

Myra Colberg Describes War Evacuations in Area of London

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles by Freshman Myra Colberg, who was in England during the early period of the war.)

By Myra Colberg.

While blackouts came into force in the early days of the war as a rather new plan, hundreds of people throuout the country were thinking of their work in a far more complicated and well planned system, the evacuation of England's largest cities, London in particular. Those first three days of the war made the people of London see in all reality the separation of thousands of families, rich and poor alike, in what became the largest exodus of youth ever to leave that city with its 8,000,000 population.

From early morning until sunset trains, buses and private cars formed one continual caravan of traffic heading for places of safety throuout the whole island. The youth of England were on the march not to meet the enemy but to hide under the protecting arm of the present generation for the emergencies like these in years to come.

School Board Busy.

Spring, 1938, saw the school boards busily co-operating with the city councils and the members of the British government in setting up plans for the evacuation of all large cities upon the immediate declaration of an emergency. Evacuation provided not only for school children but also children too young to attend schools, mothers, invalids, hospital patients, and the aged. When the first crisis reached its peak, when Chamberlain flew to Munich for the third time these plans were already in full swing.

Hospitals were rapidly being emptied and the school children were ready at schools throuout the country to be evacuated any time during the day. This emergency which did not ever break provided an excellent chance to see the principal faults and correct them so that the next year, altho there

was a certain amount of confusion major details that had been overlooked the year before, were now ready for action.

Parents Consulted Often.

According to the plans for evacuation which became standard in every town in England, letters were first sent to the parents telling them of their chance to say whether they wished their children evacuated or whether they would be entirely responsible for them. Parents who met this offer with approval then held frequent meetings with the school boards and were given more specific details about how they should have their children ready for evacuation and what plans would be made as to the persons' welfare when they reached the other end of the line.

The division of these groups into the homes that they were best suited for were under the supervision of the billeting officers, whose duty it was to see that all possible homes where there were room were filled; it is the government's privilege during a time of war to be allowed to enter homes without warrants to see whether you are filling your quota. This was particularly hard on the people who had large homes and little means, for the evacuees paid only a minor amount for room and board, considering the expenses of a war time country.

Took Food, Gas-masks.

Altho the evacuation of people other than school children took place, the citizens of the country knew more about the schools and their plans since it effected so many more homes. Trying to conserve on all possible space, the children were limited in what they could take with them. The main item on the list was enough food to last three days, and, of course, gas-masks and two blankets.

The only clothes they could have with them were to be packed in an overnight bag. All of these supplied were kept at school in readiness, while each student had a written tag with all necessary information about the student on it.

When the time came for their departure the billeting officers were swamped and for several nights students had to sleep in public buildings, barns or wherever they could find room.

After several weeks of shifting, people finally were settled and the schooling system which is still being followed today was adopted; namely that, the pupils who had always lived in the town went to school in the morning and the evacuees were sent in the afternoon.

This war caused disruption not only in business, the home and the family, but also in the education of Britain's young people and will be one of the early things which the government will have to straighten out after this conflict is over.

First Dental Dean Donates Rare Models

Three rare models of early dentistry were presented recently to the dental college museum by Dr. W. Clyde Davis, first dean of the college. A denture made of human teeth and walrus tusk, is perhaps the most valuable, according to college officials.

The denture was made in early colonial days in either New York or Philadelphia. The base part and the posterior teeth are hand carved out of walrus tusk and the human teeth—taken from more than one mouth since there are eight small teeth in the space where six normally would be—are attached to the tusk base by means of small pins carved from hickory wood.

A second specimen was fused together out of three molars that were removed by Dr. Davis in 1903. The specimen is believed to be twice as large as any other of its kind.

Upper and lower partial dentures, made in England about 1700, show the old "paste teeth" used in that era. The teeth are attached to gold bases, which are draped at various points with string to protect the tissues of the mouth from irritation.

The dentures are connected with a fine gold spring which is to keep them more firmly in place.

Final Exams Are Fun But Difficult At California Fair

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. (ACP). Discovered: One college "final exam" that pleases the students. Not because it's easy, either. In fact, it's so hard it was chosen to form the basis for one of the contests at the California State fair.

It's the examination for the tractor skills course at California Polytechnic college James F. Merson, agricultural mechanics instructor, originated the examination, which is more like a difficult game than a test.

Merson's test is like a game of golf—using tractors for golf clubs and stakes instead of holes. As in golf, the lowest score is the best score. The object of one of the four events is to drive a wheel tractor, pulling a spring tooth harrow, up and down several rows of stakes, cultivating as close as possible to the stakes without knocking any of them down.

Educators Give Favorable Report

BATON ROUGE, La. (ACP). An inquiry into operation of Louisiana State College of Agriculture has culminated in a favorable report from an appointed committee of educators.

Members of the committee, named by the American College council, were Pres. T. O. Walton of Texas A. & M., Dean H. H. Kildee of Iowa State Agricultural college and I. O. Schaub, agricultural extension director of North Carolina.

The committee finds the general situation "not serious." It recommends simplification of agricultural courses for undergraduates and improvement of libraries and laboratories, and commends LSU on the quality of its agricultural college faculty.

Lead By Majorettes . . .

High School Bands Exhibits Talent Before Football Fans

. . . At Game Saturday

Great spectacle of Saturday's game was the 1,000 piece mass rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."

—What a riot of color! Almost 40 high school bands, all of them outfitted in the flashiest of uniforms. Reds and whites were in the majority. But there were greens, blues, blacks, maroons and a host of others.

And there were drum majorettes. Most of them were attired in the traditional very scant shorts and trim looking coats.

Pretty Girls Shine

At the head of many bands were mighty mites—pretty little girls with outfits duplicating those of the older girls. They twirled their miniature silver batons like veterans and stepped high, wide and handsome.

In the morning the bands all paraded before a group of critic judges. The routines were something to behold. One little organization formed in the shape of an

airplane, played a low sustained note that sounded like a motor, and placed three twirlers out in front to indicate whirling propellers.

West Point Outstanding

Stunt which drew most applause from the crowds which lined the athletic field was performed by the West Point band. Coming out of their regular formation to shape a perfect five point star, the West Pointers played a neat arrangement of "Star Dust."

The pin wheels, school initials, circles and V formations were numerous. Probably most popular song of the parades was not a march or any high school song, but rather the university's own "Dear Old Nebraska U."

Union Names Inez F. White Food Assistant

New Aid Handles Banquets Employees, Will Succeed Mrs. Carol Brubaugh

Miss Inez F. White has been named assistant food director of the Union, replacing Mrs. Carol Grubaugh, who recently resigned.

The duties of Miss White as assistant food director will consist primarily of banquet service and personal work over the student employes of the Union.

Before coming to the Union, Miss White was connected with Meredith Publishing company of Des Moines, Ia. There she tested recipes for the magazine, Better Homes and Gardens.

Miss White graduated from the Iowa State college in July, 1941. She received a BS in home economics. After her graduation she received the position with the Meredith Publishing company.

UN Adds New Safety Course To Curriculum

University engineering classes will include courses in accident prevention as a part of the program inaugurated by the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries, it was announced today in a bulletin from the Department of Labor.

Classes are made possible thru a grant of funds by Congress to the Office of Education and are made available to the colleges as a part of the defense training program. Instructors will be selected from a list of safety engineers to aid in the management of the course.

"These safety training courses will give to the small plant operators an opportunity to develop accident prevention experts from the ranks of their regular personnel," said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in announcing plans for the nation-wide safety training project.

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