

The Nebraskan

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AND BULLETIN OF THE
1937 SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

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Editorials

May It Be a Cheery Farewell.

It being the nature of man to attain his goal or fail and then spend much time in reflection either on his success or his failure perhaps the Nebraskan may be forgiven for a little collective reflection. We would not discuss our own few virtues or several faults but the summer term is drawing to a close.

With this, the last issue, we terminate our efforts not only to relate the events pertaining to the school and students but to depict thru feature stories something of the faculty accomplishments and general background of the university. In this we hope we have succeeded. But our promise was not to discuss our own past.

Early in the season it became apparent that numerically this year's session would be a success for registrations, including those of Omaha medical school students, soared well past the 2,000 mark.

As the term progressed it was punctuated by such welcome visitors as the American Dairy Science association, the all state educational conference and the conference of family education. These meetings found many summer students whose interests were involved attending as regularly as their schedules would permit.

A feature of unusual interest this year was the four week All-State Music course. Although not new to the campus, this season's classes were marked by more noted faculty members and larger registration than in most previous years. Music teachers enrolled in summer school were particularly interested in the concerts of the young musicians and in talking with such men as Forrest L. Buchtel and George R. Howerton.

We need not go into detail to show that the Friday dances, plus tennis, golf, softball and events such as the men's annual steak fry have made the weeks spent on the campus far from dreary ones. So it would appear that another successful summer school session is about to close.

This year students go home to face a brighter year than last year. Crops on the whole appear good and industry is climbing back on its feet. Fewer, if any, teachers will look in vain for positions. Fewer students will be unable to continue through the winter term because of financial difficulties.

So we end nine enjoyable weeks with prospects of a good year to come. Thus, though the Nebraskan must bid one and all farewell, it feels the leave taking a cheery one.

SPEECH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS GIVE PLAYS

Next Tuesday evening will be studio-fun-night for the department of speech, when members of the department and a few of their guests will witness two one-act plays and an exercise in choral speaking put on by members of the group.

Starts SATURDAY!
The Year's Big Laugh,
Music,
Girl Show!

25c Till 6

ALLAN JONES
Maureen O'SULLIVAN

Ends FRIDAY!
"Saratoga"

Comment

Third Term Talk.

From the Daily Illini.

One of the hottest topics of political conversation during the next few years promises to be the presidential race of 1940, and whether President Roosevelt will run for a third term. If the president would definitely announce that he will not run, then the subject would receive little more attention than any other presidential race. But with the possibility of a third term, of John L. Lewis entering the picture as a candidate, and speculation over the republican nominee, political gossipers are going to have a field day.

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania kindled the fire last week when he said, "Between the third precedent and the welfare of the country can any patriotic citizen hesitate as to what course he will take? I am for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940, unqualifiedly and finally."

W. B. Ragsdale, Associated Press writer, comments that some members of congress said words that might indicate that they agreed with Earle. Sometimes, however, appearances do not hold good for congressional words. A few others said they felt the Pennsylvania governor was beginning to take seriously the fact that he, himself, has in the past been mentioned in the same breath with the presidential nomination.

All three years are needed to determine whether Mr. Roosevelt would go about breaking the third term precedents. Yet, he has spoken of handing over his office in 1940 to his successor. The words he has said, however, are not nearly as ironclad as those by which Theodore Roosevelt barred himself from re-election after the votes had been counted in 1904.

Actually, the two term precedent is purely a happen-so. George Washington would have stopped with one term had not his friends urged him so strongly to continue. Even then, he might have quit after his first term but for the serious condition of foreign affairs.

Eleven presidents have been potential breakers of that precedent since. Thomas Jefferson quit willingly to go back to his hilltop in Virginia after two terms. James Madison and James Monroe were content with two terms. Apparently the thought of a third term did not occur to Andrew Jackson.

He, like Jefferson, worked out a plan for the succession. Abraham Lincoln was killed before he got far into his second term. Ulysses Grant would have broken the precedent if he could, but his own party stood against him. Grover Cleveland could not have been elected again if he had wanted to, so high was the tide of free silver when his second term ended.

William McKinley was shot before he wound up his second term. Woodrow Wilson was a broken man, physically and politically, when he finished his second term. Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin

Coolidge, the two vice presidents who went out and won the presidency for themselves after finishing out the terms to which they had not been elected, both withdrew after their one election.

The constitution is silent on the number of terms a president may serve. The constitutional convention debate on that topic swept back and forth to cover everything from a three year to a life term. The delegates seemed to feel that a president should serve one long term if elected by congress; a repetition of shorter terms if elected by the people, even indirectly thru the electoral college.

Hart Jenks Stars In Student Production, "Merchant of Venice"

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effective aspects of this production.

Color and pageantry were furnished by the graceful dancing of Josephine Ley during a "masque" in the courtyard of Shylock's house. Special commendation should be extended to the technical staff for the effectiveness of the lighting and the beauty of the scenery, especially in the final act.

Another performance of the play will be given tonight at 7:30 in the Temple theater. Admission is 25c.

The Cast.

The complete cast follows:

Duke of Venice John Gaeth
Antonio William Miller
Bassanio Charles Alexander
Gratiano Arthur Ball
Salerio Derrill Harlan
Salarino Alvin Anderson
Lorenzo Harmon Rider
Shylock Hart Jenks
Tubal Robert Rende
Launcelot George Blackstone
Old Gobbo Robert Weaver
Balthazar Gines Gabaron
Portia Margaret Straub
Nerissa Eleanor Compton
Jessica Ruth VanSlyke
Townspicpe, Revelers, Courtiers.

Scene.

Part I—
A street in Venice; a room in Portia's home in Belmont.
A street before Shylock's house.
Part II—
A street in Venice; Belmont, a room in Portia's house and a courtyard.
Part III—
A court of justice in Venice.
Part IV—
The garden of Portia's home in Belmont.
Summer production staff—
Director Don Buehl
Associate Directors Hart Jenks
Assistant to the director and costumiere Pauline Gellatley
Stage manager Portia Boynton
Electricians Deiford Brummer
Marjorie Thomas
Properties Helen Rice

STUDENT PULSE

On War Path.

That teachers of primary and high school grades have tremendous responsibilities has been more or less accepted ever since the beginning of the public school system. That war, in all its aspects, is deplorable and should be eradicated from our civilization no thinking person will deny. It seems difficult, however, to impress people with the fact that there is a connection between these two ideas, with the opportunity teachers have for combatting the forces which eventually draw us into war.

One of the most insidiously powerful of these forces is the propaganda that comes to us in the daily newspapers and other periodicals. Even the radio is not free from it.

Immediately following the World War, public sentiment was much too strong to stand for any published matter that so much is made excuses for war. Moreover, until within the last few years, there was little likelihood that this country could be drawn into another such catastrophe. But now the Spanish and far eastern situations present two very potent war threats to the United States. The public has become either indifferent to the question or absorbed with more immediate problems, and those who profit by war see, in the present, the opportune moment to begin their work of stirring the sentiments which make war possible. It must be admitted, however, that the public would not tolerate even now an outspoken approval of militarism, and of this the propaganda mongers are well aware. So they be-

gin with the use of "thriller" fiction playing up the virtue of daring deeds of heroism, the loyalty and sportsmanship that is supposed to characterize military men. This is followed by feature articles on the latest in battleships, war planes, and graduating classes at West Point. It is all very harmless in outward appearance, but the public must be oriented to thoughts of this kind before it can digest the more direct publicity that comes later.

Yet it is almost paradoxical that propaganda, war's most powerful weapon, also provides its most vulnerable spot, and this spot may be reached most effectively thru education. Let us take the new generation in its most impressionable years, teach it how to be wary of propaganda, and instill in it the hatred for war which will be war's most effective nemesis in the future. G. K.

FEW ARRESTS DURING SUMMER SAYS REGLER

"Exceptionally quiet," says Sergeant L. C. Regler of the university police in describing activities in police circles during the summer session. Few arrests have been made, with the exception of a number of transients found prowling around the sorority and fraternity district.

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