

Nebraskan Editorials:

The Social Dilemma

The brazen advertisement in The Nebraskan a few issues back, asking the Greeks to support the Mallard Club dance, points up the unfortunate, but almost insoluble, dilemma in campus social life.

On the one hand, the University, and rightly so, must enforce the existing state liquor laws—which stipulate explicitly that no alcoholic beverages can be consumed on state property.

On the other hand, it is difficult to give a college party without alcohol appearing in some form or another.

Thus, because of the strict enforcement of the regulations and the constant vigilance of the security officers, many organized houses are afraid to have house or informal parties on the campus.

For this reason, also, the Interfraternity Council Ball was discontinued this year. The Council could not guarantee that there would be no drinking at the Ball.

And what is happening under the present regulations?

The IFC Ball, a fine spring formal, always featuring a top name band, must be discontinued. And, in its place, is substituted a dance sponsored by the Mallard Club—without the big name band, the official IFC approval or the social acceptability of its predecessor.

Instead of the many house parties of old, organized houses are scheduling informal, im-

promptu parties off campus. In place of Lincoln formals, some groups have gone and are seriously considering going out of town. One group is even considering Kansas City as a site.

What is actually happening is that much of the social life on campus is being slowly divorced from the academic life and students, and organized houses, are moving off campus for entertainment which is no longer supplied on campus.

Some people think that this is the way it should be, but the Nebraskan feels that the social life of the student should be an official part of the University life, enjoyed, in all cases possible, on the campus and given, wherever possible, administrative sanction.

Which is one of the many reasons why Farmer's Fair, All Sports Day, the Kosmet Klub Spring Show, Ivy Day and E-Week are fine spring activities.

But the ideal of campus social life is made difficult when a Mallard Club party is offered to substitute for the IFC Ball, when many house parties are moved off campus and when many formals leave Lincoln.

The crux of the difficulty is that the drinking laws must be enforced; and that most organized houses are not inclined to sponsor campus parties with its everpresent dangers.

The problem will most likely be impaled on the horns of a dilemma for some time. But recognizing it as a problem is the first step towards its solution. —B.B.

Youthful Contemporary Art Seen In Association's Annual Exhibition

By CORBAN LePELLE

The Nebraska Art Association is now presenting the 66th annual exhibition of contemporary art. The show, which was chosen by Norman A. Geske, will be at Morrill Hall until March 25th.

A general impression of the show is one of youthfulness. Nearly fifty per cent of the artists included in the show are exhibiting here for the first time; and the majority are younger U.S. painters.

I think the spirit of youthfulness is to blame for the many examples of careless painting. Thick, smeared paint and bright color splotches keynote the show. This may provide momentary excitement, but the order, or form, necessary to any expression of emotion, is lacking.

Artists such as Seymour Franks, who is represented by "Painting VII" and Grace Hartigan, represented by "Interior With Mexican Doll," show very little regard for the qualities and limitations of oil paint and canvas.

The abuses of the natural properties of oil paint seem mild, however, when one is confronted by Georges Mathieu's "Ganzelin, Abbe de Fleury."

Cadmium red medium oil paint

has been directly squirted from the tube upon a charcoal color canvas, forming a type of relief sculpture whose ledges are quickly gathering dust.

I assume any attempt to remove the dust would either smear the paint or make it topple from the canvas.

It is easy to criticize the craftsmanship of painting, but aesthetics, especially in "avant garde"

color and the hard cold lines have inspired James Johnson Sweeney to say of Crawford's work, "It balances on the verge of emptiness."

This emptiness, I feel, is a result of his inspiration being drawn from mechanical form, not from a vision into a personal world; although such a vision might be as esoteric, it would be warmer.

The "isms" that afflict the New York School and which help to sell their paintings to the "ism-minded, avant garde" buyers of fake African sculpture and tin wall fish, have had little influence on Georgia O'Keeffe, whose "Ram's Skull With Brown Leaves" gracefully presents three objects on a white field.

The March show is far from being representative of American painting, since only those painters with galleries in New York are selected. But a visitor to Morrill Hall's second floor will find a few good paintings among examples of the young and very often wild New York School.

The Image

painting, is a field in which value judgments are nearly impossible to formulate because of the lack of generally accepted criteria. The most effective criticism, I feel, is that which compares what is being reviewed to a known and evaluated body of work.

We may, for example, compare Balcomb Greene's "The Painter's Model" with Turner's "Yacht Approaching Coast," since both paintings contain a brilliance of shattering light that dissolves objects into space, or with baroque painting, which utilized the same shattering of light.

Five paintings of Ralston Crawford are being shown. His work resembles the work of Charles Sheeler, Niles Spencer and Stuart Davis. The areas of extremely flat

It Happened At NU

At the Wednesday Interfraternity Council meeting, the question was raised as to who disseminated the advertisement for the Mallard Club Dance.

The material had been distributed to each house; the Jr. IFC members knew all about the dance; leaflets had been passed out to several fraternity men themselves.

Everyone seemed much interested in the problem and a few informal inquiries were conducted. But no one had any idea who the advertisers were.

Or how they got the information distributed.

BIRTHDAY CARDS

See Our Large Selection For Friend or Relative

GOLDENROD

215 North 14

You Are Invited To Worship

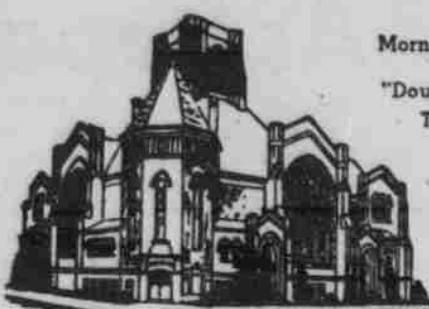
ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCH

12th and M Streets

Morning Worship—11:00 A.M.

"Doubting Your Doubts and Trusting Your Faith."

Church Study Classes—9:45 A.M.



Radio Ministry Every Sunday KFAB—9:00-9:15 A.M. KFOR—11:30 A.M.

Ministers:

FRANK COURT, RALPH LEWIS, SAMUEL BEECHNER DONALD BLISS—WESLEY FOUNDATION KEEP YOUR SUNDAYS SACRED THROUGH THE HOLY HUSH OF WORSHIP!

Aftermath Of The Announcement

To Republicans of an optimistic nature, the announcement that President Eisenhower would seek a second term was of little or no surprise. Wishful thinking became reality and GOP hearts fluttered with joy and security.

To Republicans of a pessimistic nature, the announcement was a bright ray of sunshine and they would not have to rely on "progress and prosperity" as the sole means of defense. They would not have to consider Sen. Knowland.

To Democrats of an optimistic nature, the announcement was a swift blow to the posterior. That man would be running and there was no strong single candidate to stop him.

To Democrats of a pessimistic nature, the announcement was a signal to begin cries of "I told you so" and "we should have attacked him instead of the others; it may be too late now."

To the general public, the announcement came

as an unexpected or an expected dividend to three years of security. The stock market steadied and investments, which had been hesitant, began to rise.

To the student at the University of Nebraska, the announcement was expected and didn't cause much excitement—national politics don't cause much excitement at the University.

To the President, the announcement ended a period of tension and questioning. He was able to sleep a little sounder and play golf without snapping at the caddy—as he had done two days before the announcement.

And to Adlai, there was a worthy opponent for the political wars of 1956 and he couldn't let on that he was scared, but he probably was. He would have preferred Dick.

As for history, there would be another president elected for a second term. The State of the Nation was secure. Ike would see to that.—S.J.



Life In Argentina Told By Student

By LOWELL VESTAL

Pete wants to own and operate an automobile factory in Argentina after his graduation. Such an ambition seems unusual for most students but Pete is Pedro Clamans, whose home is in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina.

Pete, as Pedro is often called by his new found American friends, came to America last fall because he wanted to study mechanical engineering. In Argentina he had heard about the University and its reputation in engineering, although Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the popular stereotype of American technical schools.

Six years of high school work prepared Pete for college. The classes ran from 7:45 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. six days a week for three years and five days a week for the last three years. Argentine high school students are more formal than American preppers. They wear a coat and tie at all times in school.

Pete pointed out that the standard of living is different in Argentina. There are fewer automobiles and other luxury items. However, the people eat well and are happy. Argentina has seen her economy inflated greatly in the last 15 years.

Pete used an example of an apartment that rented for \$10 around 1940 would now bring about \$100 a month. Pete feels the inflation will end soon, however, because Argentina is attracting foreign capital and plans to pay off her debt.

Pete particularly notices the wide freedoms enjoyed by Americans. When he left Argentina last fall, the Peron regime was in power and opponents of the order were persecuted. Elected in 1945, Peron was popular for a short time.

His first break with the people came when he tampered with the Roman Catholic church, of which Pete estimates 99 per cent of Argentines are members. Peron was supported by the army. The dictator supplied new automobiles to the army leaders to insure their cooperation.

As Peron's power increased, he abolished many civil liberties. He imprisoned many who disagreed with him, Pete said. He removed university instructors who taught that Peron was wrong.

As a ruse for his political arrests, he accused the dissenters of being Communists. Some were tortured; others were merely kept in jail. The leaders of all anti-Peron parties were imprisoned.

In the schools Peron had agitators at work. He gave soft drinks, sporting goods and automobiles to students to gain their support. Student organizations were formed to promote the Peron party line. The leaders of these groups were unpopular with most of the other students and were sometimes targets in the riots and demonstrations which the students conducted.

In June and July of 1955 the first revolution took place and Pe-

Why Have One?

One of the basic problems which the Student Council committee studying the feasibility of a student tribunal must first solve is, simply, "Why have one?"

In other words, what is the justification for a student tribunal here at the University? Is there something wrong, something lacking or something which needs to be added to the present system of student discipline? These would be the only possible reasons for a change in the present disciplinary machinery.

The committee members frankly don't know. The fact that other schools use the student tribunal, students often holler about the administration or students normally want more authority in discipline matters are not reasons enough to justify a tribunal.

And the fact that the Division of Student Affairs carries out these matters of student discipline will seem to indicate that there is, actually, in fact at least, little need to establish a student court.

Legally, it must also be recognized that the

student has no God-given, inalienable right to participate in, be consulted about or influence the administration of the University—thus leaving no legal basis to appeal for a student tribunal.

But more important than these factors, the committee members must also consider whether the Student Council, as the University's governing body, or the student body as a whole, want or would even accept the principle of a tribunal and all that goes along with it.

It would not be a question of the administration relinquishing its authority, but a matter of student groups, and especially the Student Council, assuming these responsibilities and carrying them out effectively.

And it would not be a matter of imposing this system of student government upon the campus, but rather, the governors and governed being students, the system originating from a clear-cut, well-defined expression of the student body.

Without proper justification for or student support of the proposed tribunal, the idea can go no further.—B.B.

Aid To Instructors

Another chapter in the Great Final Exam story has popped up in the Faculty Senate Committee of Final Examinations.

This chapter, however, should not bring too many howls of disapproval from students and especially not from the faculty. All in all, it is a good idea.

Presently only in formative stages, it is a plan to shorten the final examination period by one day to give instructors more time to read and consider examination papers, and to give more time before graduation and semester changes to submit final reports.

As the plans now stand, the last day of exams would probably be dropped. Being considered as part of the plan would be the scheduling of freshman English exams for the reading day before exam period begins and scheduling Naval Science exams in the evening.

So far discussed in the Faculty Senate exams and liaison committees, it will probably be discussed at the next Senate meeting. The plan was presented in Student Council meeting Wednesday as a report from the student members of the final exam committee. No discussion was held.

The Nebraskan was emphatically against shortening the final exam period from ten days to one week. It firmly believes that both students and faculty needed more time for final exams—the students to study and the faculty to grade papers and prepare grades.

Since this one-day shortening is designed to help the professors without a noticeable strain

on the students, it should be supported by faculty and students alike.

The faculty committee should be congratulated for formulating this plan. They have shown a fair degree of insight into the problems of instructors in the grading of final exams.

The Nebraskan approves this boost to the instructors. After all, the students got what they needed with the return to the two-week exams. Let's leave it at this.—F.T.D.

Afterthoughts

Rumor

Sources close to the girls dorm have picked up rumors concerning a bit of legislation being considered in that great campus residence hall.

The crux of the measure would make it necessary for all couples conversing in the dorm sitting rooms to have all four feet on the floor.

Candidates

A greased pig race, reminiscent of the old county fairs, was entered as a suggestion for the Spring Event.

Under the provisions, each sorority could enter one candidate.

Development

John Gourley, presenting the 1956 Cornhusker Beauty Queens at the Coed Follies Monday night, introduced each of the young ladies with a brief college biography.

The fifth beauty, he said, was "majoring in child development."

The Nebraskan

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Miller & Paine advertisement for 'Bunny Hoppers' shoes. Includes text: 'Hop Out in "Bunny Hoppers"', '4 Hopped up colors: Pink, Yellow, Beige, Oyster', '8.95', 'More Bounce—Less Ounce!', 'Soft as A Bunny in furry-soft buck', 'Get the jump on spring—match your shoes to your luscious pastel sweaters and skirts with College Hill's sharp new flats—BUNNY HOPPERS.', 'SHOES, SECOND FLOOR', 'MILLER & PAINE AT THE CROSSROADS OF LINCOLN'.