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Official Newspaper of More Than 7,000 Students

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

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Editor-in-Chief.....Richard deBrown
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Editorially Speaking

Those 12:30 Nights!

This issue of the DAILY includes the results of a survey made concerning women's hours at various coeducational institutions over the country, including Big Six and Big Ten schools. This is the second in a series of surveys made by the DAILY this semester on popular issues, the first having been published some time ago on the subject of central campus orchestra booking agencies.

Just as most Nebraska students would expect, the majority of schools polled are more lenient in the hours enforced on women residents than is Nebraska, although contrary to what most Cornhuskers probably believe, this university does not have the strictest regulations in the country. Iowa State easily takes honors there with its 10 o'clock week nights, 11 o'clock Friday nights, and 12 o'clock Saturday nights—all of which sounds very dull indeed.

The situation at K. U. is almost exactly like that at Nebraska except that the procedure for special late leaves sound rather too involved to be useful. Indiana, Iowa U., and Ohio State women are also subject to hours similar to Nebraska's although 1:30 and 2 o'clock special leaves are mentioned in regard to the big all-university dances.

The west coast sounds like a Nebraska student's idea of heaven so far as this particular subject is concerned. Stanford and the University of California have 2:30 Friday and Saturday nights while at California all other nights carry 12:30 leaves. Really big occasions at Stanford call for 3:30 nights.

At the University of Washington and at Northwestern, Friday and Saturday night leaves run to 2 a. m., with women at Northwestern given 3 o'clock permission for the three big dances of the year. At the University of Texas, rules provide that women be in by 1:45 on Friday and Saturday nights, 11 o'clock on others. Nebraska's nearby neighbor, Missouri, also allows 1:45 permission for all Friday dances lasting until 1 a. m., while for regular midnight dances on Friday and Saturday evenings coeds are allowed until 12:45 to return to their residences. Michigan rings curfew at 1:30 on Friday, 12:30 on Saturday, and 11 on Sunday.

Last group covered by the survey includes schools with regular 1 o'clock permission on Fridays and Saturdays, and here are found Minnesota, Kansas State, Illinois and Purdue. At Illinois, the four biggest parties of the year last until 1 a. m. and on these nights women have 2:30 permission. Similar exceptions for big formal parties are made at Minnesota.

The most apparent conclusion which one can draw from the survey is one which students here have been drawing for many years: Nebraska could ease up a little on its rules covering hours for women without running the slightest danger of becoming too liberal. Few students quarrel with the 10:30 regulations on week-day nights although it may be noted that many schools allow 11 o'clock. After all, those nights are intended for study and 10:30 is not unreasonable and coincides with library hours. But 12:30 is really very early on Friday and Saturday nights when one is young and having a good time. Although dances begin at 9 o'clock, it is an early bird who is able to arrive much before 10 what with the exigencies of dinner, dressing, collecting of dates, parking and whatnot. That leaves only two hours of dancing, and even less if one is to avoid the crowd. Refreshments after such affairs are practically de rigueur, and with eating places crowded at that hour it means gulping a coke, carrying one's shoe string potatoes along in a napkin while racing back to women's residences on two wheels. Rush, rush, rush it is and gripe, gripe, gripe is the result.

The supremely satisfactory solution to the situation would be 1:30 nights with dancing from 9:30 to 12:30 and an hour for eating and getting home. However, most students would ask for nothing more radical in the way of improvement than regular 1 o'clock nights with occasional 1:30 permission for special occasions just as 1 o'clock leave is given now. Lincoln blue laws might be bothersome as far as extending dancing hours beyond midnight at

News Roundup

By Norbert Mehnken

KALEIDOSCOPIC COMMENT.

With events in Europe changing with kaleidoscopic rapidity it becomes virtually impossible to comment upon the latest developments in the current war. Almost before any news account hits the presses it will be supplemented, superseded, or negated by another dispatch.

Out of the mass of conflicting reports which come to us, certain conclusions appear evident. Chief of these is that the war in Europe has entered its most critical stage. Hitler for once spoke the truth when he stated that on the present campaign in the Netherlands and Belgium rested the fate of Germany "for a thousand years." Victory for the nazis in their current drive would mean that Goering's seemingly all-powerful air force would establish air bases in Holland from which it could bomb the British Isles into ignominious defeat and temporary oblivion. If the present campaign is critical for Hitler, it is certainly more of a crisis for France, for England, for the democracies of the entire world.

PROTECTION—FUSELI STYLE.

The invasion of the Low Countries illustrates once again that democracy and totalitarianism cannot exist side by side. No one will give any serious attention to the nazi assertions that their action was occasioned by a desire to protect the neutrality of the two smaller nations. Neutrality means nothing to a man of Hitler's stamp, who views democracy and international morality as an admission of weakness. To his point of view there is no such thing as "staying out" of the present conflict. Consider the list of nations that have fallen prey to his aggression. We may omit the earlier victims, Austria, the Czechs, Poland, Norway and Denmark, who remained neutral throughout the World war, regarded as outstanding examples of the beneficent workings of democracy, found the practice of neutrality no defense against totalitarian aggression. Holland, also neutral throughout the last war, whose territory has not been invaded for 130 years, whose government leaned over backwards to maintain its neutrality during the present crisis, is today bombed and burned by the same ruthless "protectors." One after another the smaller democracies disappear, each German conquest leading only to the desire for greater conquests.

REALISTIC ROOSEVELT.

Most gratifying is President Roosevelt's warning against the all-too-common belief that some "mystic immunity" is this country's because of its geographical separation from the European continent. This realistic view of the situation has been all too slow in being announced.

Until now we have followed the rules of neutrality, not as agreed upon by international law, but as dictated by Hitler and Goebbels. Hitler threatens to let loose a horde of submarines; we respond, not by protesting, but by sweeping out ships off the seas, while the bones of the American sailors of an earlier era who freed the Barbary coast of another type of international piracy rattle in their graves in futile protest. Goebbels announces that his interpretations of neutrality includes the denial of the right to publish any views on the morality of the nazi program. Many American newspapers respond by carrying the "hands-off" attitude to absurd lengths. The voices crying out in defense of those principles which everyone was proclaiming a few years ago have become so few as to be virtually unheard in the wilderness.

those affairs which charge admission, although it is altogether likely that something could be worked out. And even if dances continued to stop at 12 there is every reason for allowing an hour's time to get home, as has been pointed out.

Chief objection raised to extension of hours always concerns the effect of such action on student morals, absurd as this sounds to students. An answer to this is almost too obvious to cite, but authorities cannot forget that university students are grown persons who must be credited with some sense of personal responsibility and cannot forever be kept in the guardian eyes of chaperones. And it would be very difficult to prove that the morals of Nebraska students are any better than those of students at Michigan, for example, or that out-state students are morally straighter than those who reside in Lincoln and need not be home by 12:30.

Considering the amount of pleasure which it would afford students, some extension of women's hours at Nebraska would seem to be one of the easiest and most worthwhile student reforms which authorities here could effect. In no way could such action harm the student body since it is not proposed to do away with all rules on hours or to institute extreme changes. All that is asked is a revision in line with changing student life and changing national habits, and what could be finer than to add another half-hour or so of pleasure to those evening which most graduates remember as among the most pleasant in their lives. We're only young once, you know.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA OFFICIAL BULLETIN

This bulletin is for the use of campus organizations, students and faculty members. Notices for the bulletin must be sent or brought to the DAILY office by 5 p. m. every day for insertion in the paper the following morning. Notices must be typed or legibly written and signed by some one with the authority to have the notice published. The bulletin will appear, daily except Monday and Saturday, on page two of the NEBRASKAN.

TODAY

NEWMAN CLUB.
Members of the Newman club will meet in parlors A and B of the Union at 10:45 a. m. for breakfast.

TOWNE CLUB.
Towne club members will meet in parlors X and Y of the Union at 8:45 a. m.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The University Library association will meet in parlor Z of the Union at 8 a. m.

MONDAY

REQUEST PROGRAM.
There will be a program of request

music played on the Carnegie Music set in the faculty lounge of the Union at 4 p. m.

ORCHESTRAS REHEARSAL.
Orchestras will rehearse in the Union ballroom at 8:30 p. m.

TOWNE CLUB.
Members of the Towne club will meet at 6 p. m. in parlor A of the Union.

YOUNG ADVOCATES.
Young Advocates, pre-law society, will hold their annual picnic May 17. Mr. Cochran, pre-law advisor, has announced that tickets must be purchased by May 16.

Whelan announces . . .

Four supervisors to defend crops against grasshoppers

Names of the four district supervisors helping defend Nebraska crops against the annual grasshopper "blitzkrieg" were announced today by Prof. Don B. Whelan, entomologist at the Nebraska agricultural college who is directing this year's anti-grasshopper campaign.

Whelan also reported the approximate time 'hoppers are expected to hatch in different sections of the state. Poison bait plants probably will start their mixing operations between May 20 and June 1, he said.

The district supervisor in northeastern Nebraska, with headquarters at Norfolk, is Alfred C. Curtis, who will receive his master's degree in entomology this spring from Kansas State college. He was employed in Kansas grasshopper control work in 1938.

Charles F. Keech, who received his master's in entomology from the Nebraska agricultural college in 1934, will be the southeast Nebraska district supervisor with headquarters at Lincoln. Last year, Keech was district supervisor in the Norfolk area.

Reappoint Hauke.
Harold Hauke was reappointed district supervisor in southwest Nebraska, with headquarters at North Platte. A graduate of Grand Island college, he also received his master's in entomology from the University of Nebraska in 1934.

John F. Brandenburg of Denver, Colo., is the district supervisor in northwest Nebraska, with headquarters at Alliance. Last year, Brandenburg supervised control of grasshoppers on range land in Wyoming. He has also done pro-

fessional pest control work for a private company in Denver.

L. M. Gates, Nebraska state entomologist, is again assistant state leader of the grasshopper control campaign. And A. A. Gardner of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is representing the federal government in the Nebraska area, with headquarters at Lincoln. Gardner was commissioner of agriculture in Wyoming for a number of years, and last year was district supervisor of grasshopper control work in Colorado.

Pool talks in Omaha on Norway fjords, fjelds

Dr. Raymond Pool, chairman of the department of botany, will lecture 3:30 p. m. Sunday in Joslyn Memorial, Omaha, on "The Fjords and Fjelds of Norway." He will illustrate his address with colored slides.

The theme of his address will be a survey of Norwegian natural resources, natural land formations and features, and the way in which the people of Norway have become adjusted to these things over a period of centuries. He will also cover aspects of cities and institutions in Norway.

Orchesis—

(Continued from Page 1.)
hats to represent the different races in the United States. Each dancer is given an opportunity to create her own pattern in accordance with the drum beat in Percussion.

The group presented dance recitals in Dorchester Tuesday and Nebraska City yesterday.

Members of Orchesis who will participate in the Union demonstration are: Marcia Beckman, Dorothy Jean Bryan, Tess Casady, Betty Cox, Betty Groth, Betty Mueller, and Kathryn Werner. Accompanist will be Betty Jean Horner.

- Orin R. Clark, astronomy.
- Oliver C. Collins, assistant professor of astronomy.
- James Z. Davis, St. Louis, Mo., medicine.
- Wilber Smith Gregory, psychology instructor.
- Chris P. Keim, Lincoln, chemistry.
- Walter Kiener, Lincoln, botany.
- Frank L. Marsh, Lincoln, botany.
- Irene M. Mueller, Central City, botany.
- Chester W. Ofelt, agricultural chemistry.
- Edward E. Orcutt, Omaha, zoology.
- Dr. H. Winnett Orr, Lincoln, surgeon, nominating committee.
- Joseph Lloyd Parker, Wilmington, Del., chemistry.
- James D. Quist, Lincoln, chemistry.
- Oliver J. Scherer, Lincoln, conservation and survey.
- Weldon O. Shepherd, Colorado state college, agronomy.
- William P. Utermohlen, Kansas City, Kas., chemistry.
- Jacob Wagner, Minatare, medicine.
- John R. Weaver, Lincoln, botany.
- Orrin J. Webster, North Platte, agronomy.
- Walter F. Weiland, Lincoln, associate professor of mechanical engineering.

Women teachers in New York schools are absent twice as often as men teachers, a study shows.

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