

Daily Nebraskan

Official Newspaper of More Than 6,000 Students

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

Offices . . . Union Building
Day—B7181. Night—B7193. Journal—B3333

Member Associated Collegiate Press, 1938-39
Member Nebraska Press Association, 1938-39

Represented for National Advertising by
NATIONAL ADVERTISING SERVICE, INC.
420 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y.
Chicago Boston Los Angeles San Francisco

Published Daily during the school year except Mondays and Saturdays, vacations, and examination periods by students of the University of Nebraska, under supervision of the Publications Board.

Subscription Rates are \$1.00 Per Semester or \$1.50 for the College Year, \$2.50 Mailed. Single copy, 5 Cents. Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Lincoln, Nebraska, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized January 20, 1922.

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WHO SHALL DECREE DEATH?

A generation ago our fathers, in the stinking trenches of France, discovered a strange thing—they didn't hate the Huns in the dugouts across the way, it wasn't against those poor, tired devils that they had a vengeance to wreak. Instead, they discovered, it was the men higher up, the governments, the ones they couldn't touch, that they were after. Then what good were they doing, lying there in the mud, with rifles in their hands to shoot at humans whom they didn't want to kill?

There is in this nation today a man who realizes that fact, a man who is working with heart and soul to see that the same thing will not happen again. Before congress is the Ludlow amendment by which it is proposed that the people of the nation, not their legislators, shall make the decision for America's entrance into a war in foreign lands.

By this amendment to the constitution, Representative Ludlow would give to the people who fight, pay, and suffer the right to select whether they are willing to fight, pay, and suffer. The United States constitution at present reserves for the representatives of its citizens the power to decide upon war. But it does not reserve for these representatives the powers to make the policies which will lead ultimately into or away from war.

In the hands of the executive—and history has shown and is showing it to be the hands of one man—lies the forming of America's foreign policy. And there lies the strength to so involve our foreign relations and so arouse our legislators as to make the path to war the only path to take. Not such an easy task would it be to induce the one hundred millions who will do the dying and the suffering to conclude that there is only the one path left. Impossible would it be to subject the peoples of an entire nation to half the intense propaganda and influence with which each of the 531 members of congress is deluged concerning matters, insignificant when compared with the hell of a war.

The proposed referendum would not interfere in any way with the active defense of our own borders. It would simply transfer the igniting force of America's war machine to be used in foreign conflicts. In practice it would mean a delay in deciding upon action.

But where is there a finer place for delay than in the business of starting a war? Perhaps in this extra time, hot heads can cool, strained conditions can relax, other methods can appear to accomplish desired ends. Perhaps in this extra time, the futility, and utter impossibility of accomplishing the purposes for which lives and resources are about to be spent can become apparent.

As one by one we have seen the ideals for which our families fought and sacrificed in the last war swept away in surges of violence, we realize the worthlessness of their efforts. The peoples of Europe were saved not for democracy, but for communism, fascism and nazism, for intolerance, starvation, and massacre. Millions are homeless, millions are tortured, millions live in constant fear. These are not the results for which the American people gave their lives and loves.

Our democracy, the first in the world, was established to give peace and freedom to the people of our land. What can be more democratic, how can we more faithfully guarantee that peace and freedom, than to make the people themselves the protectors?

Committees - -

(Continued from Page 1)

der the direction of T. J. Thompson, chairman, curricula on this and other campuses are being surveyed. Members of this committee are M. A. Basoco, K. O. Broady, J. B. Burt, H. C. Filley, C. A. Forbes, E. A. Gilmore, G. W. Gray, H. W. Manter, F. W. Norris, J. M. Reinhardt, and R. D. Scott.

To Study Class Division.

Studies of the division between classes, as better freshman solidarity are being carried on by H. Marvin with a committee composed of N. A. Bengtson, R. W. Frantz, J. W. Haney, C. E. McNeill, O. H. Werner and C. C. Wiggins.

A committee and various subcommittees under the direction of J. P. Guilford, chairman, are studying the methods of student guidance on this campus, with emphasis on the advising system tests and measurements, and measures to remedy existing evils. Members of Guilford's committee as selected are K. M. Arndt, R. C. Bedell, H. G. Deming, O. J. Ferguson, W. S. Gregory, C. C. Minter, and J. R. Wadsworth.

Three subcommittees have been appointed to assist Dr. Guilford's group in specific branches of the work. Under the direction of J. R. Wadsworth, a sub-committee is investigating the advising system. Members of this committee are L. A. Bingham, T. T. Bullock, R. E. Cochran, T. H. Gooding, E. W. Lantz, and Otis Wade. Work on psychological tests to measure the student's adaptability to a desired occupation is being done under W. S. Gregory and his committee composed of J. P. Colbert, E. B. Schmidt, L. B. Smith, L. Stott, and E. Tierney.

Committee to look for remedies.

Remedial measures will be outlined by R. C. Bedell and his committee of William H. Browne, D. W. Dysinger, B. Lins, R. O'Dell, C. Rausch and H. A. Yenne.

The fourth major committee will emphasize instructional improvement in dealing with the superior student, in making the grading system more nearly unified and in getting classes of a

more favorable size to give better instruction.

Members of the instructional committee include A. R. Congdon, H. P. Davis, D. Fellman, B. C. Hendricks, W. A. Spurr, C. O. Swayzee and D. A. Worcester, chairman.

Working under this committee are four subcommittees to study specific questions in more detail. The good student problem is to be dealt with by C. O. Swayzee and his committee of D. Fellman, L. F. Garey, E. N. Johnson, L. Pound and C. W. Scott.

Spurr heads grades committee

Work on grades and the grading system in the hope of adapting some sort of grading curve to the needs of the school, is being directed by W. A. Spurr and his committee of C. C. Camp and W. Perry.

The committee on class size is headed by A. R. Congdon who has as a committee R. C. Abbott, G. M. Darlington, E. E. Lackey and A. A. Luebs.

Under the chairmanship of B. C. Hendricks, a group has been appointed to work with the problem of finding tests and measurements of instruction. Members of this committee are W. R. Baller, F. C. Blood, O. E. Edison, F. S. Harper, W. J. Loeffel and F. Maryott. Suggestions or recommendations for changes in the instructional setup are requested to be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.

Bernard - -

(Continued from Page 1)

goods but was far more wealthy in a religious and philosophical sense.

On subscribing to the religious views of the Tibetans he became a lama and was permitted to witness the fantastic religious cere-

monies that many of the natives were forbidden to see. During his stay in the lamaseries he was permitted to photograph the meetings and religious ceremonies that are still a mystery to those residing outside the walls of the monasteries.

Has studied with Yogis.

Bernard, who studied Yogi mysticism, is able to slow up his heart action, go without sleeping, and halt the flow of blood to a segregated vein.

In the forthcoming book "Penthouse of the Gods" will be described the unusual accounts of his adventures and the results of the studies he made of this land and its religion.

Admission to Mr. Bernard's lecture will be ten cents a person.

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Events - -

(Continued from Page 1)

will possibly be said or done there, is expected to have the common courtesy to allow free and full interpretation of the doctrines which the speakers at such assembly may espouse. Any dissent should be made at a separate meeting, and should not interfere with or restrain the freedom of assembly and the freedom of speech habitually guaranteed organized groups, irrespective of the aims and purposes of such organizations.

Miss Thompson's actions were, we feel, in exceptionally bad taste, and the goodness of her motives is no tenable excuse. Miss Thompson's actions were akin to those commonly attributed to spoiled children.

Being by nature indolent, this writer did not consult Miss Emily Post or any other of the recognized authorities on social graces and social conduct prior to the writing of this article, but quite probably Miss Post's "Mrs. Old-family" would severely condemn and criticize those actions of which Mr. Lewis was so "extremely proud."

Democracies, if they are to continue to bear that name, must not only preach but practice tolerance. While we concur in the belief that the purposes and activities of the Bund are inimical to the American system of government, the guarantees afforded under the constitution to all peoples must be preserved to all peoples, in spite of their possible disavowal of democracy. The actions of such persons as Miss Thompson constitute as deadly and grave a menace to the traditional concepts of democracy as is the pro-nazi German-American Bund.

For the benefit of Miss Thompson, and others who would deny the Bund the right to meet, the right to hear espousal of their principles or opinions, we suggest a perusal of the constitution. Freedom of speech is limited, but only by common decency and by common courtesy.

City planning is now offered Connecticut college students in a special course called "civic art."

The soap, not you, causes dirty rings around the bathtub

If you think that the ring appearing on the inside of the bathtub after the weekly dip is due to dirt, you are mistaken, for the ring is due to the soap and water you use rather than the dirt you wash off.

Contrary to popular belief the ring around the tub is not caused by dirt. According to Prof. H. G. Deming, of the chemistry department, the ring is caused by a precipitate of calcium, magnesium, and soap which settles on the inside of the tub.

The newer soaps being developed are designed to eliminate this distasteful aftermath of bathing. These new soaps form soluble magnesium and calcium salts which flow down the drain with the dirty water instead of clinging to the inside of the tub.



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