

Daily Nebraskan

Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska.
OFFICIAL STUDENT PUBLICATION
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
This paper is represented for general advertising by the
Nebraska Press Association.

Associated Collegiate Press
1934-1935

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in
Lincoln, 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 January 20, 1922.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Published Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Sunday mornings during the academic year.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Jack Fischer Editor-in-chief
MANAGING EDITORS
Irwin Ryan Virginia Sellaek
NEWS EDITORS
George Pipal Marylu Petersen
Arnold Levin Johnston Snipes
Dorothy Bentz
SOCIETY EDITORS
Berthea Fulton Jane Walcott
Dick Kuzman Sports Editor
Bob Thornton Staff Artist
BUSINESS STAFF
Truman Oberdorff Business Manager
ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGERS
Bob Funk Bob Shellenberg Bob Wadhams
SUBSCRIPTION RATE
\$1.50 a year \$1.00 a semester
\$2.50 a year mailed \$1.50 a semester mailed
Under direction of the Student Publication Board.
Editorial Office—University Hall 4.
Business Office—University Hall 4A.
Telephone—Day: 86891; Night: 86822, 83333 (Journal).

We Hope It's Not a Precedent.

CONTRARY to the wishes of certain parties who figured in the refusal of Nebraska to accept an invitation to play in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl contest, students and the general public are still not satisfied with the explanation given for Nebraska's sudden demise as a prospect for the New Year's Day encounter. It is the wish of some that the assertion that Nebraska never had the real bid to the classic be accepted as true, but such an assertion is as unjustified as it is deceptive.

The facts of the case are that Nebraska did get the bid and that sentiment, supposed to be representative of the faculty altho its source is rather vague, defeated the approval of the Sugar Bowl bid here.

It now appears that while a goodly portion of the faculty apparently stands and for sincere academic reasons behind the decision as it was made, another group of the faculty is of a different mind and resents (and rightfully so) any share of the blame which may have come to rest on the faculty generally as a result of the Sugar Bowl decision. To these progressive and Nebraska-minded members the Nebraskan wishes to apologize for any indictment which may have concerned them because of the general nature of its previous attack; to those strict interpreters of education who still live in a by-gone day and whose influence either directly or indirectly was responsible for rejection of the Sugar Bowl bid, we repeat our previous assertion that the interests of the university and the student body were given a distinct setback.

Downtown business men for obvious reasons refuse to be quoted, but disgust with the refusal of Nebraska to participate in the Sugar Bowl game is freely expressed. And while the facts of the case, due to some unprecedented hushing of the matter so far as the sports press is concerned, have not reached many Cornhusker fans and followers, they are still wondering why after three days of lead sport stories on Nebraska's prospects as the Sugar Bowl choice, the matter suddenly fell thru and the death comments usually accompanying such a result were strangely lacking. Could it be possible that the matter was hushed on purpose because those responsible for the situation knew what the inevitable reaction in Husker sportdom would be? The Nebraskan is inclined to believe that this is the case.

The incident, of course, is now past and nothing can be done to rectify the harm done the university. The danger of the thing lies in the fact that it may set a foolish precedent. Schools are not asked to the Sugar Bowl let alone the Rose Bowl every year. As a result of our recent refusal, it may be long until we are again favored with such consideration.

Participation in such contests does not entail loss of academic prestige or pride. Universities can be capably represented in both academic and sports worlds simultaneously, as a glance at the records of the Rose Bowl selections for the past will indicate. Perhaps before taking a poke below the belt at football, its critics should seek to remedy a few intellectual ills which lie in their own domain.

Football need not be and is not the uppermost thought in the minds of students here. They seem to remain here for some five and one-half months while the grid sport is hibernating. The Nebraskan feels that football should be permitted to stand on its own feet, however, and give the school whatever benefit it has opportunity to do. It is our sincere hope, that if Nebraska is ever fortunate enough to rate another genuine bid to a classic grid contest, that the forces of hidebound conservatism will retire in favor of a progressive and constructive spirit upon which future advancement of the university in all fields most surely lies.

'Pioneering' In Russia.

Editor's Note—This is the last of a series of exclusive articles on Youth Movements in Europe written for The Daily Nebraskan and the Associated Collegiate Press by Jonathan B. Bingham, chairman of the Yale Daily News, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Continent on an assignment from the New York Herald-Tribune.

By JONATHAN B. BINGHAM.

It is extremely difficult to convey in words an idea of the spirit of the Russian youth movement. Although as in Germany and Italy the movement is organized from above, the enthusiasm and friendliness of it all is even more striking than the prodigious number of privileges afforded the young people. To take but one instance, the joie de vivre, the interest in everything from fishing in America to a Pioneer camp in Russia could

not be in more striking contrast to the harsh discipline and militarism of a German or Italian camp.

The Pioneer organization in Soviet Russia is administered by the Young Communist League, with headquarters in Moscow, but the grouping is not along military lines as in the Fascist countries. Instead each factory or productive unit in a town has its Pioneer group for the children of its managers, engineers, and workers, and the factory operates its own Pioneer camp.

At the same time the Pioneers are elected in the schools, for the ages are parallel. When a class first enters a school at the age of eight or nine, it elects from among its own number those who are considered fit to be Pioneers, the chief qualification being "good citizenship." Thereafter the Pioneers elect others to their membership, and in some cases classes may be 90 or 100 per cent Pioneers before they finish school. At present there are roughly 9,000,000 Pioneers, or about one-third of all the boys and girls of such ages.

Although none of the various opportunities offered the young people are restricted to Pioneers, in the camps, where the facilities are of necessity limited, the best boys and girls only are sent, and these are usually nearly all Pioneers. The camps vary considerably, from a simple country house, made over for the purpose and accommodating less than a hundred, to well laid out camps for three or four hundred with cabins and tents and solariums and multiple shower-baths.

In the smaller camps such as one we saw in Odessa, the boys and girls were grouped according to interests, such as botany, fishing, work on the wall-newspaper, etc. Where numbers prevent this, age groups are organized, but in both cases there is a Young Communist, trained for the purpose, in charge of each group of from 12 to 20.

Besides the camps, clubs are provided for the young people, organized for the purpose of allowing them to follow out their interests and for training artists and technicians. In Kharkov the old Club of the Nobles has been made over for this purpose, with 280 rooms, some filled with technical equipment for physics, transportation, aviation, etc., others for music lessons, still others for reading (one or two of these sound-proofed for very young readers-out-loud) and for games. The club has accommodation for 5,000 boys and girls at a time.

Then, too, there are sanatoria for the weak, theaters for children in every city, and Pioneer stadiums, where all sorts of sports equipment is provided. Groups of Pioneers are sent on excursions here and there (we met twenty Armenians in Leningrad) and thus have the privilege of travel. Perhaps the most charming of their activities is the group dancing, which one sees taking place at all hours in the parks, always with an older boy or girl on hand to organize and lead.

Obviously some of the institutions that we saw, notably a magnificent sanatorium and the club in Kharkov, represent only the ideal, and there are as yet probably few like them. Yet one can not but be impressed when the ideal is so right.

Of course, it must not be forgotten that in every phase of their activities, the doctrines and spirit of Communism are being taught the young, and this is reflected in their unquestioning enthusiasm. In the words of Comrade Muskin, chief of the Pioneer Section of the Young Communist League and hence director of all Pioneer activities, "We aim to educate and build communistic society. The young Pioneers in their camps and clubs are learning to forget the meaning of private things. They are learning to hate exploitation in any form. Their parents and teachers are continually picturing to them the dark life of former times, and what will be and must be the way."

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

What We Really Need.

American youth does not need to hear the utterances of mealy-mouthed orators, gifted perhaps with unctuous eloquence, but whose words are merely those of insidious criticism which suggest no constructive aim. We do not want to hear all about the dangers of fluttering socialistic tendencies in an Epic California; we do not want to be warned that Communistic mutterings are gaining ground.

We do not want to be told again and again that American youth has no chance to succeed in this present state of world conditions. We do not want to be continuously told what we may not do. We want to be advised what we can do.

What we really need is business leaders with every confidence in the capitalistic system and in the future who will show those unversed in economic policy that they are not being oppressed, as the political demagogues would have them believe. Yes, what we really need is the knowledge of the opportunities and possible openings which now exist and which are to become a reality with adjusting conditions. No amount of political meanderings which are aimed at exploitation, and at personal and sectional profit will gain our support.

We want to hear some constructive ideas on capitalism.—Daily Pennsylvanian.

Give Newsreels Enough Footage—They May Hang Themselves.

Of all modern communication agencies the newsreel is the most offensive purveyor of propaganda. Always a powerful factor in forming public attitudes, newsreels have become even stronger since the invention of the talking screen gave them a voice.

No longer must newsreels rely only on selected, staged or faked shots to give desired impressions. Now "commentators" make such of the right slant by working themselves into a fine adjectival frenzy about everything from the winner of the annual San Francisco dog show to the president's Boulder dam address.

Effective also is the device of helping the public to the right conclusion by the use of the interview or statement. A veteran speaks of the bonus, a farmer gives his opinion of AAA, a Legionnaire touches on the deportation of radicals. Such opinions, unless nicely balanced by opposing views, inevitably point

to a decision in favor of the side best presented.

The newsreel, while limited to a somewhat smaller public, is far superior to the newspaper as a propaganda vehicle. The college student—a comparatively sophisticated creature—is apt to reject a newspaper account of a controversial subject with a cynical "Oh, well, that's just what the Gazette says about it, and you know what the Gazette is." But his attitude may be shaken severely when he sees the same event pictured unfavorably in the movies. The newsreel skillfully creates the illusion of objectivity; the spectator is not likely to realize that he often watches an interpretation rather than an event.

There is no question that much newsreel propaganda is deliberate rather than unintentional. During Upton Sinclair's EPIC campaign, for example, rivals found it helpful to take newsreel shots of carefully greased painted bums, who appeared to be overrunning the state. And one must be a sturdy soul, indeed, to be able to walk out of a newsreel show without humming "the army and navy forever."

News film propaganda might be controlled by a film censorship such as is enforced in England. But the difficulty in selecting non-partisan, impartial censors makes such a plan undesirable. Besides, only a baby contest and a horse race or two would be left if all propaganda were cut. The problem may solve itself as newsreels continue to fill themselves with nauseating propaganda. Public opinion is becoming aroused. If newsreels are given enough footage they may hang themselves yet.—Minnesota Daily.

Off the Campus
by
Lynn Leonard

Three European Powers

appeared ready to fight at the drop of a sanction last week. Mussolini declared that an oil embargo would gravely prejudice peace efforts. The most coarse and straight-forward threat of which the silky-spoken members of

Great Britain's government seem to be capable was, "If Mussolini should do anything silly we would have to look into it." Premier Pierre Laval of France repeated the pledge he gave last autumn that should England have occasion to enter the war, she would be joined by France.

Canadian Proposal

was the title given to the proposal to add oil to the sanctions. In the hands of the League public relations experts it was made to look to the whole world and to Italy as if the strongest sanctions move was being demanded from the other side of the Atlantic. The League's Committee of Eighteen will consider the oil embargo Dec. 12. What is termed the most feverish serious rumor of the week indicates that the title is not deceiving Mussolini. It is that if the proposal is put into effect he will say "Yes" to 125 fanatical young aviators who have asked whether they may strike a suicidal blow for Italy by diving 125 planes each loaded with a bomb into 125 of the 200 British Royal Navy ships in the Mediterranean.

Emperor Haile Selassie

emerged unscathed from the second airplane attack on Dessye, war headquarters of the ruler. Officials said that more than fifty-five persons were killed and more than 300 wounded. An affidavit signed by seven Red Cross doctors accused Italian aviators of bombing a hospital and Red Cross ambulance although they were plainly marked. Remaining neutral might be difficult under those circumstances.

Delegates of Five

nations will meet in London Dec. 9 for a naval conference, the fifth since the World war. The United States will be represented by Norman Davis, Admiral William Standley and William Phillips. A notable lack of optimism prevailed as the delegates prepared to leave for the parley. Japan will demand absolute parity with England and the United States. They are now on a 3-5-5 ratio. Italy wants a larger navy. So do France and Britain. The United States has two aims: (1) to secure a treaty which will entail no further naval construction; (2) to maintain the present naval tonnage ratio. Hence, there are grounds for lack of optimism. The Americans face four nations which oppose their first objective and at least one which opposes the second.



Peter Lorre, Marian March and Edward Arnold in "Crime and Punishment." A masterpiece for four generations in every language Dostoevsky's deathless drama of human passions now reaches the screen for the first time in an all English-speaking version, starting at the Varsity Wednesday. The story of a perfect crime betrayed by a tortured conscience.

Students Voice Resentment Over Sugar Bowl Rejection

(Continued from Page 1.) athletic department as is believed," declared Fellman.

Faculty Wrongly Blamed.

"The denial of the trip southward was only one of the actions unfairly attributed to the faculty," stated Arndt. "The voiced feelings for the student union building were near unanimously for the project," he continued.

To complicate things even further, the athletic heads implied that the Athletic board of control

might also have favored the Louisiana jaunt. "Nebraska was given a preliminary bid along with several other schools," stated Coach Bible remaining consistent with his previous statements.

He too pleaded not guilty as he claimed absolute favor concerning Nebraska in the Sugar Bowl. "Some of the boys were ineligible, as you have probably heard,"

Enjoy a Delicious Salad

Made with—
Roberts CREAMED Cottage Cheese

Gasoline 15c
Motor Oil 10c to 30c Gal.
Heating Oil 6 1/2c Gallon
HOLMS 14th at W
PHONE 83996

he said, "but they all vowed to burn the midnight oil and get up in their down hours."

We're in for a FORMAL winter



Christmas but a little way off. New Year's Eve on top of that!

All this spells one thing—Dress Shirts!

Better take a look at your wardrobe now. If you need help, remember we carry a full line of Arrow Dress Shirts. And you know that

Arrow Dress Shirts

are always right, always correct.

Ben Simon & Sons

EASY WAY TO MAKE LIBRARY STEPS SAFE ON ICY DAY ..AND AN EASY WAY TO ENJOY A PIPE

URCHIN A
THROWS
SNOWBALL AT
PROFESSOR *
WEARING TOP
HAT. MISSES
AND SNOW-
BALL HITS
REINDEER B
ANCHORED
NEAR BY. DEER
IS ANNOYED
AND SWITCHES
TAIL. ANCHOR
C HITS ASH-
MAN KNOCK-
ING BARREL
OF ASHES D
DOWN STEPS
THUS ENDING
SKIDDING



50 MELLOW PIPEFULS IN EVERY TIN

YES, SIR—2 OUNCES IN EVERY TIN. AROUND 50 PIPEFULS OF QUALITY TOBACCO—WITH THE "BITE" TAKEN OUT—THEN "CRIMP CUT" FOR SLOW, COOL BURNING. PACKED RIGHT, IN TIN. BEGIN TODAY TO SMOKE R.A.I.

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!

Copyright, 1935, E. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.