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Inquiring Reporter

by Merrill Englund.



China, Japan, Or Isolation?

It seems that Japan and China are having difficulties in spite of all the scraps of paper that have been signed to prevent them. In 1928, the Briand-Kellogg pact declared that "the high contracting parties solemnly declare... that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversy."

In 1922, the nine power pact, as signed both by Japan and China as well as the United States and Britain, provided that all the signatories would respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China.

The five power naval pact, which limited the size of the navies of the world's powers, was denounced by Japan in 1934 and probably became good confetti.

What does the average person to be found on the campus think of the situation in the far east today? What, in his opinion, is the policy which should be pursued by the United States in dealing with this international powder keg?

L. Allison, Graduate college: "I am in favor of President Roosevelt's policy. That is, to state his position as strongly as possible, without endangering us or drawing us into the difficulties."

"His policy is somewhat like that of Teddy Roosevelt, only instead of using a big stick, he uses a big megaphone."

"Apparently, the sympathies of the majority are with China. For this reason, I should hate to discriminate against that nation by applying the present neutrality act, which makes international trade with belligerent nations possible only on a cash and carry basis. Since China hasn't the merchant marine necessary for such trade, the strict enforcement of that act would be very unfavorable to her."

"It is about time, tho, that somebody stiffens their backbone or there will soon cease to

be even a semblance of international order."

Jack Pinion, Bizad senior: "Since I was in both Hawaii and South America this past summer with the merchant marine, I can readily understand the problems that a strict enforcement of the neutrality act would bring up."

"I feel that Japan can be successfully boycotted, if the nations of the world co-operate. My sentiments, however, are with neither. I don't feel particularly sorry for China—she has so many people, and so many national resources, and these, together with the aid of Russia, should enable her to take very adequate care of herself."

"According to my opinion, the United States should stay completely out of it. The neutrality act should be strictly enforced—if that is not done, we're bound to be drawn into the trouble. Even then, international trade is so interwoven that we could probably not avoid any major conflict. The international situation is really ticklish."

Wendell Stevenson, Arts and Sciences senior: "I doubt if the United States can stay out of it. It is their duty as a world power to do what they can to stop it, and they can do it, with the aid of England and the other great nations."

"It seems that neutrality is impossible. I'm not saying that Japan is right, but she does not seem to be doing any more than the other world powers have. England's colonial empire was built that way, and it seems that the United States took their share by force."

"As a Japanese missionary told me, the people of Japan have watched the great nations of the globe until they had cleaned out all the lesser powers. Now that they have done that, they want to stop that game and play tiddle-winks. But Japan, for so long an observer, now wants to have the opportunity to play some poker."

R. W. Erebner, Graduate college: "We ought to keep out entirely. There should be no shipments of armaments. Our citizens should be removed from the danger zone, and those who want to stay may do so at their own risk. We must assume no responsibility for the protection of financial interests in foreign countries, China or anywhere else."

"We should stop all trade, unless it can be carried on without risk to the nation's peace. If individuals and companies want to trade with belligerents, let them, at their own risk."

"The lives of the common people are too valuable to be sacrificed for the financial gains of the wealthy."

Bill Moores, Bizad freshman: "We should stay as far away from that mess as we possibly can. We could be decent to both sides, but you know what happened the last time we tried that."

William Craft, Law college freshman: "We should, with England and France, take a stand against Japan, and be ready and willing to back it up, even tho it means war."

NEWS PARADE
by Marjorie Churchill

Italy: World's Problem Child.
Franco-British forces may find occasion to carry out their threat of opening the Franco-Spanish border to troops should Italy refuse to withdraw volunteers. Italy shows no intention of doing anything of the sort. Skepticism as to the "peace" motive of the Hitler-Mussolini conclave seems well founded. Chief result of the conference seems to have been a lining up of German forces on the side of the duce. Italy, confident of her Fuehrer's support, flatly refuses to remove troops, declares she "will not participate in conferences to which Germany has not been invited." That the friendship rests on shaky foundations however, is a matter of common knowledge. With both of them casting a wary eye on Austria, any false move may see a definite split. The friendship will last as long as it is advantageous for them to remain friends.

Italy also makes no pretenses about her stand in the Sino-Japanese question. She will "never spare general support to Japan." Any move made by the nine power conference toward settlement of the far eastern crisis will face opposition from every force which it can muster. Germany's support in such instances is improbable. But the appalling mass of complications which are bound to arise no matter what stand is taken are sufficient to give pause to any hasty move. The Sino-Japanese conflict is decidedly not their own war and thinking people will hesitate long before taking steps which will lead to a holocaust involving many nations.

Quarantine—Does It Mean Exposure?
President Roosevelt's stand in the question of United States' participation arouses speculation as to how much is implied in the proposed "quarantine" to what lengths he proposes to go. "Moral sanction" becomes a meaningless phrase in the face of attempt after attempt by individual nations and by the league, all of which have brought nothing other than flat refusals from Japan to cooperate. Yet enforcement of an actual quarantine, with its accompanying involving of men and arms, leads

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GOL. HARRY HAYNIE NAMES NEW OFFICERS FOR PERSHING RIFLES
(Continued from Page 1.)
Nebraska military unit. The name of the crack drill unit at that time was the "Varsity Rifles," however, in 1894 when, then Lieutenant Pershing, was transferred, the name of the unit was changed to

the "Pershing Rifles" out of respect to its founder.
Nebraska being the first unit of its kind since other interested groups requested to become members of a national society, a national headquarters was established at Nebraska University in 1928, with power to charter similar local units throughout the United States. A publications lieut-

enant and sergeant major, file clerk, are yet to be appointed.
Infantry Officers Meeting.
A meeting of the Infantry Officers association will be held at room 210 Nebraska Hall Wednesday evening at 7:30. Important business matters will be taken up and all members are urged to be present.

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