

Editorial — Comment — Bulletin

Women will be women again . . .

For the Kosmet Klub has returned to its original policy of presenting an annual musicomedy in which both sexes will take part. It will seek the elaborate choruses, costuming and finished type of production that characterized the shows prior to 1925.

The 15 year popularity of the all male pony choruses however, is something to be reckoned with. No matter what its aims may be, a change in what the public has been getting is certain to arouse a clamor on all sides. Some hold the opinion that student written, student directed, and student acted shows will never rate as first class productions. They feel that horseplay and surrealistic acting is necessary to put the Kosmet Klub shows across.

To others there is the feeling that the awkward situations and rather smutty type of humor that has so often characterized the annual productions will be a great loss.

But when talent and technical accuracy must be subordinated to horseplay in order to make the shows of an allegedly dramatic organization a success then it's high time to turn back the pages of history and make a change.

The male-female cast idea is nothing new to Kosmet Klub. The history of that organization's first 14 years shows a remarkable success with that type of show.

So outstanding was the reputation of the highly costumed musicomedies of the period before 1925, R. D. Scott former sponsor of the Klub explained, that the show committees left advertising allotments out of their budgets altogether. And despite the fact that the shows were not announced until the day tickets went on sale, on a number of occasions the entire seating capacity of the old Oliver theater was sold out within two and one-half hours.

A show's reputation depends upon its worth. Their worth in those days must have been commendable.

The all male cast idea was introduced by Herb Yenne in the fall of 1926, when the leaders of the Klub proposed to tour the state with their show during Christmas vacation.

Because of the use of ineligible players in the 1924 production, the constitution of the Klub had been suspended for a year. No play was staged in 1925. It was to revive the interest in the Klub, to rebuild its reputation, and by a sensational stunt to build up a treasury surplus—after the one year lapse, that the novel idea of an all male cast was tried.

Since that time some of the plays have been unusually good; most of them have been awkwardly funny. But during the thirties a trend developed emphasizing gags, and horseplay in place of the

Beneath the Sower

★ by Art Rivin ★

Wednesday the senate met in extraordinary session to accommodate the usual final rush of bill introductions. Notable among the legislation advocated yesterday is Senator Bevin's L.B. 386. In its essence, the bill proposes the elimination of wage and hour standards which are detrimental to the health and morals of the worker. The act provides for a \$12 a week minimum wage and a 40 hour maximum week except in the case of small retail establishments where a top 44 hour week would be allowed and service establishments where a 48 hour maximum would be set.

Coming from a twenty year term as county commissioner, Senator George C. Weborg today represents Cuming and Burt counties in the unicameral. The senator's particular interest is agriculture since he is a farmer and live stock feeder himself. The several irrigation bills now under discussion are his "pet legislation." Senator Weborg is a member of the agriculture, government and labor committees. Asked how he was proceeding in his first term as a legislator, the senator would only say: "I'm learning a lot."

"finished" type of production. Today the art of showmanship is seldom thought of as a basic requirement for Kosmet Klub membership.

It is to revive the traditions of the past and to present shows where dramatic perfection and technical accuracy are prized that the dual cast idea is being reintroduced. Furthermore the change comes from the demands of the university women for some field wherein their singing and dancing abilities may be utilized. At any rate the red wigs, the forgotten lines and the awkward dances are a thing of the past.

. . . for the women are women again.

Keeping with the times . . .

Today the DAILY is experimenting with the latest development in the journalistic field; it is printing a paper without column rules.

A trend in this direction has been particularly noticeable in the past few years in many of the leading college and metropolitan newspapers. The absence of the rules, which are useless in dividing columns, puts more life into the makeup of the paper and thru the addition of white space makes the reading of it easier on the eyes.

Tho the change will appear strange at first, we are certain that the more vivacious character of the DAILY'S makeups, which result will please our readers. Any comments good or bad regarding the reception of the change will be greatly appreciated by the NEBRASKAN staff.

Meanderings on the Mall With G Willie

How to alienate professors and stay in college a long, long time.

Many students this year have, consciously, or unconsciously, irritated their instructors to the point where said professors were almost nervous wrecks. This is bad!

Such antics as setting alarm clocks to go off in the middle of a lecture; the appearance the students don't make to their professors by hiding behind Daily Nebraskans during lectures; loud and unreasonable laughter; all of these things combine to make the instructor's life a miserable one.

A countless number of students have been for years asking themselves the question, "How can I get along with my professors?" At last, through much research and from the verbal and written suggestions of students who have succeeded in doing this, I am ready to not answer the above question.

Any instructor likes a friendly student. When you meet a professor on the campus, give him a hearty slap on the back, then chuck him in the ribs. He'll appreciate a warm handshake, so when you shake hands with him, try to crush his hand; twist it, try to tear it off. He'll love it!

While doing all of this, address him with some clever nickname such as "Runt," "Baldy," "Shorty," or any other little affectionate title. Never, never address him as "Doctor" or "Professor." If you can't think of a good nickname, call him "Georgie," or "How's the boy, how's little Davie-wavie today?" Do this in the classroom or on the campus, and he'll love all of it!

Another thing professors admire in a student is an undying curiosity. If the instructor makes some statement like, "Napoleon met his defeat at Waterloo," ask in a skeptical tone, "Did he?" or, if your botany professor says, "The primary functions of the root are absorption, conduction, and anchorage," shout out in a high tenor voice "Are they?" If he looks a little astounded, give him a wink and roar with laughter—he'll love it.

Compliment him on his clothes. If you saw him in a new suit, look it over carefully and then, while chucking him in the ribs, say something like, "That's a beautiful suit, it's wonderful what your mother can do with old potato sacks," or "It's certainly marvelous what tailors can do with second-hand clothing these days." He'll appreciate every bit of this.

After you have known him for some time (about a week), ask him if he minds you coming over to his house for dinner frequently, and after doing this several times, take the family over on Sunday and eat dinner with the instructor. It's these personal contacts that make an impression on him.

If you do all of this, if you carry out all of these little steps carefully, you will make a definite impression, a unique impression, on your instructors. The moral of this story calls for a definition of the term "College." College is the place where when you do all these things for about two weeks your parents meet you on your return home from.



Showdown . . .

The two-months crisis in the relationship of the Vichy government and the nazis seems to be getting ready for the final showdown.

Admiral Darlan, number two man in the French government, has for days been shuttling between Vichy and Paris in repeated attempts to reach an agreement with Pierre Laval, ousted vice premier, and Otto Abetz, Hitler's personal representative. The long expected cabinet shake-up, which will re-instate Laval to a position of power in the Vichy government seems imminent.

Background factors in the struggle revolve around 84 year old Marshall Henri Petain's surprisingly stiff resistance to complete collaboration with the Germans. The tension became intense on Dec. 14 when Petain summarily dismissed fascist sympathizer Pierre Laval from the vice premiership, and at the same time forced all officials of the Vichy government to swear personal allegiance to him as their leader—to the marshal and not to the government.

Following the cabinet shakeup, Maxime Weygand, whose loyalty to Petain is unquestioned, went down to Northern Africa to take personal command of the French African army.

Since then it is evident that the Nazis have placed tremendous pressure on Petain to make him turn France into a completely dominated appendage of totalitarian Germany. Further, the nazis have been demanding the use of the French fleet (immobilized by terms of the armistice), and naval and air bases in unoccupied France.

The demands concerning Laval are reported to be to the effect that he be made premier with full power to name a cabinet, responsible only to an assembly handpicked by himself.

This Petain is unwilling to grant, tho he is reported to be willing to step down—if Darlan and not Laval, succeed him as premier. Laval would be restored to his position as vice premier and minister of the interior with control over the police, but responsible to Darlan.

At stake in the desperate game are the French fleet, the French colonial armies, and the French colonial resources. Possession of these would swiftly pave the way for nazi domination of the Mediterranean.

Uppermost in many minds is the question why the Germans have not pressed the old marshal much more severely. To be sure, there have been threats and warnings that the armistice could be revoked in an hour's time, but this has not been done, and they have contented themselves, so far, with negotiation.

Possible explanation of this lies in the fact that taking up arms against the French—even tho it meant nothing more than occupying the rest of the country—would greatly increase the police problem, and other problems of occupancy; and on the further fact that such action would likely turn the French fleet and the French colonial forces once again to the side of the English.

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