

IN HONOR:

Of Shakespeare

A British glovemaker's son who was born in a simple country village and died at the age of 52 will be accorded one of the most elaborate birthday celebrations in history this year and the University will be among those celebrating.

An article in the April issue of READER'S DIGEST notes that among plans to mark the occasion are the following:

—more than two million people will visit the land of his birth.

—hundreds of theatrical groups, ranging from distinguished companies to a group of London Charlatines, will perform his plays.

—a 100-man company will make a four-month world tour with the plays.

—transportation companies will take people to places connected with his life and work, from the cliffs of Dover to Denmark's gloomy Elsinore castle.

—a \$1,500,000 center for literary and dramatic research will be established at his birthplace.

The celebration is, of course, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare. Records show that he was christened on April 26, 1564 and that he died at age 52.

At the University the celebration began last week with the presentation of "Hamlet" by the Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts. Professor Madeline Doran, University of Wisconsin, had a scheduled speech last Friday on the "Voices of Hamlet."

This morning Professor John Gassner of Yale University was scheduled to deliver an address on "The Modernity of the Shakespearian Theatre," at Howell Theatre. After Spring Vacation the celebration will resume with the following schedule:

April 9: "The Men and Women," readings from Shakespeare's plays by Professor Bernice Slot, Ross Garner, Robert Knoll and John Robinson, in the Auditorium of Sheldon Art Gallery at 8 p.m.

April 16: "Music from Shakespeare's World," the Madrigal Singers, directed by Professor John Moran, with commemorative compositions by Professor Robert Beadell, Auditorium, Sheldon, 8 p.m.

April 23: "Love Scenes From Shakespeare's Plays," directed by Professor Dallas Williams, Auditorium, Sheldon, 8 p.m.

April 30: "The Homage of a Poet," readings from his own poetry by Professor Karl Shapiro, Auditorium, Sheldon, 8 p.m.

All four presentations will be telecast on KUON-TV live from the Auditorium. In addition, KUON-TV has begun the series, "An Age of Kings," a production of Shakespeare's History plays by the BBC, on Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., which will continue for 11 more weeks.

Also in the plans are a possible student dance on the Mall in honor of Shakespeare's birthday and several plans for getting the student body in on the presentations, or possibly having separate student productions.

An opportunity to honor a man who gave so much to the world is a privilege. University students, especially, should be interested in the literary world of Shakespeare and what it has and will continue to mean to the lives of so many.

In Shakespeare's history the area of agreement ends with the dates of his christening and his death. The READER'S DIGEST article says that Shakespeare's authorship of the 37 plays that bear his name and of his poems has been doubted by many. These detractors claim that a glovemaker's son, born and educated in a country village, could not possibly have known so much about law, history, geography and ancient literature as the plays reveal. Nor, they argue, would he have commanded the 21,000-word vocabulary used in the works.

But whether Shakespeare actually composed the works or whether they were written by Francis Bacon, Christopher Marlowe, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Oxford, or anyone else, the fact is that 105 nations will honor the Bard of Stratford-On-Avon this year. A major reason for the homage is, as authors Jhan and June Robbins say: "Except for the Bible, no collection of literature offers so many valid answers to human problems. What breadth of vision, what understanding, what compassion he shows us!"



CAMPUS OPINION

Scholarship Exam Is Slanted

Dear Editor:

It is my opinion and the opinion of other students that the scholarship exam administered recently to all students applying for upper-class scholarships is of a biased nature and discriminated against students in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, College of Engineering and Architecture, and other colleges dealing with pure and applied sciences.

The five part exam covered social science, literature, mathematics, science, and fine arts. According to some on the scholarship committee this exam is geared to the level of the college sophomore. I agree with this statement if the committee is referring to sophomores in fine arts and literature. Most college-bound high school freshmen could have scored nearly perfect in the science and math areas and could not have done much worse than myself in the area of fine arts and literature. This is so because typical questions in the math and science area were:

If one gram of salt is added to one-thousand grams of water, there will be — grams of solution. (a) 999, (b) 1030, (c) 1001, (d) 990.

The number 4567 consists of: (a) 4 thousands plus 5 hundreds plus 67 tens, (b) 4 thousands plus 567 hundreds, (c) 4 thousands plus 5 hundreds plus 6 tens plus 7 ones, (d) 45 tens plus 67 hundreds plus 567 hundreds, (c) 4 thousands plus 5 hundreds plus 6 tens plus 7 ones, (d) 45 tens plus 67 ones.

Actually this two-fifths of the test was 90% free points. Any student regardless of college knows this much or he wouldn't have made it to college.

The literature and fine arts portion of this exam was aimed directly at literature and fine arts majors and no one else. The material covered in these sections is not general knowledge, is not taught in the high schools, and is obtained only in the courses the fine arts and literature majors take. The social science por-

tion of this exam probably comes the closest to a fair evaluation of the students knowledge.

It can clearly be seen by anyone who has taken the exam that the literature and fine arts majors have a distinct advantage. They score good in science, math, fine arts and literature and fair in social science. The social science majors score good in math, science, and social science and fair in literature and fine arts. The agriculture, engineering, and architecture majors score good in math and science, fair in social science and poor in literature and fine arts.

I suggest the scholarship committee carefully examine and evaluate the exam before distributing scholarships on the basis of the exam. The committee should take the exam results and see how the students in the different colleges scored on each individual part. With these results made known, I am sure something will be done to correct the unhealthy situation.

An Ag Student

There Is A Parking Committee?

Dear Editor:

Captain Masters. How Right You Are! There are a few students who can be found hiding in the vines that haven't registered their cars. I, sir, am only one.

Mr. Garson says, "Yes, I know, and what is being done to make these students play the game fairly?" Really Arnie, this is no game. I'll tell you why. It happens that I am one of the "few" who abstains from the funnies. Didn't you know that there are a large number of students who are asked to pay \$5 to park further from classes than they live. Now if one has the intellectual power to pass entrance exams, I can hardly visualize a mad dash for the Geography building.

Yes, it would be such a shame to ruin the aesthetic values of our campus. It's hard to forecast student morale in absence of those lightly colored lines of red and green.

This being a state institution, why don't we make them red, white and blue. And what a terrible vision to be without the landscape impressed by a thousand dirty tennis and into which our mechanical anthropologists dig up fossils and put in new.

Now it seems that permits have risen from \$1 and \$5

to cover costs. A 500 percent increase gave us parking lots on which to build dormitories, serve football fans and use as detours.

But then I imagine the red paint bill mounts up. And the man who designated green lines loading zones may have been loaded.

Oh, and I'm glad to hear there is a possibility that you are not 5 times as guilty on your 6-13 tickets as you are on the first five. Six dollars is a lot for parking in the professors stall. I wonder if there is a way I could raffle off employee stalls to the professors. And it's nice to have laid on the straight away so you didn't have to slant your car. It is soul satisfying to know you were early enough to get a place and leave that vast expanse of "turning space" laughing at late comers.

Hey, guess what, I now live far enough from campus that I can park near campus and classes. It de-

pends on when you sign up. If you come in September it only costs \$5, or if you come in February or May you may still park for the remainder of the semester for only \$5.

I would also like to thank the University for two times I leached on facilities and parked free of charge. Of course this is not to mention the potential \$17 worth of parking fines so efficiently rewarded me as a "buddy or fella" by our citizen builders in their endeavor to procure the academic administration of justice.

I say potential because I did appeal to the parking board and they said the dean would render a decision in about a week. Nearly three weeks later, I have decided to stop waiting, sell my car and buy a Stop-on-Helicopter. Of course I'll have to be careful not to fly too low because the props might tumble a few heads or something.

G. G. Bean

Good Seats For Frosh?

Dear Editor:

It was with a bit of amazement that I heard the Student Council, with little dissent, acted on ticket manager Jim Pittenger's suggestion to "allow" freshmen to sit in the South Terrace for football games next year.

Last fall's seating arrangement was referred to as "obsolete" and indeed it was. This adjustment is hardly an improvement. University students, freshmen or not, should have the best seats in the stadium.

Football games, like them or not, are perhaps the biggest social events of the school year for most students. Everything is built around them. Most students want to watch their team in action without straining.

Therefore, it seems sensible to propose that all students presently attending this school should sit in the "center areas." Older fans, with a little memory work,

could adapt themselves. If given an explanation of the fall phenomenon, I think they would acquiesce.

It is not as if students want to deprive loyal elders of their seats. This team is the 1964 version, not 1928 or whatever.

H. Michael Rood

About Letters

The DAILY NEBRASKAN invites readers to use it for expression of opinions on current topics regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material. Pen names may be included and will be released to a writer if requested.

Brevity and legibility increase the chance of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

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View From The Right

Yesterday morning this writer as he was leaving his home heard the radio say that General MacArthur had just undergone two major operations. Later on the this writer thought about the General and his career.

Now fabulous is an adjective used to describe everything today from a third string football player to a Hollywood starlet. But I would like to resurrect this old adjective to describe Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Gen. MacArthur's career seems almost beyond belief. It's details I think are familiar to all knowledgeable Americans. His life has been one of selfless public service, yet few men have aroused so such controversy.

His military record gives him a strong claim on being our greatest military genius. Hampered by a low priority in WW II he evolved a strategy of bypassing enemy strongpoints. So the war in the Pacific far from being a mere holding action kept up a record of advances that stunned Washington. Later the landing at Inchon proved the brilliance of MacArthur to the doubting military experts.

Douglas MacArthur is much more than a military hero. As a man he is unique in many ways. His critics, and they are legion, accuse him of being vain. This may be true but few men have had so much to be proud of. His many abilities were so perfected that to many people he seemed almost inhuman.

Yet MacArthur is a flesh and blood man who walks across American History. He was far more than a military man. As ruler of Japan he guided that coun-

try from defeat to democracy. The eloquence of his speeches can rank with Churchill. And most important his vision made him a prophet. MacArthur's career was ended by a small vindictive man because he voiced words he felt America had to hear. His warnings went unheeded and Americans still die in Asia.

My purpose is not to rake the coals of a controversy that raged once in this land. That is done in the grossly distorted history textbooks that I've read in recent years.

MacArthur came back to this country that he served so long. Many thought he might run for President but we took the amiable Ike over the patrician MacArthur.

Much has been said about this man and more words will be written about him and his times. But as I recall his words to the nation about how "old soldiers never die they just fade away" this writer hopes his memory will never fade away from our hearts.

JOHN MORRIS, editor; ARNIE GARSON, managing editor; SUSAN SMITHBERGER, news editor; FRANK PARTSCH, MICK ROOD, senior staff writers; KAY BOOD, JIM PETERSON, BARBARA REBE-NEV, PRISCILLA MULLANS, WALLIS LUNDEN, TRAVIS RINER, junior staff writers; RICHARD HALEBERT, DALE HAJEK, CAY LETTSCHUCK, copy editor; DENNIS DEERAIN, photographer; PEGGY SPEER, sports editor; JOHN HALLEGREN, assistant sports editor; PRESTON LOVE, circulation manager; JIM DICK, subscription manager; JOHN ZEILINGER, business manager; BILL GULICKS, BOB CUNNINGHAM, PETE LAGE, business assistants. Subscription rates \$3 per semester or \$5 per year.

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WELL-KNOWN FAMOUS PEOPLE: No. 1

This is the first in a series of 48 million columns examining the careers of men who have significantly altered the world we live in. We begin today with Max Planck.

Max Planck (or The Pearl of the Pacific, as he is often called) gave to modern physics the law known as Planck's Constant. Many people when they first hear of this law, throw up their hands and exclaim, "Golly whiskers, this is too deep for little old me!"

(Incidentally, speaking of whiskers, I cannot help but mention Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades. Personna is the blade for people who can't shave after every meal. It shaves you closely, cleanly, and more frequently than any other stainless steel blade on the market. The makers of Personna have publicly declared—and do here repeat—that if Personna Blades don't give you more luxury shaves than any other stainless steel blade, they will buy you whatever blade you think is better. Could anything be more fair? I, for one, think not.)



But I digress. We were speaking of Planck's Constant, which is not, as many think, difficult to understand. It simply states that matter sometimes behaves like waves, and waves sometimes behave like matter. To give you a homely illustration, pick up your pencil and wave it. Your pencil, you will surely agree, is matter—yet look at the little rascal wave! Or take flags. Or Ann-Margret.

Planck's Constant, uncomplicated as it is, nevertheless provided science with the key that unlocked the atom, made space travel possible, and conquered denture slippage. Honors were heaped upon Mr. Planck (or The City of Brotherly Love, as he is familiarly known as). He was awarded the Nobel Prize, the Little Brown Jug, and Disneyland. But the honor that pleased Mr. Planck most was that plankton were named after him.

Planckton, as we know, are the floating colonies of one-celled animals on which fishes feed. Plankton, in their turn, feed upon one-half celled animals called krill (named, incidentally, after Dr. Morris Krill who invented the house cat). Krill, in their turn, feed upon peanut butter sandwiches mostly—or, when they are in season, cheeseburgers.

But I digress. Back to Max Planck who, it must be said, showed no indication of his scientific genius as a youngster. In fact, for the first six years of his life he did not speak at all except to pound his spoon on his bowl and shout "More grub!" Imagine, then, the surprise of his parents when on his seventh birthday little Max suddenly cried, "Papa! Mama! Something is wrong with the Second Law of Thermodynamics!" So astonished were the elder Plancks that they rushed out and dug the Kiel Canal.

Meanwhile Max, constructing a crude Petrie dish out of two small pieces of petrie and his grub bowl, began to experiment with thermodynamics. By dinner time he had discovered Planck's Constant. Hungry but happy, he rushed to Heidelberg University to announce his findings. He arrived, unfortunately, during the Erich von Streheim Sequicentennial, and everyone was so busy dancing and duelling that young Planck could find nobody to listen to him. The festival, however, ended after two years and Planck was finally able to report his discovery. Well sir, the rest is history. Einstein gaily cried, "E equals mc squared!" Edison invented Marconi. Eli Whitney invented Georgia Tech, and Michelangelo invented the ceiling. This later became known as the Humboldt Current.

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