

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

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On the Comparative Cost Of Sticking Pigs

The Nebraskan bows to the inevitable. For some weeks, we have been sticking out our collective necks, trying to get a rise out of the local war lords. We've ranted and raved about slowing down the next mass murder, but, as Dean Foster's boys would say, nobody has joined the issue.

But we must mention one exception. A member of the faculty did dispatch a letter thru the campus mail the other day, indicating that we were guilty of extreme incompetence in mentioning that Minnesota and Wisconsin had abolished compulsory drill in land grant universities, without telling the public of similar action by the North Dakota legislature last month. Unfortunately, the letter was unsigned.

We have never viewed the editorial columns of the Nebraskan as an instrument with which to evangelize, convert, or reform. Writing editorials is a certain type of employment, more remunerative than other newspaper positions for some unknown reason, and your money is well earned when you interpret certain trends of public thought which interested groups prevent from finding full expression in other media of public opinion. Since there is seemingly no latent desire to direct the widespread, apathetic sentiment against war into channels of action, we bow to the inevitable. If we must continue to prepare for slaughter, there is but one intelligent editorial approach—that slaughter must be conducted with a maximum degree of efficiency. Since nothing must be wasted in the next war, our efforts in the future will be directed toward the promotion of an intelligent and economical type of killing.

Research is a primary duty of any conscientious editorial staff. We have had a certain amount of background instruction; we can still remember the lectures in military science classes on effective firing control. It seems that since the Civil war, when it cost but a few paltry dollars to kill a man, the expense of blowing off heads reached the appalling average in the World war of \$27.65 per fatality. It is clear that if our country is to continue to pay off the national debt, we must train our soldiers to cut down their flagrant waste of lead bullets. If a packing house laborer can kill 400 steers a day at \$30 a week, there is no justification for requiring \$27.65 to blow off a single foreigner's head. In our opinion, countries could save billions of dollars if explosives were outlawed and only bayonets were used; there is undoubtedly some conspiracy of the munitions makers behind it all. But the munitions makers are in the minority; we must reflect the opinion of the latent mass. The first plank in our new editorial platform, then, will be: Cut down the high cost of human slaughter!

But more of this research business. We studied up on the local military department's "R. O. T. C. Infantry Manual," an invaluable aid in any campaign for economical butchering. In fact, the editor, Col. P. S. Bond, makes no bones about its worth. On the frontispiece, he has inscribed the motto: "Knowledge is Power."

The first point Colonel Bond makes is the needless quantity of shell fire wasted on friendly troops. He explains: "Unless otherwise ordered, gunners cease firing when the friendly troops reach the safety limit. Note the point at which the line of aim strikes the ground. If this point is in the rear of the feet of the friendly troops, it is not safe to fire." If we could only teach college graduates not to fire on friendly troops, think of the money we'd save! (Just because the Nebraskan wants to balance the budget, don't conclude that we are politically partisan.)

The pistol is another weapon frequently misused. Take a lesson from Colonel Bond: "The pistol is a weapon of opportunity. Pistol firing is a purely mechanical operation that any man who is physically and mentally fit to be a soldier can learn to do well if properly instructed. Unless properly instructed, men instinctively do the wrong thing. All authorities on shooting agree that the trigger must be squeezed with a steady increase of pressure. If a man knows when his pistol will go off it is because he suddenly gives the trigger all the pressure necessary. A great deal of practice is necessary to strengthen the muscles of the hand and arm to fix the habit of correct trigger squeeze." Think of the ammunition dissipated by some dumb klucks who graduated from college without knowing how to squeeze a trigger properly!

We must close today's discussion with a few generalizations. As Colonel Bond says: "Warfare is far from being a precise science. There is probably no other line of human endeavor which is less

subject to fixed rules and rigid methods of procedure. We shall first consider certain truths relating to the art of war and then under combat principles consider the application of these truths by the various small infantry units in different combat situations."

Tomorrow we will consider the truths of effective machine gun fire, the waste of ammunition on snipers, the necessity for having a definite target, and the fallacious theory of attempting to stop the war by shooting the colonel.

Students, an emergency confronts us. We must cast aside such petty problems as whether Vike can heave the apple further than Sam, or whether the promoters will really come thru with a Louis-Brad-dock match. We are going to have to bear the debts of the next glorious adventure—that is, if some 44-40 doesn't release us from the obligation—so we must demand that they are held to a minimum. Only education can succeed in this. As Colonel Bond says, "Knowledge is power."

How the United States Keeps the Peace

During the current year the United States is spending almost 4 million dollars a day for war preparations. It is adding to its aircraft, it is increasing the personnel of the regular army and navy. It is building new ships at a cost of about 51 millions each, it is expanding the various organizations by which it trains a "civilian" army for the approaching debacle.

The budget estimate for the war department in 1937-38 calls for an increase of \$26,208,744 over the figure for the current year. The grand total comes to almost 5 million dollars.

The curve of appropriations for war purposes is still on a higher level than it has been during any other time of peace. Yet, despite this appalling fact, there are those who can still doubt the necessity for a student peace strike. "Why is it necessary," ask these innocents, "to worry about war in time of peace?" Why, then, we ask in turn, this huge war appropriation in time of peace? Why is the United States, safe from invasion, arming as rapidly as it possibly can?

The answers to students who cultivate their pacifism in silence "until the time comes," lies in these figures.—Daily Northwestern.

If West Point Is Peace Education...

Drew Pearson and Robert Allen in yesterday's Merry-Go-Round discussed "one of the most worthwhile educational projects in government." They referred to the Disney bill to establish a government-servant university after the manner of West Point and Annapolis.

This institution would perhaps rival the two service academies for the caliber of students it would attract—at least so Representative Disney believes—and thereby lift the profession of a government career out of the muck of politics, the view most young persons hold of government work.

Consider the place held by the United States in power among the nations. Our high standing is not attributable to any degree of education offered for aspiring government officials. Only in late years has there been any appreciable interest in training for the public service. This interest has demonstrated actually that we are behind in such training. We may have excellent government men, but the system must still draw from a below par field.

The politics scare and lack of knowledge of what government service offers among college and university students—the most likely persons to assume government careers—are the main factors in holding back the cream of the young blood from competing for honors in serving the United States directly.

The Disney bill deserves congressional approval, in a large way. It deserves approval of American institutions of learning, which have been increasing their courses in government and emphasizing the government service. The University of Illinois has a well balanced curriculum in this work.

Next Wednesday Leonard D. White, member of the federal civil service commission, will appear here on the Edmund James lecture series, to speak on "The Civil Service and the University Graduate." This subject, by a man who is among the best qualified to expound it, means that his lecture will be one of the best that could be delivered here. It will correct much of the mysticism that surrounds working for the government and give a helpful impetus to government training.

We hope Mr. White's appearance may some day better the government service of the United States.—Daily Illini.

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AROUND AND ABOUT
 (Continued from Page 1.)
 criterion is only "Does it reflect class struggle or economic war—the life of the forgotten man?" To these persons "something is good if the down-trodden man doesn't get the job, poor if he does."

A sociologist held forth on the docility of the student body. "You can't make 'em mad on anything. Sometimes I try to anger or shock 'em into an argument. If I should say the moon was composed of green cheese they would just look blank or write it down." The explanation for this unhappy situation is in the education system in both upper and lower brackets. Youth today is intellectually "spoon fed." Teachers are constantly improving their technique for making believers rather than thinkers out of their students."

Emphasis on the Practical.
 In similar vein a political science professor complained of the increasing tendency to turn institutions of higher learning into trade schools. The growing emphasis on practical, money-making courses, vocational curricula has made it tough slugging for those teaching purely cultural classes. "I feel utterly defenseless against the questioning of students as to how a certain subject will help them to earn a living. An educator shouldn't have to defend the one thing young people are supposedly in university for—namely, an education."

A note of pessimistic optimism

was struck by one Shakespearean authority who talks in terms of "many years" and "I'm too old." He says that crusades aren't much good unless something constructive is suggested in place of the unhappy circumstance to be remedied. And adds, "I'm a sort of optimist, you know; I'm aware that lots of things are wrong, but I'm surprised that there aren't more."

CATHEDRAL CHOIR WILL OPEN MUSIC WEEK BROADCAST
 (Continued from Page 1.)
 large in music. America in the past has lagged behind some of the foreign nations in stimulating and supporting music. In choosing the Great Cathedral choir to open

CIVILIAN population of bombarded Bilbao may be evacuated by Britain and France under the protective guns of their warships in order to save the people from mass slaughter. Besieging insurgents are advancing upon the city while the Basque loyalist army is making no bones about retreating. Fall of the city is inevitable since the insurgents have launched their devastating offense that has destroyed numerous towns and mowed down thousands by rebel bombs and machine gun fire. Should the British and French warships be forced to shell the insurgents to protect the 200,000 non-combatants, that may be the spark that will turn the present miniature world war into the real thing—with every country taking part in the embroglio sans the pretense of neutrality.

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This occasion, recognition is being given to the group of student singers and especially to John Rosborough, the director, who for many years has worked unceasingly without compensation to perfect the work of this choir that it might earn the right to call itself "The Great Cathedral Choir."

This program presents the public with an opportunity to hear this choir which, since its trips to the eastern coast, has been acclaimed by some of the best known eastern critics the finest A capella choir in the country. In order that the broadcast, which has been arranged for by KFAB station of Lincoln, may begin on time, the doors will be closed promptly at 2:00 o'clock, and traffic for four blocks surrounding the church will be controlled by the police.

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 "From the point of view of maintaining a proper intellectual climate in Harvard college, the distribution of the student body among the various subjects is of great significance.
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 "But clearly if certain important subjects have almost no representation, then the indirect influence of these branches of knowledge becomes negligible.
 "If all the students who come into contact with each other socially in a certain group are interested in the same general field of study, the conditions for a liberal education are not favorable.
 Dr. Conant expressed the hope, however, that "we have reached the end of the movement away from the arts and letters and toward the social sciences, and that such important traditional studies as philosophy and classics may soon show an increased enrollment."

THE PRESS By Morris Lipp
 Morbid that it may seem, college students have spent some time in the consideration of the manner in which they would or would not prefer to leave life.
 "What is the most horrible death which you can imagine? How would you prefer to die?"
Robert Chatt, arts and sciences sophomore:
 "When you get into this subject you can really think up some messy deaths. I'd sort of hate to die by either of the chief methods used by the Spanish conquerors of Central and South America—the slow toasting process over a hot fire, or the binding of each arm and leg to one of four wild horses and then turning them loose.
 "The Chinese have some good ones, too. The "water" or "bell" deaths, that drive a man insane by the slow dripping of water on his head, or the incessant clanging of a bell, are pretty ingenious. Death on a rack like those used during the time of the Crusades, being sort of pulled apart, would be far from pleasant.
 "However, if I've got to die, I'd rather go by gas. It seems rather easy to go to sleep and not wake up again."
Katherine Hunting, arts and sciences freshman:
 "The most unpleasant death that I can imagine would be falling down a pit, lined with spikes, so that a little piece of you would be torn off every time you hit one. If I knew that I was going to die, I would want to be doing something I liked, and just have death sneak up on me."
Bob Hall, pharmacy freshman:
 "The worst death that I can imagine would be to be sick for a long time, knowing that there was no cure for the disease and that death was imminent at any time, yet not knowing exactly when I would have to have the illness spread out over a period of years feeling that I was a burden on my family and friends and having no hope of recovery in sight except the extremely remote possibility that some day a cure would be found."
 "When I die, I want to be in good health and just have it come suddenly and with neither warning nor pain."
Helen Severa, arts and sciences freshman:
 "I just don't want to die when I'm young. As long as I live to be about 80, and don't have any more teeth and can't get around to have any more fun, I don't care how it happens."
Evelle Younger, arts and sciences junior:
 "I don't exactly live to eat, I just don't want to starve to death. If I had to die, I'd want it to be from indigestion, caused by eating too much strawberry shortcake."
Howard Curtiss, Bizad sophomore:
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 "Hair-raising" was the comment of Prof. Anthony Zeleny, of the physics department at the University of Minnesota, regarding the passage of a million-volt current through his body. The current, at 10,000 cycles, changes direction so fast that it can do no harm, he explains.

SCANDINAVIAN GROUP TO HOLD CONVENTION IN LINCOLN MAY 7-8
 Prof. J. Alexis to Read Paper at Meetings Next Week.
 The 26th annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study will be held Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8, on the university campus, with several of the large middle western universities represented. Sessions will be held in Andrews hall, room 229.
 Chancellor Burnett will welcome incoming delegates at the opening session May 7 and at 2 p. m. Papers will be read by Prof. Joseph Alexis, chairman of the department of Germanics at the University of Michigan; Prof. Einar Haugen of the University of Wisconsin and by Prof. Richard Beck of the University of North Dakota.
 In addition to the general program visitors will be taken on a tour of the city, including a trip thru the state capitol. The business session is scheduled for Saturday morning, May 8, at which time there will be an election of officers, the reading of reports and other unfinished business. Other papers to be heard during the convention will be those by Prof. A. M. Sturtevant of the University of Kansas and Prof. Lee M. Hollander of the University of Texas.
 Professor Alexis is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

ENGINEERING HONORARY INITIATES TEN MEMBERS
 Sigma Tau Holds Banquet, Ceremony at Lincoln Hotel Thursday.
 Ten newly elected members were initiated into Sigma Tau, honorary engineering fraternity, last night in a ceremony at the Lincoln hotel. A banquet was held afterwards honoring the new initiates.
 The new members are Roy E. Bailey, Will W. Rudy, George C. Mallon, Earl W. Osterdorf, Walter F. Stolle, Richard G. Meritt, Richard J. Rose, Alfred L. Chase, James H. Rlissness and Einar S. Dahl.

VAN ROYEN TRANSLATES, ADAPTS EGGINK ARTICLE
 Writing Upholds Geography As Fundamental Part of Education.
 That geography as a fundamental part of the school curriculum is becoming more widely accepted in schools thruout the world is substantiated in an article by H. Eggink of the Municipal Lyceum for girls at Amsterdam,

Just in Case:
 You mislaid your application blank, or you fail to receive one!
 APPLICATION FOR STUDENTS' MATINEE
 MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON
 - - in Person - -
 "Jungle Depths of Borneo"
 with the film
 ORPHEUM
 4 o'clock Wednesday Afternoon, May 5, 1937
 Special Student Rate 35c all seats
 Name.....
 School..... The applicant is a student
 You must present this slip at box office when you purchase ticket.
 Teacher or Parent.....
 Fill out above ad together with 35c and you will be admitted to the Year's Most Outstanding Road Show Attraction!

Inquiring Reporter

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ACCEPTANCE of the United Automobile Workers of America as the exclusive bargaining agency of Packard Motor company employees was announced Wednesday. Workers over 3 to 1 to accept the UAW in the first election in the automotive industry since the Wagner labor relations act was declared constitutional by the supreme court. A "little Wagner act," designed to prevent recurrence of labor disputes such as those which tied up Michigan's auto industry this year, was presented to the Michigan legislature yesterday by Governor Frank Murphy.

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 Sigma Tau Holds Banquet, Ceremony at Lincoln Hotel Thursday.
 Ten newly elected members were initiated into Sigma Tau, honorary engineering fraternity, last night in a ceremony at the Lincoln hotel. A banquet was held afterwards honoring the new initiates.
 The new members are Roy E. Bailey, Will W. Rudy, George C. Mallon, Earl W. Osterdorf, Walter F. Stolle, Richard G. Meritt, Richard J. Rose, Alfred L. Chase, James H. Rlissness and Einar S. Dahl.

VAN ROYEN TRANSLATES, ADAPTS EGGINK ARTICLE
 Writing Upholds Geography As Fundamental Part of Education.
 That geography as a fundamental part of the school curriculum is becoming more widely accepted in schools thruout the world is substantiated in an article by H. Eggink of the Municipal Lyceum for girls at Amsterdam,

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 You mislaid your application blank, or you fail to receive one!
 APPLICATION FOR STUDENTS' MATINEE
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 4 o'clock Wednesday Afternoon, May 5, 1937
 Special Student Rate 35c all seats
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 You must present this slip at box office when you purchase ticket.
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 Fill out above ad together with 35c and you will be admitted to the Year's Most Outstanding Road Show Attraction!

THE PRESS By Morris Lipp
 Morbid that it may seem, college students have spent some time in the consideration of the manner in which they would or would not prefer to leave life.

"What is the most horrible death which you can imagine? How would you prefer to die?"

Robert Chatt, arts and sciences sophomore:

"When you get into this subject you can really think up some messy deaths. I'd sort of hate to die by either of the chief methods used by the Spanish conquerors of Central and South America—the slow toasting process over a hot fire, or the binding of each arm and leg to one of four wild horses and then turning them loose.

"The Chinese have some good ones, too. The "water" or "bell" deaths, that drive a man insane by the slow dripping of water on his head, or the incessant clanging of a bell, are pretty ingenious. Death on a rack like those used during the time of the Crusades, being sort of pulled apart, would be far from pleasant.

"However, if I've got to die, I'd rather go by gas. It seems rather easy to go to sleep and not wake up again."

Katherine Hunting, arts and sciences freshman:

"The most unpleasant death that I can imagine would be falling down a pit, lined with spikes, so that a little piece of you would be torn off every time you hit one. If I knew that I was going to die, I would want to be doing something I liked, and just have death sneak up on me."

Bob Hall, pharmacy freshman:

"The worst death that I can imagine would be to be sick for a long time, knowing that there was no cure for the disease and that death was imminent at any time, yet not knowing exactly when I would have to have the illness spread out over a period of years feeling that I was a burden on my family and friends and having no hope of recovery in sight except the extremely remote possibility that some day a cure would be found."

"When I die, I want to be in good health and just have it come suddenly and with neither warning nor pain."

Helen Severa, arts and sciences freshman:

"I just don't want to die when I'm young. As long as I live to be about 80, and don't have any more teeth and can't get around to have any more fun, I don't care how it happens."

Evelle Younger, arts and sciences junior:

"I don't exactly live to eat, I just don't want to starve to death. If I had to die, I'd want it to be from indigestion, caused by eating too much strawberry shortcake."

Howard Curtiss, Bizad sophomore:

"I like to eat; so the most horrible death I can imagine would be that of starvation. If I were going to die, I would want to let nature take its course. I have no preference as long as it's not painful or slow. Freezing, or getting shot—either would be quite all right, just so it's speedy. I don't care how messy it is, I won't have to clean it up."

Stanley Deines, arts and sciences freshman:

"Drowning and burning are about as bad as any that I can think of. They take too much time and are too painful. Shooting would be as good as any death. It's not so much the dying that I am afraid of, it's the knowledge that it is coming and waiting for it that would worry me."

Edythe Krasne, arts and sciences freshman:

"I would hate being captured by Chinese bandits and killed by slow torture. I hear that pulling fingernails out by the roots is quite popular on such occasions. The Chinese "boot," the little device which crushes all the bones in a person's foot, does a pretty complete job, too.

"When I die, I want it to be quick, with the least possible pain. I prefer to be here one minute and gone the next—out like a light."

Jeanette Polonsky, arts and sciences freshman:

"I read a story once. It was about the hero getting staked out on an ant hill with honey poured all over him. Of course he was rescued, but it made quite an impression on me. I would very much dislike to be treated in such a fashion.

"I prefer to die in bed, hale and hearty, after a ten course meal."

Josephine Rubnitz, arts and sciences sophomore:

"I'd rather not be boiled in oil. I used to watch my mother make doughnuts in hot fat, and I got the idea from watching them squirm when they were dunked in the kettle. If it's absolutely necessary that I die, I guess I'd rather have it happen while I'm asleep."

Robert Freeborn, bizad freshman:

"I'd hate to die any kind of a death that I knew was inevitable and yet I didn't know exactly when it would happen. If I had to die, I would prefer that it happen in an instant—no warning, no pain, just a flash and then it's finished."

Wayne Baden, arts and sciences freshman:

"I'd hate to be burned to death. It takes entirely too much time, and I've heard that it is rather painful. I'd a lot rather die in my sleep."

"Hair-raising" was the comment of Prof. Anthony Zeleny, of the physics department at the University of Minnesota, regarding the passage of a million-volt current through his body. The current, at 10,000 cycles, changes direction so fast that it can do no harm, he explains.

Veteran Pilot of Movie Thrillers, Forest Patrol, Non-Stop Flights To Lead Air Maneuver Saturday
 Major E. L. "Ernie" Smith, serving as flight dispatcher for Transcontinental and Western Air in civilian life, will be one of the pilots with the army reserve aviation unit "milled" to the famous fliers' wall of the St. Francis of Assisi chapel in Riverside, Calif. Other pilots, such as Major Kingsford-Smith, Art Goebel, General H. H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps, and Bert Balchen, famous arctic flier, have also been awarded this honor.
 Pioneer Patrol Pilot.
 Trained in the army school at Berkeley, Major Smith, after being located at the air corps schools at San Diego and Riverside, was an aviation pioneer on the west coast. He piloted the first army forest patrol plane and later, after his resignation from the army, flew for the agriculture department's forest patrol.
 When Hollywood conceived the idea of filming spectacular air thrillers, Major Jones performed much of the thrilling flying for air scenes. Among these films of the post-war days in which he participated, "Hell's Angels" was outstanding.
 Flight to Hawaii.
 With Emory Brode acting as navigator, Major Smith made the first civilian flight from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands. It was for this history making flight that he received the honor of having his wings in the St. Francis of Assisi chapel.
 Major Smith entered commercial aviation when he accepted a position with Pacific Air Transport, flying airline schedules from Los Angeles to San Francisco. He resigned this position to fly with Maddux Airlines, predecessor company of the present TWA organization. His appointment to the TWA flight dispatcher's position came in 1935.
 N. U. Students Invited.
 Sponsored by the Lincoln chamber of commerce, university students interested in the latest type of army observation planes will be permitted to inspect the latest developments in aviation at the airport upon presentation of identification cards before 10:30 a. m. Major Smith is among the famous pilots awarded the signal honor of having their wings



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SCANDINAVIAN GROUP TO HOLD CONVENTION