

The Daily Nebraskan

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

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Discrimination Against Negroes

1776—Brave hearted men fought with musket and cannon for a freedom which they believed was their heritage.

1812—Again their newly found freedom was threatened by the lion across the sea. They fought once more to unshackle the chains forged by greed and lust.

1863—At Gettysburg Abraham Lincoln proclaimed all men as free and equal. This time a nation was fighting not against an intruder, but against those who would enslave others. There were other causes, of course, but the war was fought and won to emancipate the Negro.

1917—Our A. E. F. crossed the Atlantic to rid the world of a pestilence. They fought to make the world safe for democracy.

1941—Again the United States was at war. A new pestilence had arisen and our way of life was threatened from across the broad waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific. A man had a Dalian dream for he would enslave the world.

Each time the youth of the United States marched to the battle front they were resolved to establish freedom, justice and equality for all regardless of color, race, or creed were behind each bomb burst and each rifle crack. Yes, United States has battled for noble causes. What better crusade can be attempted than to break the chains of bondage for a nation and its peoples?

Yet with these battles over and with the one still to be completed, the conflict to establish freedom for all men will not have ceased. We are fighting to free enslaved peoples and nations, but here at home there is racial discrimination. Never before in the history of this country has there been so inopportune a time for such discrimination, not only because a democracy fighting for its life should fling every ounce of its manpower into the struggle, but also because the ideal of equality and justice is besmeared by the discriminatory actions and words of persons and groups at home.

America today is denying groups of Americans the right to fight for their country because of the color of their skin. Negroes are not allowed in the marines. In the navy they may serve as mess boys and until recently the Negro was not allowed in the air corps.

Such discrimination is widespread outside

Awards

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ters in which he was in residence at the university.

Judged by the usual standards, the applicant's scholastic record must commend him as a student capable of doing high grade work in college. Grades other than passing must be satisfactorily explained. The recipient of a scholarship must carry at least 12 hours during the semester which the award is made; otherwise the scholarship will be withdrawn.

The George Borrowman scholarship was donated by Dr. Borrowman of Chicago, holder of two degrees from UN and formerly a member of the faculty. Sixty dollars will be available next year. The scholarship will be awarded to a worthy student pursuing work in the department of chemistry or geology.

A perpetual scholarship of \$50 has been established in memory of

the late Edward Lang True of Schuyler, to be awarded to some worthy student registered in any college of the university.

Dr. and Mrs. John D. Clark, graduates of the university, have endowed a perpetual scholarship in memory of the late Jefferson H. Broady, formerly a member of the faculty and a prominent Nebraska attorney. This scholarship of \$60 is awarded annually to a deserving student.

Walter J. Nickel, '16, of Chicago has endowed a perpetual scholarship of \$25 to be awarded each spring to the freshman, man or woman, who has overcome the greatest difficulties in completing the first year of university education.

War Aims . . .

(Continued from Page 1.)

4. A demonstration now that habitual disturbers of the peace of the world, in the substitution of force for justice, cannot with

Letterip

To the Editor of the Daily Nebraskan:

A cold, dark world faces the youth of the University of Nebraska. Some day they are going to be called upon to vote in an election concerning which they have heard two conflicting arguments. It is going to be a shock to them and what dire results may come, no one can even dare to think. This state might even go Democratic, or worse still, elect an ACO instead of an ATO. But this is verbiage.

The point is simply this: The present election rules do not permit a fair election. Ostensibly, the Student Council puts on an election comparable to that in the city of Lincoln. We have booths, ballots, and political parties—everything but decent campaigns. When the rules state that "No printed, mimeographed, typed, or otherwise published material in behalf of any candidate shall be permitted except the impartial announcements of the candidates appearing in the press," and when "candidate" is interpreted to mean "political party" as well, how does anyone hope to have the issues fairly discussed?

The Daily Nebraskan, "the press" mentioned in the rules, can hardly claim circulation to more than 1,600 students, or one-third of the University's 4,800. Election material cannot even be posted in the Dorm (though significantly sorority houses do have such a privilege). Everything considered, there are at least 3,000 students who cannot be contacted before an election, except by word of mouth. Quite obviously, most of them are Barbs not reached by "the press." Did the judiciary committee every try to call personally 3,000 people and explain the issues involved in a political campaign? My guess would be that they have done so and accordingly interpreted the rules as they did. This is not, of course, to imply that the judiciary committee is partial or prejudiced in any way. Its record stands for itself.

My plea, in short, is for a real election—one permitting campaigning, and one that will let the issues at least be known to every student. This is not a university of babies!

Sincerely,

Bob Dewey.

Editor's note: Nebraskan circulation figures are considerably higher than estimated by Mr. Dewey.

the armed forces. In San Francisco a competent Negress stenographer was sent by an employment agency to a job in an office doing defense work. The woman in charge of the office refused to accept the girl as a worker because she was a Negress. This is only one example of this blight on our "free country" which we are trying to preserve and which thousands have died to establish.

IS OURS A FREE COUNTRY WHEN LAST YEAR JOBS WERE FOUND FOR 79,617 UNEMPLOYED, AND OF THIS NUMBER ONLY 853 WERE NEGROES?

IS OURS A FREE COUNTRY WHEN 600 WHITE GIRL MEMBERS OF A CHEMICAL AND OIL WORKERS UNION THREATENED TO QUIT IF A CERTAIN FIRM HIRED NEGRO GIRLS?

IS OURS A FREE COUNTRY IF 24 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS HAVE AMENDMENTS IN THEIR CONSTITUTIONS BARRING NEGROES?

In 1917 we fought for freedom and struggling in mud of France was 34 percent of the registered Negroes. Only 27 percent of the white men registered were taken. Three hundred and eighty thousand Negroes served the United States as soldiers—that is 10 percent of the entire American army.

Yes, we are fighting to establish racial equality in Germany and other occupied countries. We are fighting for the freedom of nations. If God is with us, we will triumph. Our right hand will be the great equalizer, but where is the left hand?

This is the great American paradox.

impunity disturb the peace of neighbors and of the world without penalty.

5. Establishment of an agency, open to all peoples and all governments, for the specific purpose of re-establishing international law, now broken down and scattered to the winds, and for settlement by peaceful means of differences which may arise.

6. Elimination of a flaming nationalism that in trade and commerce reconstructs the old walls of China and strangles nations until death in battle is to be preferred to death by starvation.

"You will establish a peaceful world or you will pay the price of a permanent poverty," said Mr. Lawrence, referring to the "crushing weight" of modern armaments.

"You will join in the establishment or the re-establishment of stable governments, acceptable to the subjugated peoples, or you will invite, after all of your great sacrifice, the continuation of chaos

On Ag Campus . . . Vance Pumphrey Takes Honors in Judging Contest

By Randall Pratt.

Vance Pumphrey took one of the top honors for agronomy students at the annual crops judging contest when he piled up 1,381 points out of a possible 1,400. Pumphrey competed in the senior division, which included all students trying out for the team that will try for honors at the Inter-collegiate contests at the Kansas City Royal and Chicago International next fall.

Allan McCall scored 1,302 points to win in the junior division. Willis Ervin totaled 1,318 to place first in the freshman competition.

Top ten in the three divisions included: Senior: Vance Pumphrey, Dave Sander, H. Wolfe, Willard Visek, Arden Balten-sperger, Phil Miller, Ronald Jer-auld, Curtis Johnson, Melvin Sals and Clarence Schmadeke. Junior: Allan McCall, Wayne Keim, Joe Koudele, John Sautter, Neal Shafer and Walter Langhofer (tie), Ray Starostka, Homer Tur-

mer, Dean Keim and Dale Wolf. Freshman: Willis Ervin, Ernest Reiner, Keith Johnson, Lee Messersmith, David Rinne, Bob Meade, Clyde Maddocks, Bob Oswald, Art Svoboda and Dwight Johnson.

Tickets for the Block and Bridle club honor dinner to be held this coming Friday evening at the Student Union, are now on sale at the animal husbandry office and the finance office.

The honor dinner, held annually in connection with Feeders' Day at the college this year will honor Elmer E. Youngs, of Lexington. A portrait of Youngs will be presented and later hung in animal husbandry hall alongside portraits of the late Chancellor E. A. Burnett of the University and others judged to have contributed much toward betterment of Nebraska agriculture. For the past 40 years Elmer Youngs has been a successful farmer, feeder, and livestock breeder.

Members . . .

(Continued from Page 1.)

er, are a large power windmill, a more efficient water turbine, new alloys that withstand higher temperatures and thus permit higher steam temperatures, the mercury-steam turbine the high-compression airplane motor with its superchargers, and gas turbine.

The Diesel engine alone, he remarked, has shown no important improvement in thermal efficiency in the last thirty years, but it is still the most efficient small or medium-sized engine.

The first large power windmill is being put into operation on a mountain summit 2,000 feet above sea level in Vermont. Its capacity is 1,000 kilowatts—over 1,300 horsepower. Instead of the usual "wheel" it has two blades like an airplane propeller designed according to aerodynamic theory. These blades, 16 feet in maximum width, sweep out a circle 175 feet in diameter. They have a variable pitch controlled by a governor which maintains a constant speed of 39 revolutions per minute for wind velocities from 15 to 70 miles per hour.

Turbine Uses a "Wheel."

The new Kaplan water turbine likewise uses a "wheel" of the propeller type with variable pitch and maintains a high efficiency at light loads as well as at heavy loads.

Development of new alloys that maintain good strength at 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit have made possible the construction of a steam-turbine plant that takes superheated steam at this temperature and at 2,300 pounds pressure per square inch.

A still higher efficiency record has been made by the mercury-steam turbine—higher than that of any other power plant, including the Diesel engine, he said.

Perhaps the most remarkable achievement of the power engineer, Professor Marks said, is the development of the modern airplane engine with its exacting demands of maximum reliability, economy, light weight and compactness. Both power and efficiency have been increased by raising the compression, necessitating high octane fuel, and the use of superchargers.

Prof. J. B. Burt, president of Sigma Xi, presided at the meeting. Prof. Dwight Kirsch is president of Phi Beta Kappa.

The complete list of members

and confusion in Europe, Asia, and parts of Africa, with years of internal civil strife and anarchy."

elected to the societies follows:

- Phi Beta Kappa. Warren Guy Bosley, Fallsdale, arts and sciences. Mary Eileen Dalton, Lincoln, arts and sciences. Elizabeth Ann Davis, Lincoln, teachers. Harold Emil Dreyer, Norfolk, business administration. Gail Marvin Fosler, Milford, arts and sciences. Nellie Forrest Gaden, Omaha, teachers. Margaret Louise Griggs, Crawford, arts and sciences. Timothy Gleason Higgins, Crawford, arts and sciences. Frances Keefe, Lincoln, teachers. Clara Malster, Aurora, arts and sciences. Marilyn Helen Maxey, Lincoln, arts and sciences. Moneta Nadine Newman, Stromberg, home economics. Peggy Marie Pounds, Blair, nursing. Charlotte Lillian Quick, Lincoln, arts and sciences. William Vance Ruyie, Lincoln, arts and sciences. John Robert Sandberg, Lincoln, arts and sciences. John William Stewart, Lincoln, business administration. Jean Elizabeth Thompson, Salem, arts and sciences. Hugh Francis Wilkins, Geneva, arts and sciences. Dorothy Helen White, Lincoln, home economics.

- Sigma Xi. Alan H. Andrews, Falls City, chemistry, physics. Merle M. Andrew, Falls City, elect. eng'g, physics. Daniel Edward Atkinson, Pawnee City, agronomy, chemistry. Dale Winfred Bell, Lincoln, geology, chemistry, eng'g mech. Maurice Franklin Blazier, Lincoln, physiology, pharmacology, pharmacy, pharm. chem. Warren Guy Bosley, Fallsdale, zoology, chemistry. Willis Nels Bruce, Lincoln, entomology, chemistry. Lewis Madison Camp, Lincoln, agronomy, plant pathology. Robert William Davey, Hastings, mechanical eng., engineering mechanics. Lloyd Donald Davis, Lincoln, zoology, botany. George Edward Edison, Lincoln, elect. eng., engineering mechanics. Gail Marvin Fosler, Milford, botany, zoology. Melvin Roy Gibson, St. Paul, pharmacy, pharm. chem, physiology, pharmacology. John Joseph Hanway, Broadwater, agronomy, chemistry. Lyle Henry Harey, Lincoln, geology, chemistry, mathematics. Donald Walter Lynch, Pawnee City, electrical engineering, physics. Ariene Marjorie Mann, Lincoln, chemistry, zoology. Donald Clark Moore, Inman, physics, mathematics. E. W. Andrew Pence, Mound City, Mo., mechanical engineering, mathematics. Red LaVern Patterson, Reynolds, agronomy, botany. Elizabeth Pitsch, Lincoln, zoology, bacteriology. Robert Wyman Rivett, Lincoln, chemistry, mathematics, physics. William Vance Ruyie, Lincoln, chemistry, mathematics, physics. Richard Draper Smith, Lincoln, zoology, chemistry. Norman Edgar Tilden, Lincoln, civil engineering, engineering mechanics. Hugh Francis Wilkins, Geneva, geography, chemistry. Burns Eugene Woodward, Chester, bacteriology, chemistry, dairying. Jesse Younger, Jersey City, N. J., psychology, chemistry.

Phi Beta Kappa members announced last December are:

- Ethel Elizabeth Groth, Lincoln. Mary Jean Lauvets, Wahoo. Edith Jean Omer, Carthage, Ill. Charles Henry Oldfather, Jr., Lincoln. Mrs. Jesse Bergman Boudell, Kimball. Harriett Jane Bowman, Lincoln. Millard Fillmore Cluck, Jr., Scottsbluff. Roger Robb Cox, Lincoln. Edgar Rohwer Geesaman, Fort Calhoun. Ariene Marjorie Mann, Lincoln. Esther Mae Patterson, Grand Island. Frank Blaine Hoane, Geneva. Richard Draper Smith, Lincoln. Janet Steckberg, Lincoln. Richard Eugene Sullivan, Doniphan.

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