

The Nebraskan

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

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Democratic?

The Student Council committee investigating the university health service has at last partially lifted the veil of secrecy which has thus far concealed the results of the investigation. In a letter carried in a story on page 1 of Committee-Chairman Stuart Goldberg reveals that the results of the recently-distributed health questionnaire have been compiled into a comprehensive report and submitted to Chancellor Boucher.

"In the report," the letter states, "we listed criticisms, comments and suggestions of the students and actually quoted the students to back up the criticisms and suggestions made."

But not a word is said as to what these "criticisms, comments and suggestions" were! In other words, the students are told that the results of the investigation have been submitted to Chancellor Boucher, but the results themselves are kept strictly hush-hush, a secret which must not be revealed to the very students who filled out the questionnaires!

The letter concludes thus: "We feel that the actual contents of the report should not be revealed until the administration has had a chance to act upon the matter, and we know students will realize the advisability of this. Reams of copy may be written in The Nebraskan about the question, but in the last analysis it is the administration that can actually act upon the matter. In the meantime, students will be constantly informed of everything that the Student Council and the administration does upon the student health question."

All of which brings up several pressing questions: Just WHY should the contents of the report not be revealed to the students? Is it at all certain that "students will realize the advisability" of such secrecy? If students are to be "constantly informed of everything that the Student Council and the administration does upon the student health question," why haven't they been told the results of the questionnaire? Why are they being kept in the dark?

It is a basic postulate of democratic government that citizens must be well-informed, must know what their government is doing, if democracy is to function adequately. An uninformed citizenry, one which is kept in ignorance through suppression of facts, defeats the very purpose of democratic government, makes it a mockery.

Yet here at the University of Nebraska this basic principle of democracy is being ignored. Students are kept ignorant of a matter which is of vital concern to them.

Is this democratic student government?

LETTERIP

(Editor's note: This letter is printed in answer to the Letterip of last week's Nebraskan from the German-Japanese Council of International Peace.)
Dear Editor:

Those who are ready to accept the German claim that the nazi form of totalitarianism has sprung from the inventive brain of its presiding genius are apt to forget that the groundwork for the theory had its roots in German political philosophy which has had a long history and was given form by Fichte and Hegel.

Perry warned us against ever trusting the Japanese when he opened their ports. The fact that the majority of the people in this barbarious aggregation have not changed is vividly illustrated by the burning of Manila.

Germany and Japan are not honorable nations, consequently the proposals of the German-Jap council "to seek an honorable peace" are not valid.

Ask any infantryman whether or not he is fighting "fascist forces" or PEOPLE of barbarious nations and you will get an indication of how to deal with these countries so that they will not rise again.

Ward Brunson.

To the United Nations:

On Feb. 14 the governments which met at Yalta issued a declaration in which they stated their intention to give Eastern Poland to Russia and allow Poland compensation in East Prussia and in German lands to the east of the Oder. Although the Polish government, reorganized in accordance with the Yalta Declaration, has endeavored to effect an acceptance of this settlement, it now finds itself unable to stay in office with the continued support of its people unless further territorial concessions are made to it which will satisfy the demands of the heroic Polish people who have fought so valiantly in this war. We are therefore demanding (1) the return to Poland of the city of Lwow, and (2) the cession by Czechoslovakia of all of Teschen.

Failure on the part of the Peace Conference to acquiesce in these demands will necessitate the formation of a new Polish government by bringing in new pro-Russian elements. In this event, it need hardly be said, Poland will have become, for all practical purposes, a dependency of Communist Russia.

Signed,
POLAND.

To the United Nations:

We German and Japanese liberals, who have suffered more from the tyrannical governments in our nations than any other people in the world, plead with you to respect the integrity of our countries. We

V . . . — Mail Clippings

Harold Harshaw, Censor

Ensign Donald Anawalt, SN, has been visiting in Lincoln, while on his way to the coast where he will ship.

Sgt. WILLIAM WILKINS, photo lab technician, has been awarded the Distinguished Unit Badge with the bronze Oak Leaf Cluster. Sgt. WILKINS, DU, was a member of the class of '45.

Sgt. KENNETH PETERS, Beta, has been awarded the Air Medal "for meritorious achievement in aerial flight."

JOHN W. GREENE, Sig Ep, received his commission as a 2nd Lt. in the Infantry on January 23, 1945. He left the "U" in 1943.

PAUL H. HENSON, Kapa Sig, received his pilot wings and commission as a 2nd Lt. at Napier Field, Alabama.

1st Lt. LLOYD JERAULD was presented with the Distinguished Flying Cross for the success of the mission of the bombing of the oil refineries in Germany. LT. JERAULD graduated from UN in 1943.

realize only too well the crimes which have been committed by the armies and governments of Germany and Japan and we recognize the necessity of the rehabilitation of the devastated nations.

However, we feel that the slaughter of the Japanese and the German people, the dismembering of our territory, the imposition on us of excessive reparations, the dissolving of our principal industries, the requesting of slave labor, and the denial to us of a voice in deciding our future will serve to set the scene for another war. We should be, therefore, admitted immediately on the ground floor of any world organization Peace can be secured not by further actions of revenge but through co-operative effort in a strong World Organization, representing and controlling all nations. Peace cannot be maintained through police force alone. The Liberal Party of Germany and the Peace Party of Japan (who will again come to the front at the end of the war) need to be supported in their fight against militaristic control. If revenge is sought, the result will only be a more embittered people and the work of the Liberals will be in vain.

The Underground Liberals of
Germany and Japan.

Conference . . .

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Czechoslovakian and Austrian-German boundaries will remain as they were prior to 1938. Germany shall be unified as people so desire as soon as there is no longer need for military occupation. The Ruhr area is internationalized. Residents of occupied districts will be permitted to leave voluntarily and to return to the country of their choice except as otherwise provided.

Polish borders and control of Dardanelles were discussed by committee five, territorial problems of east Europe. The Curzon line was decided as a boundary and referred to a subcommittee. The Dardanelles were recommended as being internationalized but will be further discussed by the subcommittee.

Discuss Balkans.

The Balkan federation was basis for most of the discussion at the meeting of committee six, discussing territorial problems of Central Europe and Balkans. It was temporarily decided that Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania would form a loose confederation, with the big four acting as an advisory council, giving Russia special advisory power in event of an emergency. Czechoslovakia will be given pre-war boundaries. Transylvania is bounded on the east by the Transylvanian mountains and the rest goes to Romania. A plebiscite will be held to determine the wishes of the Transylvanians.

Under decisions made by this committee, west Thrace will go to Greece, east Thrace to Turkey, South Dobruya to Bulgaria. Salonika will become a free port and a plebiscite will be held to find out if Macedonia wishes to be independent.

Pass Resolution.

Committee seven, territorial problems of Italy, passed a resolution saying that Istria will be given to Yugoslavia and Trieste would be a free city and a free port.

Colonies and Mandates, committee eight, passed resolutions on policies to be followed. The open door policy was adopted; the United Nations should have the power to send inspectors into the mandates at any time; petitions by mandates are to be heard by the commission and can be appealed by the mandate to security council; mandates commission should have the authority to assign, transfer, terminate and change the character of any mandate; protection of mandates shall evolve not on mandatory power but upon the United Nations who shall have the power by the security council to take any necessary military measures.

A mandatory commission consisting of all nations who have

mandates plus five neutral nations to be elected on a revolving system for a term of two years has been set up by this committee.

Decide Mandates.

Also decided was the disposition of Formosa and Pescadores island to China as dependencies; Bonin islands to be placed under mandate of United States; Japanese mandated islands placed under United States as a mandate; and south part of Sovinine island to be restored to Russia.

Committee nine, treatment of Germany, accepted reports as read in previous committee meetings and passed them. The re-education committee will meet on March 1 to state its resolutions.

Treatment of Japan was discussed in committee ten. China demanded industrial reparations in Chinese territories formerly occupied by Japan and the motion was passed. The Japanese emperor will be taken as a war criminal from his office and tried as a criminal by the war criminal court.

Accept "Woods" Proposal.

Committee 12 on labor and economic problems adopted a resolution to accept Bretton Woods proposal. It was unanimously

voted to adopt an international commission to plan international air routes to regulate and coordinate. It was voted that the air routes set up be free for commercial transit with right of emergency landings. Commercial outlets are to be set up under trade agreements between countries.

It was passed that nations should have right to land at fields along route for purposes of refueling and servicing planes as well as for emergency landings. An International Clearing House under the international commission was established. All flight plans and deviations from flight plans are to be filed and reported to this clearing house.

Morini . . .

(Continued from Page 1.) best reflected the fire of his Spanish dances.

Acclaimed in New York.

Miss Morini first came to the United States when she was in her late teens, after yearly tours thru England and the continent. Her first New York season here was widely acclaimed and within the next two seasons she played from coast to coast. Returning to Europe for seven years of tours, then

proceeding to tour Australia, Miss Morini came back to the United States to make her home and to become a citizen. This season's engagements have included performances with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and the NBC Symphony. Critics acclaimed her this year as "one of the greatest of all of the violinists before the American public today."

Miss Morini's Thursday night program, accompanied by pianist Gregory Ashman, includes selections ranging from the early Italian composer, Corelli, to the contemporary Wieniawski, as follows:

Sonata in G minor Tartini
Variations on a theme by Corelli Tartini-Kreisler
Sonata in D minor Brahms
Elegie Miss Morini
Scherzo in B minor Rachmaninoff
Three Caprices Chopin
Souvenir of Moscow Mr. Ashman
Wieniawski
Wieniawski

Bulletin

AIKANE
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