large amounts of Russian war materials were being landed in Spain. Simultaneously, the fortune of war again changed. The loyalist forces met air raid with air raid instead of helplessly ducking in their trenches and trying to dodge the bombs. Franco's forces, which had been steadily driving on Madrid, were suddenly halted. Again the war came to a standstill. After several months of this, Italy and Germany again became impatient. The rebels were making no progress in Spain. Then came new rumors that Italy and Germany were again aiding the rebels in a wholesale fashion, mainly by allowing "volunteers" to fight for the Spanish cause.

France and England

had rather weakly protested against this aid given one side or the other in Spain. However, when the Germans were reported to have taken practical control of the Spanish Morocco, the protests of France and England were no longer weak. The protests became ultimatums stating that if the Germans didn't get out of Morocco and quit sending volunteers, the French army would take control of the Morocco and the British navy would blockade the Spanish coast to prevent supplies of fascist volunteers.

France has backed up her threat by massing 100,000 troops at the French Moroccan border. It claims that it will rush them into Spanish Morocco and take control if necessary to keep the Germans out. One-seventh of Britain's huge fleet is converging on Spanish Mediterranean waters to make good the British threat to blockade the Spanish coast. However, knowing the game of bluff that all European nations like to play, one must discount these bold threats of France and England and realize that drastic action is improbable.

Congress Lost Its

mad race against husky stevedores of the New York port as Robert Cuse, arms merchant, sent off his shipment of used airplanes to Spanish loyalists at noon the other day. The stevedores worked all night to load the airplanes and clear the ship before congress could rush thru a bill outlawing the shipment. U. S. cutters followed the ship in hopes that the bill would be passed before the Mar Cantabrieo reached the three mile limit which marks the beginning of the open sea, but the bill was delayed until the ship was well out at sea, out of U. S. jurisdiction.

H. SCHMIDT TO PLAY BRAHMS SELECTIONS IN RECITAL TONIGHT

Professor of Piano Will Feature Mozart, Chopin Studies at Temple.

With his program divided into four sections, Herbert Schmidt, professor of piano, will present a recital at 8:15 o'clock Tuesday evening in the Temple. Brahms selections compose the first group, a Mozart sonata the second, selections by Rachmaninoff, Scriabine, Debussy and Ravel make up the third division, and etudes by Chopin are included in the final part of the program.

Mr. Schmidt will play "Intermezzo," Op. 118, No. 1, "Capriccio," Op. 76, No. 2, "Intermezzo," Op. 117, No. 2, and "Rhapsody," Op. 119, No. 4 by Brahms, and the "Allegro," "Adagio," and "Allegretto" movements of the Mozart Sonata in D Major; "Prelude, D Major," Op. 23, No. 4 by Rachmaninoff, "Study, D flat," Op. 8, No. 2 by Scriabine, "Reflets dans l'eau," composed by Debussy, and "Alborada del gracioso" by Ravel are selections of part of Mr. Schmidt's recital.

In the concluding group the four etudes, "F Major," "E flat Minor," "E Minor," and "C Minor," by the composer Chopin will be played on the piano.

Jenness and Walton Discuss Safe Driving Propaganda; Suggest New Operator's Tests; Checkup System.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tailed record of each licensed car, with the violations.

The professor explained that when an accident occurred, the violation record of the drivers would be looked up by the police. If a driver had 10 or 15 violations marked up against him, it is evident that he is not a careful driver.

"I believe this plan would make drivers take a pride in their driving, and make them strive to keep their record as clean as possible."

Jenness Wants Tests.

Dr. Jenness believed that extensive and stiff tests should be given to a driver before obtaining his license, not because of the information revealed, but because of the psychological effect it would have on the driver taking the test. Such tests impress the prospective driver with the importance of driving safely and observing traffic rules.

Safety campaigns should not be conducted on the basis of reduction of speed, according to Dr. Walton, for it has been definitely proved that slow driving does not necessarily indicate safe driving.

Students Best Drivers.

"The students at the university are the best drivers I have seen," stated Dr. Walton. "They drive fast enough to keep traffic from clogging, but are not careless as are the majority of poor drivers."

One of the best ways to promote safe driving is to appeal to the pride of the drivers, urging them to keep their record free from violations, and to avoid accidents. This plan has been tried with much success in large companies, giving badges for safe driving over certain periods.

Many psychological researches have been made and many tests given, trying to determine rules on which a good driver may be tested and judged. The problem is so complex that only one important decision has been reached—that if a person has four accidents, he will have more. Many large companies employing drivers discharge employees who have more than four accidents.

Psychologists have spent much time measuring the reaction rates of persons in responding to driving stimuli. This rate has a certain bearing on how good or how poor the driver is, but many persons with fast reaction rates will have accidents because they are not always alert.

Most traffic violations and accidents are caused by careless driving, not upon speedy driving.

Delta Phi Delta to Hold Supper Meeting Tonight

A supper meeting of Delta Phi Delta, fine arts honorary, will be held at the Grand hotel this evening at 6 o'clock. Dr. A. L. Lugin, of the geology department, unofficially an amateur photographer, will speak to the group about "Photography." A supper charge of 30 cents will be made.

Bulletin

Lutherans.

Lutheran students will meet with Rev. H. Erck for Bible study at 7:15 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 13, in room 203, Temple building. This meeting will take the place of the regular meeting scheduled for Jan. 20.

RABBI ISSERMAN TO TALK ON MESSAGE OF RELIGION

Religious Welfare Council To Hear Guest Speaker At Noon Today.

Members and guests of the Council of Religious Welfare will meet at the Grand hotel at twelve o'clock today to attend their monthly luncheon and to hear Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, of the Temple of Israel of St. Louis, Mo., speak on modern religion.

Rabbi J. Ogle will introduce Rabbi Isserman and announce his subject "The Message of Religion for Our Modern World" following the luncheon hour. Rabbi Isserman is in Lincoln to address meetings at the Nebraska Ministers' convocation, and he is known as a brilliant student, orator, and author.

Miss Grace Spacht, program chairman of the council, has announced that anyone interested in Rabbi Isserman's address will be welcome to attend.

REGISTRATION ON FIRST DAY POINTS TO RECORD TOTAL—CONGDON

(Continued from Page 1.)

"By Tuesday afternoon many classes will be closed, and it will be impossible to place more students in a classroom than there are seats, no matter what the student's excuse may be."

No sections were definitely closed at 5 p. m. yesterday, although the realization that many would be closed soon after registration, is undoubtedly one of the factors in causing so much activity during the first day. Students with outside employment who would not be able to attend certain afternoon courses were especially advised to register early because of the enrollment expected to be heavy as a result of last semester's record set by the largest number of students ever to attend the university.

Tabulate Class Totals.

Careful record of enrollment in each class is kept in Dr. Congdon's office by an intricate system of cards representing each section in the university this semester. A number of cards equaling the number of seats reported by department heads to be available for each class are placed in a box labeled with the section name and number. As registration slips are received one card is taken from the section for each student who has enrolled in it. Registration slips are collected from each school of the university three or four times daily and those from the ag college are mailed to the office each evening. As soon as all the cards representing a classroom are removed from their box, the section is closed and all further registrants are transferred to other classes.

Registration procedure will continue through this week, ending at noon on Saturday, Jan. 16. Fees will be collected in Grant Memorial hall during the week of Jan. 22 to 28, inclusive. After Jan. 28 a late registration fee of \$3 will be collected of all students in the university this semester who have failed to enroll.

Students are urged to have their credit cards and a tentative course of study before consulting their advisors. All registration forms must be approved by the dean of the school after being made out by the advisors.

Class schedules, college bulletins, and advisor's consultation hours are available in the registrar's office.

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