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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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BUSINESS STAFF

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Inquiring Reporter



by Merrill England

Scheduled for congressional debate on Jan. 10 is Indiana Representative Louis Ludlow's constitutional amendment which provides for a popular vote before the declaration of an aggressive war.

Shelved for more than three years, it was hastily dug out of the congressional pigeon-hole and placed on the docket for legislative consideration when aroused public interest in the sinking of the Panay and other international events sent congressmen jumping thru figurative hoops to sign the petition forcing debate on the measure.

From the angle of a college student, just arriving at the age when he may definitely be made sadder, wiser, or even deadlier by a war, is the proposed amendment a good one or not?

Bob Kemp, Engineering Sophomore: "It's not such a good idea. To begin with, it would be too slow—while a vote was being taken here, the country with whom we would soon be fighting could be getting well prepared for the war. A huge unnecessary expense would be involved. Besides, there would be so many people who would not bother to vote on the measure."

Thurlian Wendell, Bizad junior: "Yes, it would be a good idea. I feel that so many of our congressmen are more apt to see only the nationalistic point of view rather than the fundamental idea of the people."

"The people, especially those of college age, are actively concerned; and we who are vitally concerned should have something to say about a declaration of war."

Marjorie Smith, Teachers college junior: "I don't think it would really be necessary. It seems to me that our congressmen are close enough to the people whom they represent to answer directly to their wishes in such an important matter."

Dale Bell, Arts and Sciences freshman: "I believe it would be. There are many powerful forces brought to bear in national politics which can have no effect on the general public. Armament makers, large banking interests, and other such organizations can just about control congressional action thru lobbyists and other means; but they couldn't bring enough pressure to bear to force all the people of this country to vote as they wanted them to."

Otto Rappapovitch, Arts and Sciences sophomore: "It would be a good deal of trouble, but it would be an excellent idea in that it would go away with haste. I feel that the whole plan is just a little too complicated to work out."

"If it were tried, the people would have to be very well informed. As the general rule, they certainly aren't now. Before this idea would be practical at all, a real program of education would have to be conducted—more facts, less propaganda."

"It would save the heads of governments a lot of criticism—if the people themselves voted to enter a war, they wouldn't be so quick to throw all the blame on their leaders. The idea is a good one, but it's possible but not probable."

Ruth Vanatta, Teachers college senior: "I think it would be an excellent idea. I feel very strongly that war is an unnecessary evil, and even though the World Court has been a failure, a program of mass education could bring about world peace."

"The people of this country are not at this time well enough educated to understand the various ramifications of the problem. It is a good idea, but a little too advanced for the people of this country as they are now."

"One of the best things that would be gained would be the time to think over the situation. A congressional declaration of war can be accomplished in a few hours time, while the days and even weeks required for a national vote would give people time to really realize what they were doing."

Jim Evinger, Bizad freshman: "Leave it as it is now—let the president and congress take care of things. The people just don't know enough about government, its policies and the real issues behind them to be able to vote intelligently on so serious a matter. Our congressional representatives should answer directly to the people of their districts."

Mr. David Fellman of the political science faculty has a review of A. L. Powell's book "The Federal Taxation of State Instrumentalities" published in the Brooklyn law review. He will also have a review appearing in the January number of the Minnesota law review.

Student Pulse Attention, Professors! W. J. Bryan Left His Mark

To the Editor:

If it pleases Your Highness, print this article in the "rag." Do so, not because it is a single thought of a single mind, but because it contains the deep, inside thoughts of many university students.

It is understood that we students are here at the university to learn. If we do not respect the teachings of our professors and disagree with them, we are undoubtedly wasting our time here.

But have those professors forgotten that many of us were reared in Christian homes? Don't they know that many of us were taught to believe in the Bible? Haven't they heard warden of federal prisons say that the lack of religious training is causing an increase in crime?

There are two conflicting theories of the origin of life—the mechanistic and the vitalistic. We are free to make our own choice. The vitalistic one was taught to us at home. It is the one we have always believed, and it is the one we still want to believe.

But in classes and lectures we are taught the mechanistic theory. Of course we want to know what that theory is, but we do not want it handed to us as cut and dried facts, shaking the foundation of our religion.

Here is an example of what is meant, taken from a book on geology: "It may be thought by those referring to secondary causes the making and crystallizing of rocks, the placing and raising of mountain chains, and even the defining of continents, we leave little for Deity to do. On the contrary, we leave all to Him. There is no secondary cause in action which is not by His appointment and for His purpose, no power in the material universe but His will. Man's body is, for each of us a growth, but God's will and wisdom are manifested in all its development. The world has by gradual steps reached its present perfected state."

The Bible taught us at home that the world was created in six days. The author of the paragraph above ignores the way in which God plainly states He made the world. In place the author substitutes his own theory in the way God created the earth. He places God above God's will. Why, then, should he believe in God at all? He needs none. He can be his own. From the account of the author, who speaks of gradual steps, one would think God a WPA worker.

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How Much is a Dollar's Worth? To the Editor: Why should the function of the Student Health department be only curative? A recent request for a tuberculin test was met by the offer to do it upon payment of 20 cents per test per person. Certainly students are not advised that preventive measures are not included in the required payment of \$1.00 per semester for health services. Undoubtedly many parents are assuming falsely that their sons and daughters are being adequately protected by the mere fact that a fee is paid to the Student Health department.

It would seem that a great institution such as our university should be sufficiently interested in the health of its students to offer preventive measures without specific charges.

M. C. D.

Coroner F. A. Nance announced that Healy's death was caused by heart disease and lung congestion. Albert Broccoli, 29, wealthy New Yorker, admitted that he engaged in a fist fight with Healy a few hours before.

KOIL Has Short Wave. WBNXU, a new short wave station to be operated by the Central States Broadcasting system, will be on the air very shortly. The new station will operate on frequencies of 31,600, 35,600, 38,600 and 41,600 kilocycles. Any of these frequencies may be used at the discretion of the engineers, but after the field strength measurements have been taken for the one which gives the best coverage will probably be used consistently. The short wave station will operate from 6:30 a. m. until midnight on week days, and 8 a. m. to midnight on Sundays. Most of the time the station will carry the same programs as KOIL, including local, NBC-Blue and Mutual network programs. Harry Harvey, Lincoln, technical adviser to the company, is assisting Mark Bullock and Al Bates, KOIL engineers, with the work in assembling the new short wave station.

Records by Kate Smith will be on the market again, breaking an absence of six years from the gramophone lists. She has recorded a swing arrangement of "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain." Nick Kenny's song hit of the season, "Gold Mine in the Sky," "You've a Sweetheart," and the song that was unknown a little over a month ago when it was introduced on the Swing club program, "Bel Mir Bis du Schoen."

Tuesday Night Visitors. Patsy Kelly, film comedienne, and Tom Howard and George Shelton, veteran comics of stage, screen and radio, will be among the "educational" features presented by Pres. Oakie's college and Benny Goodman's Swing school tonight starting at 8:30 over KFAB. Patsy's "lecture" is scheduled to be held on the Oakie half of the hour and the high jinks may disrupt the curriculum, but are guaranteed to amuse young and old.

Howard and Shelton have promised to take this "swing business" to pieces. Goodman and all his demon instrumentalists then will put swing together again with some uproarious new selections.

Jane Froman, radio and cinema songstress, will be the guest of Al Pearce on the Watch the Fun Go By program at 8. Miss Froman will sing "Speak Your Heart" from her latest picture, and "I'd Rather Lead a Band." Pearce and his gang will be celebrating a renewal of contract which was awarded to the funsters and the creator of Elmer Blunt and the catch phrase "I hope, I hope, I hope."

Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale will visit with Al Johnson this evening at 7:30 over KFAB.

NEWS PARADE

by Marjorie Churchill

AT IT AGAIN . . . Congress reconvenes after a brief breathing spell. With the special session now a matter of record, law makers may begin all over again on wages and hours, farm legislation, tax revision, all the topics discussed and re-discussed during the last session.

Roosevelt in his special message urges armament sufficient "for all purposes of self-defense." Tax revision is urged with the proviso that the total collected not be reduced from present collections, that eternal vigilance be maintained to prevent tax revision schemes from appearing, that taxes be changed which now work a definite hardship on small business.

The chief executive stresses "elimination, postponement or curtailment" of unessential federal functions. Co-operation is urged as the government's policy in labor disputes. At the same time jobs are promised to all the unemployed who come to the front of the federal government for aid in their need—with the much publicized, beaten-down tax payer footing the bill.

HE'S UP—HE'S DOWN? Loyalists and insurgents are still at the business of convincing international observers that their side is winning the battle. Press correspondents find themselves trying to tell from the dizzying mass of confusing reports whether the battle for Teruel is tending toward and insurgent victory or whether the government, as it reports, is "more than holding its own."

San Francisco's forces claim the capture of Villastar, five miles south of Teruel. Government reports claim not only the protection of "all vital points closest to the city" and the recovery of some lost ground. Observations favor verily in the insurgent claims, the loss of life on both sides has been heavy.

SETTING THE STAGE FOR SOVIET ENTRY China makes what many believe is a play for communist Russia's aid in a complete government revision which sets communist officials into all the principal posts. Chiang Kai Shek, the only man who could unite diverse Chinese factions, was not disturbed in previous government upsets. But with the resignation of the generalissimo and the placing of his brother-in-law at the helm, communist forces are assuming complete charge of the war's procedure.

Tightening of the resistance to Japan and undaunted "fortification" tactics mark the chief influences of complete communist control. Canton faces imminent destruction as officials threaten to destroy the metropolis rather than surrender its vast resources to Japan.

Our Professor Played Santa Claus

Resolutions for the new year are probably a bit out of favor these days. Frederick Ware, World-Herald sports columnist, dealt them a death blow when he resolved not to resolve any more. But the idea behind resolutions is still with us, the idea of striving for perfection. We have just changed the vogue of emphasizing perfection for a few brief hours around New Years. We still do it, and just as briefly.

Popular mania now is the national examination of conscience for the past year. The biggest news stories, the best movies, the best man, the biggest lie, and a galaxy of other things, qualified by superlatives, are paraded before the public by film, radio and the newspapers as outstanding during the preceding 12 months. This looking backward is done with an eye to perfection, past and future.

Altho the first edition of the Nebraskan in 1938 does not appear until the year is four days old, perhaps it is not too late to join in the quest for perfection. A novel way to ferret out a few ideals for 1938 may be found in the story of our professors, who played Santa Claus to the world this year.

The Nebraska Alumnus in its Christmas edition carried a composite interview with a number of the university's professors in various fields of study. What the Alumnus did was to ask the professors what present they would bring the world, if they suddenly became all powerful Santas. The highly desirable presents which the professors generously offered, under the influence of their hypothetical role, comprise a list of ideals that may well receive some attention in our search for perfection in 1938.

Dean Ferguson of the Law college would have jingled down from the roof of the sky and deposited a dash of idealism into the world's giant stocking. In advising against cynicism, the law dean gave probably the most needed advice for the college generation in the face of world problems: "It seems easy to become cynical," he said, "and get into the frame of mind to say, 'What are a few thousand people in some overcrowded country? What if they are killed? What if I am killed, and so lose a few years of troubled life?' If man's best logic is to overpopulate and crowd his coun-

try, then try to figure a way for the people to live—I can't subscribe to it."

Arts and Sciences Dean Oldfather suggested peace for the world, and was seconded strongly by all of his colleagues. He emphasized the need of economic peace in a competitive world as a foundation for needed rest from war. Other versions of the same ideal were: Dean Thompson's human understanding, Dr. Senning's sanity, Dr. Barbour's confidence among nations, duplicated by Dr. Sellers; Dean Ferguson's tolerance, and Dr. Alexis' realization of the importance of international relations.

Dr. Kurz, head of romance languages, offered two suggestions for peace: "Let me give a revitalized sense of brotherhood," he beamed as from a bountiful sleigh of bests, "but not too suddenly. A sudden expression of brotherhood seems insincere. Perhaps there should be a prelude leading up to that—a sense of humor. We are getting too serious. I should like to present both Mussolini and Hitler with a book of jokes. If they cracked a smile at any of them, it would relieve the tension."

Colonel Oury looked toward a reapportionment of raw materials as an ideal for 1938. He dealt in real estate. "If I had the power to hand the world a Christmas present," he said, "I would divide up all the unoccupied or thinly settled lands of the earth, and give each nation out of it a sufficient amount to provide for the needs of its people."

Doctors Rosenlof and Senning proffered optimism.

Dr. Poole would bestow a regard for others.

Sociologist Reinhardt impersonated mythically with: "If I had one gift, I believe I would ask for freedom from prejudice for the world's people—freedom from national, racial, and class prejudices that blind us to understanding, or even communicating on an intelligent basis with others. Santa could hardly give us peace until he gets us to realize that our own happiness and prosperity depends on the rest of the world. As it is we magnify the things we already believe, and minimize those things we don't want to believe. If that were corrected we might be able to sit around a table and talk co-operatively toward an orderly and peaceful world."

Divested of their great red suits, flowing white beards, gift bags, and all the rest, the professors will be trying to inculcate these ideals during 1938. A resolution to cooperate in the educational process is as realistic as it is necessary to progress toward perfection.

Contemporary Comment The Devil's Prayer

The Devil made a prayer and said: Who started hell just overhead? These war lords set the earth aflame And rob the devil of his fame; While Christians slay their fellow men And make the earth a slaughter pen. Aye, let them rave and belch and roar And millions slaughter millions more; Mow down the quivering ranks of men, The shattered phalanx fills again. I hear them falling as they tread: Count those who live, I'll count the dead! Turn on the thunder gates of hate, Tear men to fragments, call it fate; Loose poison gas and burning oil; With dead in trenches, plant the soil. "Thou shalt not kill!" means thou alone. But not the legions of the throne. The murder retail is a crime, Murder wholesale is sublime. Turn on the furnaces of hell, Blow up the globe, 'tis but a shell. Plant death bulbs in the hungry sea And blame the righteous—don't blame me. Show heathen what you battle for And how the Christians go to war. All peace destroy, all joy and mirth, And bid me come and rule the earth. Excuse the lengthy prayer I've made—'Tis the only time I ever prayed.

many a truth in jest, is that they are fought at inconvenient places. Not only do they occur in the midst of masses of civilians, who get hurt, but often they involve place names that no one can spell or pronounce. The cure for all this is to have a special area prepared where all future wars can be held. Let's pick out some place like northern Australia, now almost uninhabited, and build two sets of opposing trenches. Then when a couple of countries get angry with each other, they can send their cannon fodder to this war zone to fight. Place names would be short and simple, for the benefit of ignorant radio announcers and headline writers; we suggest Poo, Moo, Boo and Coo. Topographical maps would be prepared in advance and you wouldn't need a fresh set for each war. The correspondents would have comfortable, permanent buildings assigned to them. One great advantage would be that you couldn't have two wars going on simultaneously; they would be booked in advance, to last a definite number of weeks and in time to permit the next war to start when scheduled. You might get a couple of professional armies who would fight all wars for a fixed fee, merely changing their flags at the proper time. As usual, steel protected quarters for all army officers above that of top sergeant, would be 20 miles from the war scene of action. We believe this plan good. It would give each warring country a lot of men to stay home and be taxed and be trained for the next coming war, also more men would be home to buy products made by war profiteers; more women to raise youngsters for cannon fodder.

Let's Have a War Zone! The trouble with wars nowadays, says the editor of the Salina (Kns.) Sun, who speaks

Geologists Save Camel Skeleton From Elements

Because they were afraid to leave several valuable bones of Nebraska's recently discovered giant camel exposed and unprotected from the trampling hoofs of cattle and the injury from freezing weather, C. Bertrand Schultz, Thompson M. Stout and Jack Graham, all of the University museum staff, made a hurry-up trip to the vicinity of the camel site east of Bridgeport and returned with several additional parts of a skeleton. The exposed fossiliferous material was reported to the museum by T. C. Middleswart, W. F. Chalouka and S. R. Sweet, all of Bridgeport. Earlier in the fall these three in-

dividuals sent the university several shipments of camel bones but due to winter having set in they had decided to leave the quarry until next spring when it is hoped that enough bones will be recovered to give the institution a complete mount of probably the largest camel in the world.

Before Schultz, Stout and Graham could uncover the bones on this last trip they had to dig and pick their way thru about a half foot of snow and ice. With the material they were able to bring back this week the museum now has one gigantic skull, a lower jaw, several vertebrae, a pelvis, various leg bones, toe and ankle bone and a few other miscellaneous parts of the camel skeleton.

Among the contributors to the December number of the Nebraskan Blue Print, publication of the engineering college, are James Mar-

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