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EDITORIAL PAGE

Editor's '30'

At the end of each semester, the retiring editor takes his typographical pen in hand and attempts to analyze the preceding semester, sum up the accomplishments and failures and write the traditional "30" to his college newspaper copy.

There is a parade of all phases of student life in the offices of The Daily Nebraskan. The majority of student gripes, problems, aspirations and

Final For Profs

The time has arrived for the end-of-semester filing called finals and your Daily Nebraskan would like to suggest that instructors add a teacher-rating scale along with the final exam.

Cox told The Nebraskan that the teaching scale is "a service which the faculty seems to like." So do the students because it is a chance for them to point out certain deficiencies and abilities which instructors might not otherwise be aware of.

The Daily Nebraskan would like to remind instructors that the scale is available in Cox' office, Room 11, Temporary A. We think that it would be a good idea if you included a teacher rating scale in your final exam.—D. P.

The Small Things

A lot of small things lead to a lot of big things. Take, for instance, the big things which hit the newspapers and airwaves last fall with the scandal revelation in Washington.

Such scandal involved men like T. Lamar Caudle who was fired as head of the Justice Department's tax division. It was uncovered that he had quite a method of knowing the "friendliest" people. People whom he reputedly had done tax favors for because they had treated him so generously.

The generous favors included collecting a commission of \$5,000 on a deal with Larry Knohl, a New Yorker convicted of embezzlement, who bought an airplane from a Caudle orony for \$30,000. At that time Knohl was an investigator for two New York used-machine dealers who had evaded more than \$200,000 in taxes. Incidentally, their case was delayed time and time again by Caudle's office.

And then, there was Jacob Landau, an attorney whose Washington office specialized in fighting tax cases brought by the U.S. Landau paid \$5,000 for an oil lease from a man Caudle steered to him, and Caudle collected a \$1,000 commission on the deal. Landau also arranged to get Mrs. Caudle a mink coat.

All over the country the news reeks with the same odor of corruption. Americans in general have a growing disgust with the government or "what the hell can you expect" attitude.

These are the big things—but the little things are not to be forgotten nor condoned. These little things can start right here on this campus as well as anywhere else.

Take for example a group of pranksters who, early one Saturday morning prior to a football game, took the time to completely confuse the on-

lookers by mixing the colored cards in the card section. To some, this was quite a joke, for after all the pranksters were "just having fun."

And then there's the English student who removed the complete list of vocabulary words Tuesday which the professor had posted for the convenience of those who were to take the final. And not to be forgotten is the "meanest thief" who stole one of the polo iron lungs, which was full of money from a local department store. And, also, the coed in the dorm who several years ago stole the donation box for Christmas charity.

All of these people were doing supposedly little things to have fun.

By now, maybe Caudle, Knohl and Landau have learned a thing or two about right and wrong, about the fun a person can have and cannot have.

But there is more to it than that. The American society has not been lenient with its interpretation and condoning of this so called "fun." Too many people figure that an individual is pretty smart if he can cheat the government with his income tax. Americans slough off this corruption by saying, "that's another way of getting a mink coat." Too many University students pat those on the back who have successfully cribbed their way through a test; copied a term paper; or put something over on the administration.

Too much of this sort of tolerance and a poor interpretation of fun and right and wrong tend to make a lot of little things lead to a lot of big things. The problem is not one to be easily solved. The problem must be solved within the American society which needs to regain a lost sense of good old-fashioned right and wrong.—S. G.

Margin Notes

New Leaders

The Nebraskan congratulates the recent victors of the YWCAs and Home Ec Club elections. To the new organization's leaders, Neala O'Dell, Barbara Crowe and Barbara Spilker, this paper wishes them the best of success throughout their terms.

Don't Catch Cold!

Even though John Owen died in 1891, his mother apparently was still concerned about his catching cold. Legend has it that when his mother saw snow swirling around a statue of Owen, she decided he needed a hat on his stone head. She sent one of his hats to Italy and had a stone image made and placed on the statue.

Work To Be Had

If you aren't working in Nebraska, either you don't live in Nebraska or you aren't a stenographer. The State Employment Service recently reported a Lincoln labor supply of 1,054 persons on Jan. 1—compared with 1,182 last week. The office, however, said that it has received a number of job openings the last year for professional and managerial, stenographers and service workers that it was unable to fill.

On To Washington

A position at our nation's capital seems to be in the offing for several former University students and some that are still enrolled here. Of course, some of the appointments are unannounced as yet. But the latest political plum has come to Kimon Karabastos, former student. He will join the staff of Dr. A. L. Miller in Washington, D.C. this month.

Daily Thought

Be discreet in all things, and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any.—Wellington

Sound Off

By MARY MORAN Staff Writer

With the awful and awful prospect in mind of the tests which will be facing us in the next weeks, it's no secret that plenty of students have been giving plenty of thought to the matter of final examinations.

Most students classify tests mechanically in three categories: those of terrible, horrible and lethal. The classifications are (1) the essay, (2) the objective, (3) a combination of the two.

In a recent survey conducted by members of an educational psychology class results showed that girls prefer the objective tests while more boys prefer the essay type where they can expound a little more on the subject.

The question to ask at this point seems to be—what are the advantages of each type? The essay test requires a general understanding of the basic principles of the subject matter. The objective test is based on selected facts. The danger in the latter seems to be that a student with a relatively complete knowledge of the "core" of a subject may not be lucky enough to memorize the right facts and will not be able to give a true indication of what he knows.

A lot, of course, depends on the pattern of learning which the student uses. Some study by sifting general information through thought processes and coming out with a broad idea. Others file facts away and, calling them to memory, make better records when faced with true-and-false fill-in-the-blanks and circle-the-right-number problems. The combination test, therefore, would seem to be best suited for a large group of students.

Some schools, feeling that the strain and tension connected with final examinations does not give a true picture of the student's comprehension, have supplanted finals with a series of three or four hour exams during the semester.

Some of the most valuable tests I have taken were those where the students knew ahead of time what was to be covered in the examination. Through the instructor's evaluation of the course, he can help students to learn well the basic principles which should have been drawn from the study.

When students have learned these facts and are able to apply them to actual situations, they may really feel that their study has been worthwhile.

In one journalism course, for example, the emphasis was on current events. Students were informed two weeks before the final that it would cover the Far Eastern issue of Life Magazine. The instructor even pointed up certain sections of the magazine which he felt were the most significant.

When the final came, everyone knew the material. They understood it well enough to answer directly the several questions, some of which had been outlined previously in class discussion. The instructor was not concerned with grades. He just wanted to know that the students knew and understood the material. That was the reason he was teaching.

Some teachers vetoed the idea with the thought that each student might come out with a "9" in such a test. Now it wouldn't seem that this would be too terrible an effect. Most persons would agree that the object of teaching should be that everyone learn, not that some excel and others fail.

It seems that more students would benefit from such a plan and more instructors would have the satisfaction of knowing that they have given the students a substantial understanding of the material presented.

Will wind this up now but not without wishing everyone a lot of the luck that is still needed for "old-fashioned" finals.

Notes On Half-Notes

Sauter, Finnegan Arrangements Feature Bagpipes, Bells, Jars

Danny Fogel

Following the release of the record, "Doodletown Fifers," first endeavor by orchestra leaders, Eddie Sauter and Bill Finnegan, offers from colleges, dance promoters and theaters have been screaming into their New York office.

Both Eddie and Bill have been in the music business a long time, each arranging for different bands around the country. Then in '53, the two men met and decided to form an orchestra and play music using strictly their own arrangements. They use anything and everything to obtain desired sounds. It is not strange to hear Sauter-Finnegan recording with bagpipes, bells, glass jars, whistles, etc. But they seem to find the right combination, for each recording is an interesting, refreshing and entertaining piece of music.

RCA, in answer to the great demand, released "Moonlight on the Ganges," "Stop! Sit Down! Relax! Think!" "April in Paris," "Rain," "When Hearts Are Young," and "Midnight Sleigh Ride." One of the best by Sauter-Finnegan is the disc "Nina Never Knew" which I mentioned in my column last week. The other side features Joe Mooney and the "Doodlers," singing group with the band.

The orchestra contains nineteen men and despite their popularity they have not as yet been on any kind of tour out of New York. However, plans are now being made to play some dance dates, theatrical engagements, and straight concerts around the country. Joe Mooney

has signed with the outfit for the tour which will pull out of New York in February or March.

Vaughn Monroe and company will be at the Student Union ballroom Monday afternoon with the regular half hour national broadcast. The show will include some of Monroe's best hits and feature many musical acts. The Union committee feels that by using the ballroom rather than the Coliseum, a more informal atmosphere will be attained. Two shows will be given, 3 and 5 p.m. The program will salute the University.

For the latest in Bozo approved records be sure and hear "The Noisy Eater" by Jerry Lewis. The Four Knights album of "Spotlight Songs" which has been around the record stores for a few months has just recently started catching on. The singing group provides easy listening as they offer a cross between the Mills Brothers and the Ink Spots. The outstanding record of the album is the old favorite "Georgia on my Mind." Other hits are "Sentimental Journey" and "Sleepy Time Gal."

Stan Kenton according to music critics has released the greatest record of his career. The record being "Prologue." The record shows the free, easy conducting and arranging style of Stan as he introduces the personnel of his organization and explains the qualities and individualism that goes into making a great orchestra.

As the two L.A. bopsters said when they first saw snow, "Man, look at that crazy popcorn."

Just Around

N-Club Dinner-Dance Planned; Sigs, Palladians Hold Parties

Jan Steffen

One big event of this last week-end of the semester will be the annual N-Club Dinner-Dance, to be held at the Lincoln Hotel. A smorgasbord dinner will be served from 7 to 8:30 p.m., and dancing will begin at 9.

Some of the N-Club members and their dates will be: Jim Cederhail and Lynn Murtu; Jim Yeisley and Mimi Holland; Bill Thayer and Gwen Urgan;

Brian Hendrickson and Jackie Ullstrom; Paul Friedstrom and Jennie Owen; Harvey Goth and Jo Mohler; Bob Reynolds and Cynthia Holyoke; Stan Matske and Dorothy Hartwig; Don Hodge and Libby Russell; Joe Good and Joan Hanson; and Tony Winey and Ardie Fuhrman.

Another event of Friday evening will be the Palladian So-

ciet's party, with a Parisian night club theme. The active society and alumni are sponsoring the party, and all independents are invited. The festivities will begin at 8:30 p.m. at 301 Temple.

Saturday's events include a Sigma Chi Casino party, with the following couples planning to attend:

Larry Dunning and Kathleen Carpenter; Bob Barchus and Bobbie Burdick; Jerry Shumway and Pat Graham; Dale Haun and Bickie Nedrow; Bennett Martin and Pat Nellis; Bruce Martin and Sandra Ledingham; Carl Ofe and Jayne Gorton; John Niehaus and Marilyn Hammerstrum; and Roger Smith and Marilyn Johnson.

Also planned for Saturday evening is an informal "sweater and slacks" party at the Sig Ep house after the game. Among the couples will be Bob Russell and Jan Harrison; Bill Shreck and Natalie Nelson; Ted Kraft and Ann Andreasen; John Gaskill and Marilyn Braun; and Jim Dorsey and Marilyn Houzel.

Here are the latest pinnings: Barb Nelson, Alpha Chi, and Bob Gilmore, Phi Delta; Donna Elliott, Theta, and Bob Swain, Phi Gamma; Nancy Hoffs, Tri Delta, and Dave Rice, Sig Alpha; Barb Wabstrom, Amikita, and Les Roberts, Beta Sig; Glensdine Bell, Terrace Hall, and Johnny Kessell, TKE alum; Georgia Gryve and Jo Feeney, Sigma Chi; Dolores Jones, Theta, and Jerry Barton, DU.

A couple who have been engaged since November are Carol Wright, Alpha Xi, and J. Benedict, Sig Ep. Other engagements include Barbara Britton, Terrace Hall, and Chester Lacy; Frances Anderson, Terrace Hall, and Harold Tegler, now in the Navy; Gwen Srb, AOPi, and John Stirek, Omaha University; and Mary Ann Pask, Chi O, and George Powell, Sigma Chi.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

By Bibler



"I'm sorry, young man, but this class is only open to psychology majors."

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Legislators Face Knotty Problem Of Proposed Changes In System

By PAUL R. WIECK Staff Writer

Nebraska legislators will again be faced with the recurring problem of what to do about the state's presidential primary statute. And unless proponents of a change get together, the lawmakers will have as many bills to choose from as the voters had presidential candidates to support in last April's presidential primary.

First up with a solution was Senator George Syas of Omaha, who revealed a two-fold plan when he introduced LB 16 and LB 30. The latter is conditional, requiring the passage of LB 16 to put it into effect.

In LB 16, Senator Syas tackles the issue that has Nebraska supporters of Senators Estes Kefauver and Robert Taft up in arms during the summer months, when Nebraska delegates to the national party convention failed to support an issue: the winners of their respective party primaries. Claiming the delegates were morally bound, supporters of these two candidates were without legal recourse to force compliance with the expressed preference of the voters.

This suggested solution would require each candidate for delegate to file an affidavit stating his preference or one stating that he had no preference and wished to go unpledged. These preferences would be placed below the delegate candidate's name on the ballot, thus enabling the voter to

support only candidates who are favorable to his own choice for president.

In the event LB 16 becomes law, LB 30 proposes to eliminate the presidential preference vote, apparently on the theory that it will be unnecessary if the preference of the delegate candidates is pointed out to the voter on his ballot. This proposal is expected to brew at least a minor squall by itself.

Introduction of LB 30 brings back into focus the "All-Star Primary" of 1948, the "consent provision," and the possibility of another row such as we saw in the 1949 legislative session over these issues.

Prior to 1949 the consent of a candidate was not necessary to have his name placed on the ballot in the presidential primary. Because of this it was possible to conduct the "All-Star Primary" in 1948, when a non-partisan group circulated petitions to put the names of all probable candidates on the ballot. Highlight of that primary was the struggle among the Republican voters from which Harold Stassen emerged victorious over Governor Thomas E. Dewey, with Senator Taft running a poor third.

Supporters of the "All-Star Primary" blame the Taft support for its repeal, claiming that they were afraid to have their candidate face the voters in another primary. Opponents point to the fact Senator Arthur Vandenberg's name was entered at a time when he was ill and

unable to make the strenuous campaign the other candidates put on.

The possibility that a candidate would have to campaign in every state should this become a uniform state law brings opponents of the method to the conclusion that only rich aspirants would be able to enter the race for president.

The validity of this is challenged by proponents, who point to the fact that there is very little chance of this becoming a uniform practice and maintain that the law could be easily changed if that danger became imminent. They also state that under the present law a presidential candidate can use the primary as a matter of expediency to his own campaign and thus invalidate the concept of the people expressing their choice without the customary inhibitions of political candidates to risk defeat.

Others, including some University students, are reportedly working on a bill to provide for proportional election of delegates, whereby delegates file with stated preferences and a candidate for president wins delegates in proportion to the percentage of the total vote he receives.

Other than the fact that this might be a confusing arrangement, it would be possible for a delegate to be elected with many less votes than one pledged to a presidential candidate who trailed, as the voter would be able to split his delegate vote while vot-

ing for his preference for president.

Also in the wind is another proposal for a revised "All-Star Primary" with the present consent provision struck out, but allowing a candidate to have his name deleted by stating he is not a candidate for the office of president.

Another point of controversy is found in the possibility of binding delegates to the winner of the primary for a set number of ballots. Opposition to this was recently unfolded when a number of delegates to both conventions last summer issued a joint statement against it. Conspicuously absent were the names of the five Democratic delegates who supported Estes Kefauver. One suggested compromise would be to bind delegates as long as the candidate in question gained votes on each successive ballot.

A number of Kefauver supporters are known to lean to selection of delegates by slates, such as is done in South Dakota and California. They feel effective delegates should be more than legally bound, but should do also effective pre-convention work for the candidate.

Let us delve any further into the maze of 48 state laws on this subject, we will close with the hope that out of the present confusion the people of Nebraska will be given a more effective means of speaking. And making it mean something other than the "discretion of politicians."