

The Nebraskan

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We Point With Pride . . .

. . . to the University Theater's current hit play, "The Skin of Our Teeth." Presented to sell-out crowds Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, the play has been held over, and will be staged again tomorrow night for the benefit of those who were not able to get tickets for the three regularly scheduled performances.

"The Skin of Our Teeth" presents unusual production and technical difficulties, demands skillful acting. The enthusiasm with which audiences have received it for the past three nights pays eloquent tribute to the skill of the University Players and their talented director, Dallas S. Williams.

This hit production marks another triumph for the university's department of speech and dramatic art. Only two weeks ago the university's debate team swept individual and team honors at the Northwestern university debate and discussion conference at Evanston, Ill.

Such outstanding achievement reflects most favorably on the department of speech and dramatic art, and brings honor and recognition to the whole university.

. . . AND TO STUDENTS' EVER-INCREASING INTEREST in the miniature peace conference. Another indication of this interest is contained in the following note, written to Chancellor Boucher by Director of Libraries Frank A. Lundy, and forwarded to The Nebraskan yesterday by the chancellor:

Dear Chancellor Boucher:

I think you will be interested in knowing that the students, according to Miss Rutledge, our circulation librarian, are making more use of the library in connection with the "Peace Conference" than they have in connection with their courses at any time during the past three years.

Sincerely,

(Signed) FRANK A. LUNDY.

16 Feb. 1945.

The note scarcely requires comment. It speaks for itself, and offers yet more proof that students are approaching the peace conference with enthusiasm and determination.

Peace Conference Previews

THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BOUNDARY

By Professor G. W. Gray.

The Polish government recognized by the United States demands its pre-war boundaries. The Russian government insists upon its right to retain the territory it occupied in 1939 and the fact that, regardless of anything we say, it will do so makes it more difficult for Americans to judge the controversy fairly. There are so many claims and counter-claims that each side can, by judicious omissions, both prove its case and nullify that of its neighbor.

The territory in dispute was in 1914 two-thirds Russian and one-third Austrian. The Russians had in the eighteenth century seized their portion from the Poles who had acquired it earlier from the Lithuanians who in turn had expanded into it the Tartar Empire disintegrated. Austria had taken her portion, Galicia, from the Poles. The peasants who actually worked the land during all these transfers were Ukrainians, White Russians, and, around Wilno, Lithuanians. Any plebiscite today would almost unquestionably result in a vote for the country whose armies had last swept across it.

Wilson Demands Territory.

President Wilson in the Fourteen Points demanded a Poland composed of territory "indisputably Polish." In 1919 Allied experts drafted such a line. The Poles with French support insisted upon their right to territory the experts considered disputable and, after seizing Kiev and being driven back to Warsaw, succeeded in getting the boundary of 1939. In the process the line drafted by the experts

became known as the Curzon Line. It is approximately that demanded by the Russians today. The Polish government promised the Allies that the Wilno area should belong to Lithuania but Polish generals prevented any fulfillment of the promise.

Ukrainians Establish Government.

In Galicia the Ukrainians attempted in 1919 to establish their own government while the Poles in Lwow attempted to set up a Polish government. The Allies believed that the territory must be kept from the Bolsheviks but, with the exception of France, that it ought not to be given Poland. By gradual degrees with an understanding that there would be autonomy, it became a part of Poland. The autonomy disappeared.

Polish mistreatment of the Ukrainians was bad enough that protests were made to the League. The Polish government was a type of military dictatorship. In the areas in question the Poles formed a nobility and landlord caste over the peasants. Meanwhile, on the Russian side of the frontier a one-party dictatorship confiscated property, liquidated or at least deprived of all political rights former property owners, and attempted to destroy the church. Lithuanians never ceased their protests over Polish occupation of their old capital.

Polish, Jewish Cities.

In 1939 there was a greater number of Poles in the area than of any other nationality but only approximately one-third of the population was Polish. The cities tended to be Polish and Jewish while the countryside was Ukrainian or White Russian. The Polish government in 1938 took

LETTERIP

To the Editor:

When a person watches a seeing-eye dog trot briskly along the sidewalk, ears forward and eyes alert, beside his master, he seldom stops to think of the months of time and the hundreds of dollars which have been spent on the animal's education. The first thought which comes to the mind of the average observer is:

"Isn't that dog beautiful!" and he succumbs to an impulse to reach out and pet the dog who pauses at a street corner to await a safe crossing for his master. The dog, naturally receptive to the kindness of a human being, looks up, moving slightly, to acknowledge the attention of his admirer—and his master stumbles off the curb.

Thus many accidents are caused by people who unthinkingly detract the attention of a seeing-eye dog from his work. These dogs have been educated by some of the best trainers in the country and have been picked carefully for the intelligence and dependability necessary in their work. Intelligence, however, is often accompanied by a high nervous tension which can easily be touched off by an engaging whistle, excited, loud talking, and sudden movements near the animal.

Though a high degree of intelligence is a prerequisite for the seeing-eye dog, it may also become a handicap. These dogs live and work for one thing only—an encouraging word or pat from their masters—and this craving for attention by

the dog is the master's strongest hold over him. As the dog gets more attention from other people, his master's hold upon his affections is loosened, leading to a corresponding slack in obedience by the dog.

When a hunting dog or a house pet becomes disobedient, the owner is put to the inconvenience of having to look for his own bird, or having to stand out in the cold a few minutes longer to get his pet in the house. When a seeing-eye dog becomes disobedient, his master's life is in danger.

Any person who lives or works in the vicinity of a seeing-eye dog should therefore heed the advice of the Morrilltown trainers. Never pay any attention to a seeing-eye dog, even when he's off-duty!

Janet Mason.

February 17, 1945.

Dear Editor:

In the forthcoming miniature peace conference which the University of Nebraska students are upholding as worth while, I want to remind the students who are representing the various allied nations that each group, in order to realize her nation's needs and wants, must represent the point of view of that nation in as realistic and exact manner as possible.

Each group representing a nation must respect the ideas proposed by other nations. If this miniature peace conference is to be a success, the spirit of the thing must be maintained. Pettiness and personal bias should not enter in when discussing problems affecting a nation's position.

Sincerely,

JOAN C. WITT.

Current Morrill Exhibition Shows 'Art of By-Gone Days' Faculty Group Offers Three Scholarships

BY ANN CONVERSE.

"Art of By-Gone Days," is the theme of an art exhibition held in Gallery B, of Morrill Hall this week. University prints, watercolors and paintings, which have been in storage because of UN's tremendous growth in permanent collections for the period of 19th century and the early years of the 20th century, are being shown, according to Dwight Kirsch, director of the art department.

Paintings which have been presented to the university within the past few years are being shown for the first time to the public. Following is a list of these recent gifts along with the names of the donors:

Oils Prevail.

Two oils from the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Don L. Love presented in 1941—"Bootblack" by J. G. Brown and "Dog's Head" by Clara Bush (1877). Gift of Mr. L. P. Stone, Lincoln (in memory of his mother) in 1942—Oil portrait of Sukey Fay Parker by L. R. Jacobs, Nantucket (1862) and two crayon enlargements, artists unknown. Mrs. George H. Rogers, Lincoln, in 1943, presented two oils by Mis Ana Rogers—"Newsboy" and "Still Life with Apples."

An engraving "The Last Supper," which is from the original painting by Benjamin West, published in England, 1797, is the gift of Mrs. Ella Robertson Veon, Lincoln (in honor of her two daughters) presented in 1943. An oil "Farm Home of O. W. Webster" by an itinerant artist, name unknown (1870) gift of Mrs. J. D. Webster, Lincoln, 1943. Robert L. Newman's pencil drawing "Woman's Head," of 1895, is a gift of Milch Galleries, New York, presented in 1945. An Oil, "Deer Hunting," by Thomas Hill (1856) is a gift of Dr. Victor H. Paltsits, Long Island, N. Y. (father of Mrs. F. W. Misch, Lincoln) 1945.

Loan Watercolors.

The group of watercolors of natural colored Alpine flowers by a Swiss artist, Mrs. Matilda Buis Silvestre, were loaned by Miss Marjorie Shanafelt of the University Museum staff.

The period represented was perhaps the low ebb in artistic taste in the United States and it is an interesting contrast with modern art and the pictures that have stood the test of time, stated Mr. Kirsch. These paintings are in keeping with the native American character of honest, direct expression.

The exhibit will be held from Feb. 18 to Feb. 25. Gallery hours are Sundays 2-6 p. m., 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., weekdays and until 9:30 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Variety Show Features Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie

A free variety show "The Sky's the Limit" starring Fred Astaire and Joan Leslie plus a cartoon will be shown at the union at 8 p. m. today. Lorraine Woita and Cecil Smith will play a boogie on the accordion and piano before the show. Coffee and doughnuts will be served in the union lounge from 5 to 6.

part in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and in 1939 played a major part in preventing an agreement between Russia and the western powers that might have prevented war. The Polish people were the first to fight the Nazis and have suffered cruelly as a result.

As far as the United States government has hinted its thoughts, they appear to be that the Russians have the greater right, that they should allow the Poles to retain Lwow, and that the decision is going to be by the Russians. The State Department appears to be pleased with Russian moderation toward Finland and Rumania.

WAA Swim Club Meets Thursday To Reorganize

The WAA swimming club will meet to reorganize for the second semester on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in the coliseum, according to Midge Holtzschler, WAA social and publicity chairman.

Miss Holtzschler urges a big turnout by both new and old members to get the club activities under way for this semester. All desiring to join are to attend, bringing their swimming permit, bathing sandals, suit and cap.

Bulletin

PERSONAL RELATIONS.
 Personal Relations marriage group of the YW will meet Monday at 4 p. m. in the southeast room of Ellen Smith.
COMMITTEE FOUR.
 Resolutions sub-committee of committee number four will meet Sunday at 3:30 at the Pi Beta Phi house. Betty Jane Dickerson is calling the meeting. Committee number four is concerned with the problems relative to the boundaries of Germany. Any countries wishing to have a hearing may attend this meeting.

Integrity of remaining German territory, sub-committee of committee number four, will meet Monday at 4:00 at the Alpha Phi house. Amy Brown is calling the meeting and all delegates for countries wishing to have a hearing may attend the meeting.



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