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A New Course For Student Pacifists.

THAT students must realize the futility of mere protests and demonstrations against war is becoming more evident. Anti-military drill campaigns, "conscientious objectors," and other pacifist tactics should be dropped in favor of a more rational approach to an actual problem. It seems necessary, too, that students adopt realism in solving a realistic problem.

This was the substance, in part, of an address given yesterday by Paul Harris, eminent peace leader, before many Nebraska students. He advocated, in part, that students organize politically to influence national legislation, Congress, and the President of the United States, if they wish to advance the cause of peace.

The note is a refreshing change from the usual run of peace advocations. And especially so, if regarded as a sequel to the nationwide peace strike held recently at many universities and colleges. In many instances the peace day programs displayed sanity and intelligence. Others did little to encourage the cause of peace.

Aside from discouraging features of the general strike, it may indicate that students are attempting to make their opinions a determining factor in this country's foreign policy. They should do this, and rightfully so, since the youth of this country will carry the burden of the next war.

It is questionable, however, whether this type of demonstration is the most effective means of bringing the issue to the attention of the nation's government. Rather would it seem more intelligent for them to adopt the course suggested by Paul Harris. Indeed it seems that inspired pacifists must confine their activities primarily to influencing national policies. Approaching the problem purely from an international viewpoint, is at best, a futile gesture.

With this in mind, it seems laudable that the peace movement is taking a constructive attitude. By influencing national legislation it is possible to imagine future legislation which will require United States' entrance into the League of Nations, curbing the activities of munitions rings, and adopting the practice of placing economic embargoes on belligerent nations.

If it is possible to avert international conflicts, this course of action appears to be the immediate objective of peace leaders.

While student pacifists are unquestionably sincere in their efforts to bring about a utopian understanding between nations, the whole movement is characterized by deeply ingrained futility. Pacifists on this campus, and elsewhere, cannot hope to solve the problem of ending world conflicts by protesting against military drill or staging huge protests against the futility of war.

It appears then that control of national policy should be the immediate goal of pacifists. While the Nebraskan does not advocate a peace program on this campus, students sincerely believing that war may be outlawed should find much food for thought in the suggestion made by Paul Harris.

Minor Sports

Stage a Comeback.

It is with some satisfaction that the Nebraskan noted golf's return to a place among varsity athletics Thursday, as a four man links team met Iowa State here. The mere restoration of golf may not in itself be significant, as part of a program which saw the return of baseball and tennis as letter sports, indicate the minor sports are again on the upturn.

Most phases of the varsity athletic program painfully felt the effect of the athletic department's retrenchment policy when the full force of the depression hit intercollegiate athletics and sent box office receipts on a downward slide. Baseball was among the first to go. Tennis and golf followed in its wake, the latter after a brief existence here, while wrestling and swimming also suffered as was evidenced in a reduced number of meets in those events. Track and basketball of the major sports also operated on somewhat reduced schedules. "King Football," which provided much of the wherewithal for other athletics, alone maintained its former high status in intercollegiate circles. All university tournaments in the various sports continued to flourish but the tang of intercollegiate competition was gone from many, and with it much of the incentive for participation.

The Nebraskan does not believe that athletics are necessarily the backbone of the university or that the removal of this or that sport from the varsity program would influence materially the institution. It does feel, however, that varsity sports constitute a definite and necessary part of undergraduate activities, and as such should embrace a large enough field to offer the greatest possible number of students opportunity for intercollegiate competition.

The gridiron has no greater importance or thrill for its followers than do the links for the golf enthusiast. Whether the sport be major or minor carries but little weight, as a rule, with the student who is out for a varsity team berth. He is out for it as such because he has a genuine interest in that

sport and is more or less proficient at it. Student ability in athletics is not confined to major sports of football, basketball, and track, and it is for those who excel in other fields that minor sports fill a definite need.

That intramural athletics, furnishing all men an opportunity to compete, will eventually replace intercollegiate contests, was predicted recently by an outstanding college authority. The probability of such a development is debatable. For the present, revival of minor sports will open the sports realm to a wider range of students.

With this in mind, minor sports should merit a strong position on Nebraska's athletic program and should rise in importance in the intercollegiate field.

The Student Pulse

Brief, concise, contributions pertinent to matters of student life and the university are welcomed by this department, under the usual restrictions of sound newspaper practice, which excludes all libelous matter and personal attacks. Letters accepted do not necessarily indicate the editorial policy of this paper.

We Gather He Didn't Like The Show.

TO THE EDITOR:

The Kosmet Klub show was so good this year that I feel that I must express my appreciation for an entertaining evening. I can just feel it in my bones that some nasty person will criticize this wonderful play just as they do other activities on the campus. It is a shame that people have to be so destructive about worthy pieces of work such as Kosmet Shows, the Y. W. C. A. and other items less important.

The members of the Klub must have given up a great deal of their time to get out all their talent and make the performance so smooth. Everything showed careful management by the fourteen members of the Klub and faithful work on the part of the three men working to get into the Klub.

One of the best features of the show was the original plan of casting the characters in exactly the opposite role that they play on the campus. If it hadn't been that the Nebraskan had explained the plot everyday for a week, and that each player spent a half hour explaining his part in the play, I would never have figured it out.

Unlike so many plays such as "Hedda Gabler," which so many people had the nerve to say good, "The Campus Cop" had rapidity of action and perfection of timing. Whenever a player had completed his monologue he would leave by one door and another character would enter immediately at the other door. Plays like this are easy to follow. There is certainly no guesswork connected.

I admire Mr. Yenne for introducing the bare stage idea to America. So many of the silly movies seen today have a dreadful lot of furniture in the scenes and this always makes the actors want to sit down. When they sit down it is hard to follow the conversation. Mr. Yenne also used the very sensible and practical plan of having his characters stay in the geometrical center of the stage and stand erect. Everyone can see and hear when this is done.

My old grandmother used to say that nothing is so good that it cannot be improved upon. In this helpful spirit I would like to very humbly suggest some changes for next year's show.

As the admission has been held down to fifty cents the Klub would be justified in economizing on the show a bit. The expense of all those elaborate sets and fine costumes must be tremendous. My suggestion therefore would be that the scenery be omitted altogether next year. The Greeks did without and we could too.

Another idea, of which a great many have approved, is that of allowing Mr. Yenne to read the manuscript from the stage rather than having all the characters bother about so many rehearsals and performances. He could be the sole actor following the modern style adopted this year in making the production a series of simple monologues.

I sincerely hope these comments and suggestions will be taken in the spirit they are given. —"R."

Contemporary Comment

Staid Harvard

Becomes Socialistic.

Harvard's six experimental fellowships for freshmen providing a stipend of \$1,000 is without question a doubt one of the most direct and straightforward moves made in several years by that university in its effort to retain its premier educational ranking. In possible value to Harvard it seems on its face to merit a position second only to the famed Harkness plan.

What if Harvard is not yet absolutely certain just what will be the source of funds from which to support these fellowships and possibly to increase them to the proposed 40? At least Harvard is striking out a new educational theory that credited colleges owe exceptional students an education, free entirely from financial cares. But when the committee on scholarships comes to select the fortunate recipients of these fellowships the problem of finances will fade far into the background. The plan will soon bring serious discredit upon the Harvard educational solons if some of the committee's young hopefuls fail to deliver to Fostering Mother the expected intellectual achievements which an annual stipend of \$1,000 would warrant.

But even in this event it is fully worthwhile for Harvard to take the chance. It means the inauguration of one of the few opportunities for students to receive a college education entirely at the expense of the college. It is another remarkable indication of contemporary trends—staid Harvard University has turned socialistic and socialist-dictator Conant is doling out yellow eagles for the benefit of scholars' pocketbooks and Harvard's prestige.

—Cornell Daily Sun.

Education for The Individual.

OLIVET COLLEGE is the latest school to renovate its curriculum in order to better prepare its students for the "uses of the world." Swarthmore, Colgate and the University of Chicago have already brought about changes in their educational machinery which will better equip the student for the problems of today.

The general aims of the Olivet plan are directed to provide the student with a unified view of man's knowledge and to determine the relation between this knowledge and his own activities. An Olivet student is to be allowed to formulate a plan for life after he has tested his own capacities and desires.

Especially worthwhile is the attempt of the Olivet educators to steer clear of mass movements in education. The unit at Olivet will be the individual. Education for groups, averages, or unique misfits

will be discarded. Instead of dealing with hypothetical entities, the current reality, the individual, will become the center of the new plan. The student will be allowed to follow his own pace.

Olivet will be divided into a junior division and a senior division. Normally two years will be spent in each division, but it will be possible with the recommendation of a tutor to hurdle the first division in one year if the student is capable. Two years will be required as a minimum in the senior division and the bachelor's degree will be given after passing a comprehensive examination.

This plan has several features which recommend it. Although the tutorial system is likely to prove expensive, no better system for individual training has yet been devised. More freedom for the student with stiffer examinations seems to be the vogue. If these experiments turn out an individual better trained to cope with a modern world, they may be worth copying elsewhere.

—Minnesota Daily.

Ag College

By Carlyle Hodgkin

THE MELLOWING PROCESS.

WORDS do a very inadequate job of defining the things they attempt to define. It is a far cry from the simple six-letter word "friend" to the sum total of all the experiences that go to make up a friendship.

There is a world of difference between the word "food" and a delicious steak with vegetables, salad, fruit, drinks and all the other things necessary to complete a satisfying meal. There is a vast gulf between the phrase "trip to the Orient" and the actual experience of seeing all the details of this strange and fascinating life in the Orient.

There is a tremendous difference between the word "pageant" and the experience of seeing and hearing all the music, all the color and all the drama that will be a part of the Farmers' Fair pageant "American Panorama" Saturday, May 5.

That is why advertising is a hard job. The words one can put down on a piece of paper are at best empty shells, and the reader's imagination has to put the meat into them. Words are simply the labels we tie onto experience, and then hope that folks will recognize the experience by its label. But the seven letters, p-a-g-e-a-n-t, are nothing more than a label. There isn't anything about them that gets inside people's experiences like music does,

or color, or marching soldiers, or a visual presentation of the march of historic events.

So using words is simply using the labels for things when the things themselves can't be used. The job the labels try to do is create in the mind of the reader the totality of experience for which they stand. Obviously they fall in part. The more effectively the labels are chosen and put together, the nearer they come to creating the totality of experience for which they stand.

For the people who attend "American Panorama," therefore, it means that the labels have been used effectively enough to create so complete a picture that imagination is stirred and people are ready for the experience. For those who do not attend the pageant, the conclusion follows that the labels have not been effective enough to create a tantalizing picture in their minds and their interest is not aroused in the experience.

It's this job of making labels really paint pictures that spells success or failure when one is trying to tell the public about Farmers' Fair pageant—or any other human experience.

But that is not what I started to write about. I started to write about the word "cooperation." We use that word glibly around Farmers' Fair time. It's cooperation this, and cooperation that, and cooperation the other thing.

But cooperation is not defined by eleven letters; it is defined only by experience. To learn to cooperate is a mellowing process; it is a harmonizing process; it is a process whereby people learn to sacrifice, to swallow personal ambitions and grievances, and to subordinate everything to the good of the goal toward which they are working.

And Farmers' Fair offers an excellent opportunity to define cooperation in terms of experience rather than of letters. In order to do the thing as it has always been done and as Ag students will always be determined to do it, school work has to be neglected, dates, meetings and parties have to be forgotten, meals have to be missed, sleep has to be lost, nearly everybody has to worry, and absolutely everybody has to work.

And there has to be clashes of interests and of wills. And there has to be giving in. And because people are human and forget and neglect, there have to be unnecessary situations arising to be met to the best interests of all.

The faculty people go through it all just as do the students. The big difference is that they go through it every year while the students go through it through it, they and the students, the mellowing process is at work. They are defining cooperation only a few years. But each time they do go—which is living together—in terms of actual, human experience.

Soviet Union Must Keep Policy of Peace, Teacher Tells Oklahoma Group

From Oklahoma Daily.
"A policy of peace is absolutely imperative for success of the soviet union, and if Japan keeps within a sense of reason, there will be no war between Russia and Japan," Dr. S. R. Tompkins, associate professor of history, told members of the Trouble Spots in Contemporary Politics' leisure-time lecture class Tuesday night.

Russia also may be expected to continue to make friends with capitalistic countries so as to be able to get help in time of economic need, Tompkins said in his lecture, the title of which was "A Crisis in Communism."
"A two-fold crisis now exists in Russia," Tompkins declared. "There is first a crisis in which the interests of agriculture is opposed to industry, and second, a crisis in which the international state is opposed to the national state."

In explaining that a policy of peace is a necessity to the soviet union, Tompkins stated that the agricultural crisis that now exists in Russia could not survive a war.

Stalin perpetrator of the first and second five year plans, is cogizant of the situation and is preserving peace, Tompkins told the audience.

To prove his point, Tompkins cited figures to show that in 1916 there were 35 million horses in Russia, in 1933 there were 16 million. In 1916 there were 59 million cattle, in 1933 there were 38 million.

Tompkins traced the development of the peasant from feudal times to his present position in the soviet union, also giving a brief history of the post-war Russia under the guiding influences of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin.

Unless the communist party does revert to the third international's and Trosky's theory of permanent revolution, the national state stands an excellent chance of succeeding," Tompkins declared.

A transportation deficiency also was instrumental in bringing about the present crisis in communism, and will be one of the factors that keeps Russia out of war with Japan, Thompkins believes.

Friday are to meet at Ellen Smith hall at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Barb Council.

Barb council meeting will be held Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Social Sciences building room 105. Election of officers will be held, and other plans for this year will be formed. Members of both the old and new councils are to be present.

Intramural Representatives.

There will be a meeting of intramural representatives Monday noon at Grant Memorial hall.

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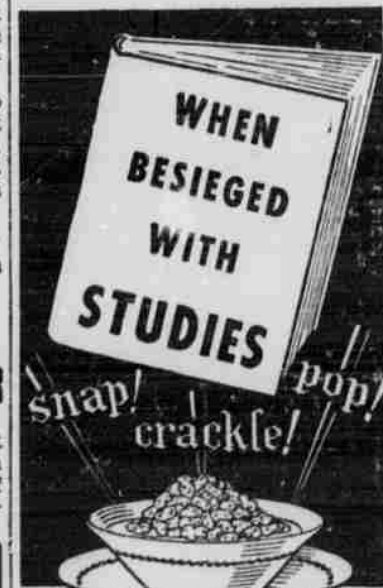
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