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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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NEWS PARADE
by Marjorie Churchill

'YOU TURNED THE TABLES . . .'
 Guerrilla warfare and turning of the tables by Chinese armies at last take effect. Heavy snow and "scorched earth" tactics combine to check Japanese armies on all fronts. And now Japanese diplomats are seeking a third power willing to step in to help negotiate peace. It seems they are not going to finish up their alleged world supremacy policy as yet—at least they're going to take a brief breathing spell before girding their loins for the little job of conquering the world.

DOWN BUT NOT OUT
 Threat of a presidential veto fails to stop the house from striking off the 20 percent surtax on closely held corporations. By a vote of 180 to 124 in committee of the whole a combined republican and democratic opposition amends the tax bill to kill the levy.

AND NOW, MY CHILDREN . . .
 Britain continues her diplomatic pinnings on the head of recalcitrant continental states. France shows signs of coming into line. At least she agrees to Italy's demand for non-intervention control of the French-Spanish border. Italy is expected to come thru now with removal of troops from Spain. And then Italy and Britain will come to terms and everything will be smoothed out again.

Symphony Goes Hear 'Voice In a Century' Friday Night
 (Continued from Page 1.)
 richest contralto voices that has been heard in the United States for many a year.
 This Friday, accompanied by Koati Vehanen, Miss Anderson will sing in St. Paul church, presented by the Lincoln Symphony orchestra association.

COLLEGE WORLD.
 But before this gets you down in the dumps too far, we'd like to introduce you to the University of Washington's Dr. E. R. Guthrie, who's been doing research on the "Big Apple"—of all things! See he:

Dr. Barbour Improved
 Dr. E. H. Barbour, director of the university museum, was reported as showing some improvement over his condition Tuesday.

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 Katering to Kollege Kids
 1126 P St.
 Dancing Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

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A Musical Letter

Dear Mr. Herbert:
 On behalf of our readers, a thousand thanks for your promise to write up Paul Hindemith's concerts in Chicago, and for your pilgrimage there to the American Music Festival.

The latter seems to have made a dour and mournful impression. Your criticisms were in diverting contrast to a message from our friend Vince, that fairly bubbled over with confidence in the future of American music.
 Outside of what can be gleaned from phonograph records, we suffer here from a dearth of native music. The jazz orchestras of the vicinity pretend to be nothing more than dance bands, hence they are scot-free of the least artistic merit. In the same way Mozart's minuets, Schubert's dances, and Chopin's mazurkas did not make much headway till these composers had transcended the narrow limits of music intended merely for dancing purposes.

Concerts Draw from Europe.
 Our local concerts have continued to draw from the treasure house of European music. Largely out of eastern Europe came the program that Mr. Lentz conducted last Sunday with the University of Nebraska's Symphony Orchestra. The Russian composers Moussorgsky and Glazounov were buttressed, in the afternoon's selections, by three central Europeans, Goldmark, Smetana and Haydn. Haydn's difficult and probably spurious "cello concerto in D" featured the orchestra and a soloist from the school of music, Miss Bettie Zabriskie.

Most of the other European climes were heard from in concerts and recitals taking place here lately. A concerto gross by the Italian composer, Antonio Vivaldi, featured the rub of some music that the Lincoln String orchestra gave last week in the Cornhusker hotel.
 Both the program and the rendition did the performers much credit. Those of us who attended were therefore doubly flabbergasted at the small audience present. It is now known that the concert was deliberately boycotted by cliques because of the orchestra's alleged sympathies, and the cliques' counter sympathies in the Cathedral Choir debate (still going strong on our campus).

Warfare Shows Vitality.
 Doubtless this guerrilla warfare is a sign of vitality and awareness; not controversy but indifference is the real enemy of music, as of any other art. Yet one feels only derision and scorn for bigotry; and it was sheer bigotry that misled many into absents themselves from such a splendid concert as that of last Tuesday at the Cornhusker.

Since you have always carried a soft spot for French music, there is one other bit of news that would strike home.
 The French Club and its vivacious faculty advisor, Monsieur Jean Tliche, became restive the other evening during the club's regular bi-monthly meeting. It must have been spring fever. In the twinkling of an eye, they promulgated a coming months that sounded like a university in miniature: private stagings of plays, art exhibits and lectures, gallery excursions, movies and slides, weekly teas, dining out at French cuisines, poetry recitals, conversation and discussion groups, guest lectures from various departments, and a Romance language departmental newspaper.

Club To Study French Music.
 Best of all, they are scheduling concerts to illustrate the development of French music, for which the club will draw upon the vast repertory of phonograph music as well as play host to leading soloists in campus musical circles.

The series opens on Wednesday, March 16th. Mozart's adventures in Paris will be related by a guest speaker (Madame de Pompadour had designs on young Mozart, you know), and then his heavenly D minor Piano Concerto will be played.
 This is only a starter! What a joy it will be to hear the master works of Roland de Lassus, Josquin de Pres, Lully, Gluck, Berlioz, Debussy, Faure, Ravel, and the French opera makers such as Gounod, Bizet, and Saint Saens!
 The concerts will take place in congenial surroundings. Indeed the French club hopes to decorate the hall with famous paintings contemporaneous with the music to be played on a particular evening. Admission will be free, and everyone is welcome—except petty politics and the cathedral controversy, which will be banished to the cold depths of the river Seine!
 Joseph Frank.

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Campus Candor

By Campa Saga



GUSSIE FINDS A 'RED' LETTER

Gussie Larkins, our small town friend from up northwest way, is beginning to like the atmosphere around here. "Everything seems and smells so home like around here," Gussie says. But Gussie, who is the laziest creature we have ever seen, sat down in the office yesterday. A mouse ran across the cement in front of him. Feeling a due sense of chivalry toward the women of the office, Gussie went right after the little mammal. He dug his hand into the jagged hole. Cockroaches, cigaret butts, and a piece of paper was all he could find. He opened the paper, read it, and came to us breathlessly. "There's a red on this campus." The decrepit letter read:

Has the university a place from which every student who attends will come with a well rounded "liberal education," or more important, has it become an institution which will serve as an "employer" to the student who is not wanted loafing at home? The university is no longer the institution for only those desiring an education; it now opens its doors to all young men and young women who attend because they have nothing else to do, and feel that they might just as well enjoy the pleasures which only a group of students desirous of having a good time could bring about.
 When the depression brought about a scarcity of positions and conditions in which the high school graduate would no longer be thrown into a job, the university immediately argued that "if a person were not a college graduate, his life's work would be of a low order." On the surface, such an argument seems logical. If wealth is set up as the yardstick of success, however, observe the educations of Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Insull, or Mr. Mellon. The knowledge that these men attained did not come from a university. Mr. Ford, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Insull and Mr. Mellon needed no "university education to be successful." If they were to attend a university today, however, no doubt they would be students desirous of securing an education.

Because the depression brought about a first, then, a decrease in the number of pupils, the university was forced to adopt a system of advertising comparable to that of a chain store. Later, when the stocks "had hit the rocks," proud fathers who had placed their money in safer securities were told that the university was the place for their sons and daughters. The idea that "to be successful now a student must secure a university education," gained momentum, and more and more students attended the university every year. Students attended school when they were seemingly unable to exist in their stinky basement rooms that reeked with old stove fumes. Students attempted to attend the university by living on a daily diet of hamburger loaf, others lived in luxury, having good-looking clothes and shiny new automobiles. Educators everywhere urged that every

boy and girl attend a university and "make himself a better equipped person for after life."
 When the university found itself flooded with students, it realized that its advertising had been successful, and soon it realized the fact that the greater number of students, the more fruitful its appearance would be to others desirous of securing a "liberal education." The university became aware of the fact that it could become an institution of great importance. Under the false assumption that the more students securing a "liberal education," the more educated the nation might become, the institution has made itself into one of profit and has instituted somewhat degenerated influences to appeal to every "would-be" student. Today some universities have hired football teams to play under the colors of the school in order to present a show window of the institution.

We find, then, a university of today entirely different from the university of ten years ago. The purposes are different, the methods are different, and the results are different. University leaders argue that economic conditions today are different from those of the early days of Mr. Ford, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Insull, or Mr. Mellon. Such an argument is false. Competition today may be greater, but the real competitors today are no greater in number. Although the university turns out many more students than it did ten years ago, it turns out no more capable students than it formerly did. The dogma that "a university education is necessary in this day and age" has been an outgrowth of the depression.

The solution to the problem falls fully upon the university. How can such an institution deal on one hand with the student really desirous of securing an education, and on the other hand with the student who attends the university because he has nothing else to do?
 Only when the university becomes an educative institution in place of an economic institution, and only when the serious minded student is freed from the rulings made for the "playboys" will the university accomplish the purpose for which it was founded.
 (Unsigned).

Haircut 35c
Bill Barnett
 1017 P

Youth Finds Its Voice

Youth has found its voice. Today, tomorrow and Saturday, about 500 young people will present the needs of American youth to their congressmen when they go to Washington on the second annual youth pilgrimage, sponsored by the American Youth congress together with junior sections of church groups, political parties, peace organizations, neighborhood houses and labor unions. Jobs and education form the basis of the demands which young America will present in Washington. These are the two demands that must be filled if young people are to find and fill adequately their normal places in society.
 The American Youth congress which is sponsoring the pilgrimage is made up of more than 30 young people's organizations, ranging from the Student Peace Service and National Student Federation of America to the National Council of Methodist Youth and the National Negro Congress. Briefly the pilgrimage is being made in order to bring to the ears of the elected representatives youths' needs for jobs and education and how their needs can be met through legislative action.
 The pilgrims will ask for extension of the National Youth administration, called for in the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution; passage of the American Youth act; passage of the Nye-Kvale bill to curtail military training in colleges; passage of the Bernard CCC bill, which would put the CCC under civilian control and defeat of the Sheppard-Hill bill which legalizes fascistic regimentation during war. The general aim of this program is halting the

further expansion of the American war machine at the expense of the education and economic security of American youth.
 Beginning Monday and continuing through the week, the delegates will testify as witnesses in hearings on the American Youth act before the United States senate committee on education and labor. The delegates will interview congressmen from their states to impress upon them the local as well as national needs of youth. During the stay in Washington there will be an interchange of ideas and experience among the pilgrims and between them and people in the government which will be reflected in the further co-ordination of youth work in the coming year.
 The idea behind the pilgrimage harks back to the days of "town-meeting democracy," or when the electorate could express itself verbally and in person. At the meeting of the American Youth congress in Milwaukee last July a declaration of rights of American youth was drawn up and said in part: "Our generation is rightfully entitled to a useful, creative and happy life, the guarantees of which are: Full educational and recreational opportunities, steady employment at adequate wages, security in time of need, religious freedom, civil liberties, and peace." This is their way of vitalizing these "rights."
 To many of the move on the part of national youth organizations may seem only an attempt to create a sensation. To others it may appear in a ludicrous light. And to still others it may demonstrate that youth is becoming organized through realization of its needs. The week's events in Washington will probably reveal that youth is more coherent, if not more articulate than the little business men who were the last to move on Washington.

Browsing Among The Books

In making book lists, the prospective reader should beware lest he neglect the older books which have withstood the test of time in favor of the current best sellers. Perhaps the best fiction of any century since the battle of Hastings in 1066 is that of the 19th century.
 Russia has produced many writers of the first class, but topping them all are Tolstoy and Dostoevskii. The former created "Anna Karenina," a character to be portrayed later by glamorous Greta Garbo. Count Tolstoy's masterpiece was "War and Peace," a magnificent novel of some 1,500 pages, an epic of the Russian pre-war life. Tolstoy includes every phase of life in this great work, revealing the sordid peasant existence, and the frivolous and petty behavior of the nobles. Entertaining as the best of the best sellers, nevertheless, "War and Peace" is as serious and profound as the best of the Einsteins and Eddingtons.
 Dostoevskii, on the other hand, is credited by many with the world's best novel of all time, "The Brothers Karamazov." One brother is a priest, one a professional soldier, and one an anarchistic and atheistic journalist. Dostoevskii also wrote "Crime and Punishment," weaving around his philosophic ideas on the basis of responsibility a story of the trials and tribulations of the Siberian exile. Though each of these books endeavors to solve such perplexing problems as the causes for action of the fallacies of condemnation, nevertheless the reader should not forget that they are as easily read as a Tarzan tale, and a thousand times more delightful.
Dutch Crack Back.
 Dutch people had an opportunity to crack back at the United States for its dormant attitude in regard to international courts and institutions when Margaret Mitchell protested the publication of her prize novel "Gone With the Wind" in the Dutch language without permission. The diplomats from the Netherlands replied to the action of the United States that the United States had refused to join the Berne conference on international copyrights and agreements as well as the League of Nations, and that there existed no agreement between the United States and the Netherlands on this issue. MacMillan, the American publisher of the book, argued that the book had been published in Canada which country was a member of the Berne conference, and consequently the agreement was effective for that book. Dutch publishers, however, continue to produce the book in great numbers. Likewise Chilean publishers have nullified their Pan American treaty with this country, and are publishing the book in the Chilean tongue.
 Margaret Mitchell, the author, should not complain, however, for on this book alone she has made a fortune which runs into six figures three times.
War Produces Novel.
 From the horrors of the Civil war, comes a novel of a woman (a rather typical woman) who finds

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHOIR NOTES

The Lincoln Cathedral choir, composed of University of Nebraska students and alumni, is one of the outstanding Nebraska organizations. It has repeatedly brought credit to the university and the state.
 The choir has attained national prominence by its two trips to the east in the past and the forthcoming series of nationwide broadcasts. In New York, the choir appeared at Carnegie hall, Riverside church, and Rockefeller Center plaza. A series of weekly, non-commercial broadcasts will begin March 11 over CBS at 2:45 p. m. central standard time.
 The recent action toward affiliating the choir with the university has not yet been acted upon. According to a student vote, the popular opinion is for such action but no formal step has yet been taken.
Hold Sunday Vespers.
 During the last two seasons, the choir has been conducting Sunday vesper services which have exemplified its spiritual objectives, i. e., the founding of such a Great Cathedral where people of all faiths and races may unite in worship. John Rosborough, director of the choir, states that it is not the purpose of the vesper concerts to found a new church or a new religion, but rather to help the student grow stronger and better in the light of his own faith.
 The broadcasts, entitled "Whither Youth," will be divided into two parts—the music of the choir and the spoken word. The latter uses a theme in which youth is portrayed as starting on a pilgrimage in search for the realization of a beautiful dream. Youth views the Bible story of Ruth portrayed in a series of pictures (one in each of the six broadcasts). From these he draws a spiritual interpretation and each leads him nearer to his goal. At least he realizes his dream—a Great Cathedral where all mankind lays aside creedal and racial barriers to worship God in unison.
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