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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

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Editorially Speaking

Two U. S. problems:

Action during war, Action after peace

Today a mighty war rages in Europe, a war beside which other conflicts seem to shrink in comparison both as to extent and consequence. It appears altogether likely that before this war is over, it will have spread its destructive blight over the entire continent of Europe in a general program of annihilation. Upon its outcome rests the fate of Europe and perhaps the world for years to come. Two questions are forming uppermost in the minds of Americans today—questions whose importance appears so great as to make all other questions previously held as important now seem quite subordinate. First, what is to be the part of the United States during the remainder of this gigantic struggle, and second, what is to be the role of the United States in the world which is left after the struggle finally ceases?

American sympathies have been with England and France ever since the ambitions of Hitler became evident. Still it remained a somewhat passive state of sympathy during the conquest of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and even Poland. When Denmark and Norway were invaded by the Nazi legions, however, citizens manifested a strong feeling of indignation at this violation of nations who have long maintained a strict neutrality even during the first great World war. Then when Belgium and the Netherlands were invaded last week end, outraged denunciation of Germany blazed forth thruout this country, we as citizens, felt stirred to fiery protest of such barbaric action.

In the last war, the people on the eastern seaboard were most sensitive to developments in Europe, and it is reported that now again they appear more deeply affected by the turn of events than the rest of the population. It is absurd to attempt to read into this a repetition of the last war, however, since it is obvious that the situation today is not at all like the one in 1914 to 1918. The position of the Allies is far graver today than it ever was then, and it is difficult to see how the United States could profit by lending them active assistance. This country is by no means prepared to send immediate aid across the Atlantic, and many authorities feel that preparation would take from six months to a year. Meanwhile what would be our position, and what would be happening to England and France? With the channel ports in German hands, U. S. aid would be rather too late in arriving, and if England and France are able to show sufficient strength now in their defensive fighting (and one can hardly think of it as other than defensive any more), then there is no need for U. S. assistance beyond what is already being given.

Granted that the people of the United States do not wish to enter the war even to save Allies from defeat, the problem will still remain as to what part this country should play in post-war reconstruction. Considering the precarious position of Europe before hostilities began, one can shudder at the prospect of its condition after the present era of wholesale slaughter and destruction ends. Great cities like Amsterdam and Rotterdam which have been built up over a period of hundreds of years have been destroyed within a few hours. Are they to be rebuilt? Is the civilization of Europe which has been dominant in the world for centuries to be allowed to fall into total debacle? If not, it appears likely that much of the financing of reconstruction must come from the United States.

Yes, the question of peace will be an imposing one when the time comes. A permanent basis of security on which may be built the further progress of our civilization is a hope which must lie in the heart of every American who loves his present mode of life and can envision no happiness without its continued pursuit.

News Roundup

By Norbert Mahnken

CLAIMS VERSUS FACTS.

The day's fighting around the city of Sedan apparently led to a slowing down of German advance into French territory. The German high command declared that the attack was progressing steadily, that Nazi forces had pierced the northwestern extension of France's Maginot line behind Sedan. At the same time the German claims told of the destruction of two British vessels and the loss of 200 Allied planes—which would raise to over a thousand the number of Allied planes destroyed since the beginning of the latest German offensive.

Allied reports, of course, contested most of these claims. The British air ministry asserted that the Allied force was aiding in halting the German drive along the Meuse River, blowing up pontoon bridges and strafing ground troops. At the same time it was announced that at least 15 German planes had been destroyed, while British losses were placed at 35 for the day, which was "not considered excessive," but which claim that counterattacks south of Sedan had halted the German drive in that sector. It was admitted, however, by the war ministry, that German forces had made at least three crossings over the Meuse north of their main passage near Sedan, and that from these points the mechanized legions had pushed through some defensive positions and forced the Allied forces to retreat to new positions. Thus, to summarize in one sentence the activity for the day, it appears that while the German advance has been slowed up slightly by the impact with fixed defensive position, the Nazi invaders have not yet suffered any serious check.

The end of all Dutch resistance except in the coastal province of Zeeland will permit the release of additional units of Hitler's ace troops, forces which will doubtless be transferred to Belgium to hasten the "mopping-up" of the northern Belgian provinces. The death-dealing ferocity of modern mechanized warfare is evidenced in the estimates of the Dutch dead, killed during the week of fighting. The Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens estimated that up to 100,000 Dutch defenders had been killed, or about one-fourth of the entire Dutch army. While the estimate is perhaps unduly large, it brings home to us with startling clearness the heavy cost of attempting to fight modern warfare with methods and equipment that are not the very latest developments in military science. The Dutch supposedly had a capable, though small, army. Their equipment for defense against modern mechanized warfare, however, was as weak as that of the United States. The casualties tell the rest of the tale.

"Reconstruction" is probably the order of the day in Holland at certain spots—reconstruction of the Dutch air fields. It is no secret that these will serve as the "jumping off" place for German bombers setting out for a short hour's ride to London on a visit of destruction. Authorized Nazi sources said that a great air offensive would start "whenever we are completely ready—at exactly the right moment—when it is most uncomfortable for England." Anthony Eden, Britain's war secretary, chose not to regard this as an empty threat, but immediately appealed for large numbers of volunteers for his local defense forces, aimed at protecting the British Isles from any such possibility as the landing of parachute troops.

Scrap Irony

Chris Petersen

I and my mental board of directors met for a ho-down in decision the other day. Our annual brain banquet. Ideas were served in chunks and chased with a rector of logic. I got indigestion from the mess. Here's why. I and my three other selves came to these decisions.

In this day and age is not is a question of what is and what isn't? I should say that it is for is is it in that it is what is isn't. And if it isn't then what is for if there is no it then there is no is because we must have an it in order that there be an is.

There is a little man who isn't there for the little man who isn't there can be a little man who was there but who is now somewhere besides there. There is no doubt that the little man who isn't there actually is somewhere else other than there. You decide where there is.

Has had what Had had had but now we find Has having so Had no longer has. If Has has what Had had then Had has nothing with has having what Had ad.

White clover is fertilized by bees; bees are destroyed by field mice; cats are enemies of mice; old maids are fond of cats; cats kill mice. So if there were more old maids there would be more white clover.

Quick, Henry, the Tums!

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

GERMAN MOVIE.

The Germanies department will present the last German film of the year in the Union ballroom at 4:30, 7:30 and 9 p. m. The film is entitled *Emile and die Detektive*.

RED GUIDON.

Members of Red Guidon, honorary military society, will meet at 6 p. m. in parlors XYZ of the Union.

SAME.

The Society of American Military Engineers will meet at 7 p. m. in room 313 of the Union.

BAND TWIRLERS.

All men who wish to join the University Band baton twirlers squad see Don A. Lenix, room 202, School of Music on or before 4 p. m., May 31.

NU-MEDS.

Members of Theta Nu, Nu Med honorary,

will hold their semi-annual initiation dinner at the University club a week from today. The dinner will begin at 7:30 p. m. and will preface the initiation of men newly tapped at Wesleyan and the University of Nebraska.

UNION DANCE.

Dave Haun and his orchestra will play for a Union dance to be held in the Union ballroom at 9 p. m.

ALPHA DELTA PI.

Alpha Delta Pi alumnae will meet at 6:30 p. m. in parlor A of the Union.

COACHES DINNER.

Annual coaches dinner will be held at 6:45 p. m. in parlors XYZ of the Union.

REQUEST PROGRAM.

Regular weekly program of request music will be played on the Carnegie Music set in the faculty lounge at 4 p. m.

America's . . . Collegians would keep army at home; fight if attacked

By Joe Belden.

Editor Student Opinion Survey of America.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 11—As Europe's war spread to new fronts, observers are pointing to increasing possibilities of the U. S. being involved. In the opinion of American college students, many of whom are of fighting age, what are the conditions under which the U. S. should join the Allies against Germany?

Interviewers on scores of campuses have asked that question in a Student Opinion Surveys sampling. The results, exclusive to the DAILY NEBRASKAN and other member newspapers, show definitely that the American collegian has not changed his mind, is still much opposed to rushing into the conflict.

A good majority—two to one—may be included in two camps: Those who would have us fight only in case the U. S. is actually threatened with an invasion.

The largest group of students, one-third of the entire enrollment, would keep our armies at home and fight only if an enemy attacked on this side of the Atlantic. The smallest group registered in the poll, 2 percent, represents the students who believe the U. S. should join the Allies at once.

Following are the complete national tabulations:
Under what conditions do you

Chem E's confer awards on three

Morris Breunsbach, was awarded a slide rule last night by the American Society of Chemical Engineers for having the highest average of any freshman engineer and John Cramer received a set of books for being selected as outstanding senior engineer.

A junior membership in the Nebraska section of the ASCE went to Kirk Florence.

Roy Green, president of the ASCE, spoke on "Your future and Heritage in Engineering" at this joint meeting of the society and its junior branch.

Faculty—

(Continued from page 1.)

staff members was a copy of the transition retirement plan adopted by the Board of Regents July 3, 1939 and revised April 13, 1940.

The Chancellor's letter further explained that the time when a contributory annuity plan for all salaried staff members will be possible can not now be seen, but that it is hoped that it will come within what may be termed the reasonably near future.

believe the U. S. should join the Allies against Germany?

1. Only if there is actual threat of the U. S. being invaded 33%
2. U. S. should not join 31
3. Only if there is actual threat of any American nation being invaded . . . 15
4. Only if England and France appear to be losing 10
5. U. S. should join now 2
6. Other conditions 5
7. No opinion 4

Those are the opinions of students after the German invasion of Scandinavia. Recent Allied failures in Norway may have changed attitudes to some extent, but the trend as the war has progressed has been more and more against the U. S. entering the conflict. Six months ago a Surveys poll pointed out that 36 percent approved of sending troops against Germany if the Allies appeared to be losing. Now only 10 percent approve.

Index—

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complete reports for March in postal receipts and life insurance sales. Little change is noted in other indicators, except for a decline in retail sales and building operations.

The general business index can be found below as a weighted average of the first six items listed. Here each indicator is adjusted to remove normal seasonal changes and the effect of the irregular calendar, thus revealing the underlying trends. Nebraska's business barometer:

	April 1940	March 1940	Feb. 1940
General business	111	110	111
Bank deposits	95	97	98
Department store sales	88	88	93
Postal receipts	111	105	102
Building activity	155	166	190
Electric power output	127	126	126
Payrolls	110	112	112
Employment	103	104	104
Life insurance sales	79	79	70

Why Not?

Store your heavy winter garments at the Evans.

Have them Cleaned and stored. Fully covered by insurance. Pay for them this fall.



KING'S Proudly Present

"The Trumpet King"

Henry Busse In Person AND HIS BAND

Sunday, May 19

Holder of all Lincoln box office records. We bring this band for your pleasure at popular prices.

Get your tickets early as advance sale will be limited. Tickets at Schmoller & Mueller—55c ea. incl. tax.