

**American students . . .
Believe first line defenses
are European battle grounds**

On the first of the month, a delegation of 25 students from Harvard, Yale, Radcliffe, Brooklyn College, Columbia, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Sarah Lawrence and Brown went to Washington as representatives of the Student Defenders of Democracy.

It was something new in collegiate enterprises for these student leaders called on Secretary Knox, Chester Davis, and their congressmen, to let them know that as representatives of their various colleges, they were taking a firm stand in favor of the lend-lease bill.

Motto: SOS

The Defenders is a rapidly growing organization. Adopting as their motto, SOS which stands for "Share Our Strength," they forward the idea that democracy is indivisible, and while doing all we can to help those nations resisting totalitarianism we must at the same time fight for progressive measures at home.

In view of the rapidly growing interest in the lend-lease bill on this campus, the DAILY Inquiring Reporter asked for opinions on the measure from students on this campus to find:

Leon Hines, business administration sophomore advocating full support to Britain and Greece. Said Hines, "Our democratic front at this time is the battle line in Greece and the Channel in England.

Everytime this line of democratic defense is weakened or moved back we lose materially and psychologically in this country. This is not a war against England and Greece. It is a war against every democratic government in the world."

"It is our fight as much as the allies. I say send them everything we can possibly spare, for it is much wiser to fight off a totalitarian enemy with the aid of what democracies there are left than later by ourselves. And that will surely come if we don't give these countries some sort of aid—and fast.

Adding weight to Hines' ideas was Shirley Russel, junior in engineering college. "When we have plenty here I think we should give all that we can to those countries actively engaged in combat. I don't see how we can sit back and say that the battle Greece and England is putting up now is not our battle. This is a battle between types of government."

"We cry that we need all that we can turn out in the way of war materials for our own defense. Isn't it home defense to aid those who are fighting for the same cause that we call home defense. I'll cast my vote for unlimited aid to any nation fighting against the dictator powers.

A different view came from Clark O'Hanlon, law school frosh, who speaks from the non-interventionist standpoint. "I think that we should send any country food that needs it. Beyond that, I am all for keeping things at home and building up this nation to the point that it will be the most powerfully equipped and best manned country in the world. Under such a set-up we would have nothing to fear from any enemy."

"You never see a lamb attacking a lion. He knows that the lion is too big, too powerful for him to ever hope of subduing it. That is the way that this nation should be. We should have thousands of guns, the best of planes and ships, and the best trained army in the world. Then let someone come up to us and say, 'It's no use. You'd better give up now'. I feel that England and Greece will get along all right. In the meantime let us worry about building up the armed forces of our own nation so that we will never be just another France."

On the fence to speak is Gen Harmon, arts and sciences senior. "I think that we should give Brit-

**UN graduate writes . . .
'Holy Suburb,' the story of Uni Place
. . . and Wesleyan**

Using experiences of her own youth in University Place as its basis, Elizabeth Atkins, former UN student, has written a critically-praised novel, "Holy Suburb," recently published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Miss Atkins received her M. A. degree here in 1914 and her Ph. D. in 1920. While living in University Place, a Lincoln suburb, she attended Nebraska Wesleyan and received her AB degree in 1912.

The book relates the story of a retired farmer who selected the Lincoln suburb for his family's new home because its Epworth college offered his children the educational advantages they had missed.

Upon attending the college, the young people learn to believe loyally that it is better than the state university. They uphold the "lit-

erary societies" which they join as superior to the national fraternities—imitating them in every possible detail, however.

Cigaret-smoking prof fired.

Petty snobbery comes into the children's characters when they fear that their father's loud religious eloquence and their mother's mousey over-timorousness will handicap their progress in the town's church circles. Representative of the towns' attitude is the incident of one of the other characters, a young Harvard instructor, who finds the hearty atmosphere unsuitable for his fine taste

and gentle manners. Finally he was discharged for smoking cigarettes.

Miss Atkins' book is neither acid nor patronizing, and she pictures the town as lovable tho amusing. Her family's gaiety equals its piety. In general, the theme of the book is concerned with recreating a little Methodist college town of 1900 with all its prudishness, its zealous revivals, and its evangelical approach to all matters.

Acclaimed by critics.

The New York Times book review stated that—

"The her book has its touching moments, and is, recurrently, both sensitive and tender, it is her crisp, fresh humor which distinguishes Miss Atkins and which makes this first novel so delectable."

The New York Herald Tribune added: "It is wholly unconventional and likeable, and written with such unforced and even undirected intimacy of every day incident, individual character and tender humor as plainly bespeaks personal memory."

Now an assistant professor of English at the University of Minnesota, Elizabeth Atkins has written a number of other books, altho this is her first novel. She has also contributed to leading magazines, including the Century magazine and the Saturday Review of Literature.

**Heir must have college degree
when 25—gets the sheepskin
. . . and \$35,000**

FAYETTE, Mo. (ACP). Obtain a college degree within a year or lose a fortune. That's the ultimatum James Bothwell faced a year ago last month.

He got the fortune. Bothwell was graduated from Central college at the end of the semester, less than a month ahead of a \$35,000 deadline. But it wasn't a storybook finish to a romantic thriller for Bothwell. It was the end of the most strenuous year of his life.

Bothwell was astonished to learn in January, 1940, that he must have a degree by the time he was 25 to receive the legacy of an uncle. And on Feb. 19, 1941, he would be 25.

"I guess my uncle just wanted to be sure I had a college education," he said, "but up until last year I had no idea of the terms of his will. And you see, I'd been out of college for three years."

He had taken enough work in the University of Missouri to give him a major in mathematics, but still lacked 45 hours of graduating. So in January he closed his candy shop in Columbia, Mo., began commuting to Fayette and enrolled in 18 hours of courses at Central. There could be no loafing; each three-hour course was worth more than \$2,300, but if he lost one he lost everything. The blue chips were down.

Toughest hurdle was the language requirement. "I never could have made it," Bothwell says, if the dean hadn't let me take fourth semester Spanish without having had the first three semesters." And only a language student can imagine how tough an assignment that was.

Summer school followed, with Bothwell taking the maximum nine hours, and then last semester he again took the 18-hour capacity load. When the new school term started he moved to Fayette with his wife and 10 month old son.

Earlier in the year Bothwell was reluctant to talk about his unusual need for a degree. "I'm afraid it

might influence some of my professors," he said then. But now the bets have been called in and Bothwell came out on top after the struggle with final examinations.

**Students propose program
to aid hemisphere solidarity**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (ACP). An opportunity is at hand for practical co-operation by college students in the federal government's program to promote Western Hemisphere solidarity.

It comes direct from the department of state in Washington, which has requested Associated Collegiate Press to give it widespread publicity among its hundreds of member newspapers on college campuses throughout the nation.

The state department's communication reveals that the Federation of Colombian Students (Colombia, South America) is seeking material for publication in the national student organ, "El Estudiante."

Information about the request reached Washington through the American ambassador at Bogota, Colombia, who reports that the federation is especially interested in articles written in Spanish by American students, dealing with the general culture of the United

States and with student life and campus activities in our universities.

Pictorial material would also be especially welcome, and the federation hopes to interest Spanish club groups and university student newspapers in exchanging publications. "El Estudiante" appears weekly and is disseminated to the leading colleges and universities of Colombia.

"Since the federation is a newly-founded organization which is nation-wide in scope," writes Charles A. Thomson, chief of the division of cultural relations of the department of state, "there would appear to exist promising possibility for the creation of much good will among student circles in this country and in Colombia through the implementation of the suggestions mentioned above."

Dr. Paul F. Kerr, professor of mineralogy at Columbia university, is on a six month lecture tour of several South American countries.

Weather—

(Continued from Page 1.)

cember all but one Monday brought snow, the following two Mondays in January brought either rain or snow.

"No scientific reason."

"No scientific reason can explain the why of this," declared Prof. Blair. "Most changes in weather occur every three days, the time a storm requires to cross the country. The usual occurrence of storms at seven-day intervals this winter is purely accidental."

Since the record is now broken, however, it appears that March may continue to be the lion this year if it continues as it began.

Forecasts for radio.

Other than ascertaining the amount of snow and rain that falls on the campus, the bureau established by the national government in 1897 is the center of a state-wide organization of 150 lesser bureaus, for which the main office furnishes the instruments. Because of these "local" weather reports, the main office is able to prepare maps for the newspapers and forecasts for radio broadcasts.



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ain and Greece some aid, but let's not rob our own warehouses to feed another nation. I would suggest something like a two to one ratio. For every two ships that America builds for America let her build one for Britain.

"For every two planes that America builds for America let her build one for Britain. In this manner we will be doing a great part in helping Britain and at the same time will not neglect the defense of this land. However, to give Britain and Greece unlimited aid means only one thing to me and that is war. War means men going away and men going away means—"

Sally Rand recently lectured a student group at the University of Minnesota on "The Value of White Space in Advertising."

A course in Latin-American history has been added to the curriculum at Lafayette.

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