

Subscription Rates are \$1.00 Per Semester or \$1.50 for the College Year. \$2.50 Mailed. Single copy, 5 Cents. Entered as second-class matter at the postorfice in Lin-coln, Nebraska, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized September 30, 1922.

Published Daily during the school year except Mondays and Saturdays, vacations and examinations periods by Students of the University of Nebraska under the supervision of the Pub-lications Board.

Day-2-71	Offices Union Building 181. Night-2-7193. Journal-2-3330.
	ManagerBen Novicoff
	EDITOPIAL DEPARTMENT,
News Edito June Jamie	ditors Marjorie Bruning, Bob Schlater rs George Abbott, Alan Jacoba, son, Helen Kelley, Marjorie May. Bob Miller
Membe	er Nebraska Press Association, 1941-42
	BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.
	us Managers Betty Dixon, Phil Kantor

All unsigned editorials are the opinions of the editor and should not be construed to reflect the views of the ad-ministration or of the university.

Labor Must Sacrifice Also

Organized labor has fought an up-hill battle for existence since the growth and spread of large scale industry in the United States. Born from a deadlock of the hopes of the working man and the oppression of industrial management, organized labor began as an urgly child -a foundling that the government and courts would not foster or feed with either words or deeds of an encouraging nature.

Today organized labor is a large ungainly youth, wild, reckless, and self-seeking, but imbued with certain ideals and objectives which are worthwhile and just. It has the interests of the laboring man at heart and in the promotion of these interests it has frequently disregarded the interests of others.

Today we are a nation at war. A nation at war has but one primary objective and all other objectives which stand counter to victory must be obliterated until the last triumphant shot is fired. Business men have their interests. The industrialists have their interests. The shopkeeper has his interests. The laboring class has its interests. Yes, we are all self-centered and to a certain extent rightfully so, but unless individual interests are voluntarily set aside until after the present emergency, they will be set aside permanently by force.

In Congress this week and last week the fight on the Smith bill has been going on with unabated fury. Senators and representatives stand opposed to Roosevelt and his aides who are patting the unions on the back. A poll of Congress reveals that the bill will pass unless the administration can snap the proverbial whip over congressmen who have their own intcrests at heart and want the Roosevelt touch when election time comes around. The New Deal has always been the godfather of unionization and is displaying its stand today when it opposes more working hours per week and at the same time warning the public that work shortages are going to occur. Labor is naturally jealous of the gains it has made in the past few years. It has fought hard for wage and hour legislation favoring the working classes. It has gone thru hell and high water to establish better working conditions, workmen's compensation, and closed shop agreements. Favored by the war, it has made great strides toward objectives which indubitaly would have yet been in the remote future had not the necessity of maximum production been thrust upon a nation which saw its very life blood being drained by a lack of foresight. Labor sees its progress heaped in the ash can as Congress toys with the thought of abolishing the closed shop and other marks of labor successes, yet if this nation is to be victorious sacrifices will have to be general and not particular. If business must sacrifice; so must labor. THE FORTY HOUR WEEK MUST BE ABOLISHED. THE UNITED STATES CANNOT COMPETE PRODUCTIVELY WITH THE AXIS NA-TIONS IF OUR AVERAGE WORKING MAN PUNCHES THE TIME CLOCK FOR EIGHT HOURS WHEN THE ENEMY'S LABOR PUTS IN TEN OR TWELVE HOURS. SPEC-IALISTS CLAIM THAT A MAN'S EFFICI-ENCY DECREASES AFTER SO MANY HOURS WORK. THAT IS GRANTED, BUT IN THE EXTRA TIME THAT HE WORKS HE IS STILL PRODUCING-PRODUCING GOODS WHICH MacARTHUR SO DESPER-ATELY NEEDS.

DAILY NEBRASKAN

Letterip

Dear Editor:

It isn't my purpose in this letter to criticize or offend any of the members of the Daily Nebraskan staff. But I hope you will accept this as a constructive suggestion.

Many, many students at the university participate in intramural sports, both bards and greeks. With so much interest in intramurals, it is surprising to me that the sports staff is so lax in its coverage.

There is no getting away from the fact that we like to read about ourselves and our friends. And since the Daily Nebraskan is mainly for the interest of the students, why not give them something that they are truly interested in?

Intramurals seem to be covered in spurts; for a few days, the intramurals are making the headlines, and the next few weeks we are lucky to even get the results of many of the contests.

But 1 would, and I think I can speak for many other students on the campus, enjoy the Daily Nebraskan even more if intramural sports were given complete coverge.

> Thanking you, STUART MUSKIN.



By Marsa Lee Civin.

For the first time since 1910 women were inducted into the mail carriers service. University women were requested to fill application blanks for such positions. The need for bookkeepers was also very urgent and positions were open in the office of the Bureau of Naturalization and the Department of Labor.

Letters were received from John J. Noone, a first lieutenant in the 319 Infantry of the national army which told of the idea originating in his division whereby mothers of enlisted men are remembered at least every second Friday in regular observance of a mother's hour.

About 1500 names appeared on the honor roll of the April number of the Alumni Journal. The names listed were of those alumns in the service of their country.



A free press cannot exist without freedom in education, religion, speech and assembly. Yet these other freedoms become meaningless without basic support from a free press. The the theatre, and technical makenewspaper's essential role in education, there- up. He spent the summer of 1940 fore, is to guard against any attempts to suppress freedom of the printed word. At a time when the future of the world is being decided, the American press and its schools have an interdependent obligation to work for a future that will preserve their traditional freedom. Newspapers, thru their appeal to readers of all ages from the child who learns to read by scanning the comic strip to the elderly scholar who gathers his research material in the news columns, rank with the schools as a powerful stimulant of literacy. And literacy is the spring from which rise freshets that give opportunity for human expression. Literacy stimulates human aspirations, but they develop only in a society that allows them full freedom .- R. B. von Kleinsmid, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles. The newspaper must be ranked as one of the great educational institutions of the country. Along with our schools and colleges it is engaged in giving to the citizens the information, knowledge and perspective which a free, self-governing people must have if it is to maintain a democratic system of government. Of all forms of government, a republic, if it is to succeed for long, requires the best educated and the best informed electorate. Our well informed electorate is in large part the product of the continuous services which are performed by the daily press for a people who have had the advantages of the best formal education that any country offers. That eternal vigilance which is the price of democracy centers in our press. In the press our citizens have a powerful protector of their rights. Likewise, they find in their newspapers constant reminders of their corresponding duties as citizens. Education of the public as to what its rights and duties are is a major service .- Dr. Charles E. Diehl, president, Southwestern uni-versity, Memphis, Tenn.

By Alan Jacobs

It's natural to want to be something that you aren't. Persons are always saying, "If I had anything to say about it, I would do . . ." Of course, very few people ever get a chance to have "anything to say about it," but wishful thinking is fun, and since we want some fun, we now do a bit of:

If we were Chancellor Boucher, we could abolish eight o'clocks, If we were Karl Arndt, we would subscribe to the second edition of Joe Miller's joke book.

If we were Elmer Sprague, we would discard our "libidinous, lccherous, salacious, 'letteripped' " pen and spend more time studying freshman lecture.

If we were Eleanor Roosevelt, we would change the name of our column from "My Day" to "Alan 'n Me."

If we were Yamashita, we would change our name to Murphy, If we were Murphy, we would commit "hari-kari."

If we were Glenn Presnell, we would subsadize the "bulk of sorority row."

If we were director of the Union, we would get "hitched."

If we were Beldora Cochran, we would buy a new sweater, If we were Richard Calvin Percival Hagelberger III, we would

buy a new hat.

If we were Mahatma Ghandi, we would buy a new sheet.

If we were Prof. Frankforter, we would use our explosives to blow up U hall, Berchesgarten and conniving activity men.

If we were a Mortar Board, we would choose the Mortar Boards. If we were Dinny Ford, WOW.

If we were General MacArthur, we would move our headquarters to Tokyo.

If we Charles Atlas, we would enlist in Nebraska's physical fitness program.

If we were a columnist, we would write better pieces than this.

Brummer . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Theatre, and since the production of "Key Largo" last spring he has experimented extensively in stage settings and style of production in Theatre presentations

In that production, for the first time, Brummer began carrying out the idea of experimenting with simplified forms of production, emphasizing realism, "Key Largo" featured combination of mild expressionism with selective realism, innovating at the same time selective visibility, something never before attempted.

'Androcles' Opens Tomorrow.

University Theatre audiences will have their last chance, for a while at least, to see a Gogen-Brummer production when the Theatre presents G. B. Shaw's 'Androcles and the Lion" tomorrow night for the first time and continuing thru Friday night.

Another experimental play, this satirical comedy has been completely modernized and brought up to date, with an entirely different adaptation than that of the original.

Brummer, for the past two years, has served as an instructor in public speaking, fundamentals of speech, stagecraft, history of summer, and professional theaters east of the Mississippi, combining this with a pleasure trip. After receiving his notice Mon-

day, to the effect that he would leave March 29 for Denver, he is now awaiting the arrival of formal orders,



Tuesday, March 24, 1942

making a survey of university,

