Just Between Us . . .

By DON PIEPER
Editor

"I can change black to white if I want to."

That statement was made Wednesday at your Student Council meeting. It was made in reference to the Council constitution and it meant that one Council member thought that he could make any interpretation of the constitution he thought necessary.

The controversy—and there was a real controversy—arose over suggestions that the Panhellenic Council and the Interfraternity Council be allowed to elect senior representatives to the Student Council. The constitution clearly says that only next year's juniors may be elected. The suggestion was made because most members of the two organizations mentioned above will be seniors next fall.

Nevertheless, the constitution clearly says only juniors may be elected.

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One Council member thought that it would be all right to just elect senior representatives from these organizations and forget the constitution. Immediately, a large majority of the Council became righteously indignant. They asked what the use was in having a constitution in the first place if it could be changed as fancy dictated.

To this, their opponent said that a constitution was only what those governed by it interpreted it to mean. And then he was asked how in the world he thought he could interpret junior to mean senior.

"I can change black to white if I want to."

That was his reply.

A large majority of the Council overruled that reply by passing a peculiar motion to the effect that the Council would conduct this year's elections according to the constitution. This is a peculiar motion because it is unfortunate that anyone would think of trying to running elections any other way.

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I have been worried about this year's Council for a semester and a half. It doesn't seem to be digging for campus improvements. With the exception of an aggressive parking policy, there has not been a great show of initiative.

However, when something of basic importance comes up, the Council has always shown that it can and will come through. When Dr. E. N. Anderson was being shoved around for using a book which some persons thought was subversive, the Council passed a resolution saying that the student legislators had faith in him. When outside interests started a campaign to put the Regents Bookstore out of the supply business, the Council worked very hard collecting signatures on a petition to the Board of Regents asking that supply sales be continued at the Regents store.

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And, now, when a member suggests that the constitution be forgotten until amended to meet the need, the Council immediately proved that it recognized the lack of wisdom of this move.

It is not necessary to go into a long discussion of the need for having a solid constitution and standing by it. The Student Council needs to have basic rules just as much as any other organization.

There was plenty of time—and it is odd that this problem wasn't thought of then—to bring up the IFC and Panhell question when the constitution was being written.

If the constitution is wrong, change it. But don't forget it.

A Terrific Show

If ever The Nebraskan spoke for the campus, it is doing it now: Thank you, Union, for bringing Fred Waring.

A capacity crowd enjoyed three hours of wonderful music Tuesday night with no intermission—nor did it miss the intermission. The whole show was so well put together and Waring's talents as a master of ceremonies were so great that no one wanted to leave until after 11 p.m.

It was a great tribute to American music and American music-makers.

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Every soloist was brought back for an encore. Every act received tremendous applause. The audience loved the performance.

Financially, the show was successful. This means that the Union will be able to bring some of the more risky shows later. By risky shows, we mean shows which are good, solid entertainment but on a level high enough to cut the audience to the more intellectual. This is the type of show University students should be exposed to while they are in school so that an appreciation is cultivated for later life.

The Union is working toward this goal. It takes successes like the Waring show to make it financially possible to bring some of the risky type.

The Nebraskan does not mean for a moment that Waring presented second-rate entertainment. He put on a high-class show with all kinds of popular appeal. It takes organizations of the caliber Waring has to present such an entertaining and educational performance.

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There may be those who would quarrel with the use of education in connection with the Fred Waring concert. However, any performance which hade its audience leave the concert hall with a renewed faith in the basic power of this country is educational. Not only were we taught music Tuesday night, but we were reorientated in the arts that form an important part of American thinking.

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What else is it but education when you are asked, "Where O' where but in America can you sing true freedom's song?" Think about the implications involved in that question. Think about the dramatic presentation of American poetry which the powerful Waring choir and orchestra presented at the end of the program.

Of course, all the songs weren't of American origin, but that doesn't stop them from being educational. Think back about the variety of music which Waring presented. There was everything from bop to Rachmaninoff. It was very entertaining education.

In fact it was a terrific show. The campus thanks you, Union, for bringing it to us.—D. P.

What Does It Mean?

The newspapers were full of most encouraging — or perhaps discouraging — news Wednesday morning.

Stalin is very ill.

At least Soviet news agencies announce that he is very ill. For all we know, he is dead—and maybe buried.

What does it mean?

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Right now that is the most popular question being tossed over coffee shop tables and dorm beds. What effect will Stalin's death have on the current world situation and the draft of college men?

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Georgi M. Malenkov is sitting in a good spot to take over the Russian reins. He faces some rather stiff opposition from an old timer, V. M. Molotov. Either way, the U.S.—and the rest of the free world—faces a stern Bolshevik with no great love for Western democracy.

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An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow on the Stalin illness describes Malenkov as "young, tough, vigorous, virtually created by Stalin in his own image without contact with the Western world." Observers nowadays cannot decide what will happen in the Malenkov-Molotov scramble. Especially, they wonder if whatever hapens will be good.

It's an important—and thoroughly frustrating—question: What does it mean?—D. P.

Yesteryear At NU . . .

By DICK RALSTON
Staff Writer

Academic freedom is a topic subject to pretty hot debate right now. "Subversive influences are undermining our thinking by teaching Communism in our colleges and universities." Or: "Instructors and professors are being shackled by loyalty oaths and investigation to the point that they don't dare even discuss anything out of the orthodox."

This debate, like so many of its contemporaries, is not new. Now and then something happens—a senator starts an investigation of universities, an institution proclaims a certain book "subversive"—and tempers flare, opinions are vehemently expounded. But the underlying difference in opinion is always there. The hot debate lasts a while, then subsides and is forgotten for a while.

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The issue also was a good subject for debate 20 years ago. Prodded by an incident at Northwestern U. The Daily Nebraskan spoke out editorially for academic freedom:

"A professor at Northwestern University was dismissed this week. He stated that he felt the reason for his dismissal was the fact that he is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, the league for industrial democracy, and held unorthodox attitudes on the problems of peace, race and industry.

"Does this mean that college professors may not be allowed to teach if their views do not coincide with majority opinion, which can usually be counted on as being conservative opinion? Is the opinion of the majority to dictate to college professors what and how they shall teach?

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"It seems an unfortunate tendency that faculties, especially in state supported institutions, are fearful of expressing opinions on controversial issues. Any progress which may possibly result from training in institutions of higher learning will likely be stultified if professors feel obliged from a sense of self-preservation to muffle their own ideas and 'stick to the facts.'

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"Of course there is a limit of discretion which professors should observe. It is obviously unethical for instructors to abuse their position by ramming down the throats of students their own pet doctrines and by interpreting what they teach in the light of those doctrines. But if professors are forced to shun expressions of opinion, we might as well stay with our books of half a century ago and our dogmas of the last 500 years."

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WORLD REPORT

By PAUL MEANS

TODAY'S HEADLINES . . . . Thursday morning communiques from radio Moscow revealed that Stalin's condition was worse . . . . French sources claim that the Prime Minister died at 7 a.m. Wednesday . . . . Molotov takes over as acting Prime Minister of the Soviet Union. . . .

Uneasy tension and worried speculation spread over the world Thursday morning as it weighed the consequences of Stalin's illness. . . . The New York Stock Exchange average dropped a billion dollars as one million stocks were sold Wednesday. . . . The cold war became a secondary interest in the U. N. as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky stayed in seclusion at his Long Island estate. . . . The speculation is that he will be recalled to Russia at any minute.

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British Policy Is Not Appeasement

EDITORS NOTE: This article by Peter Lisagor appeared in the Christian Science Monitor.

London

Anyone in Britain who has been reading American newspapers lately is left with no doubt about the seriousness of current Anglo-American differences about Korea and western defense generally.

The most damaging impression being voiced in the United States is that Britain is indifferent to America's casualty rate of 30,000 a year, or alternately that the British see continuing of the Korean war in its present form as a cheap way of avoiding World War III—cheap because someone else is paying the main price.

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It can be emphatically stated that there is no basis for the first charge. British policy on Korea aims first and foremost at a cease-fire and an armistice. Failing that—or pending that—it aims at limitation of the fighting. Its reason for wanting to limit the war is because it sees no likelihood of being able to achieve a decision against Chinese armies without dangerously increasing the risks of World War III and without far higher casualties than at present.

This is intended as no reflection on American military ability but rather is a considered assessment of the infitely sponge-like nature of the Chinese opposition.

Also quite apart from other considerations, such as the distance of the opposing forces from their home bases, the British feel that the Chinese have a weighty long-term advantage in that their armies believe they are fighting in defense of their homeland.

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The British oppose intensification of the war because they think it will lead to increased response from Russia and China, which in turn will lead to increased Allied losses—by far the greater number of them American losses.

This view has led some American commentators to talk about a repetition of appeasement such as Neville Chamberlain's in 1938-39. But the British unhesitatingly deny this. They contend that Chamberlain's appeasement came largely from inability through weakness and unpreparedness to stand up to Hitler.

The situation today in the face of Stalin's threat is seen as very different. A major campaign is alerady being fought against Communists in Korea. The British themselves with their limited resources are heavily committed against communism in many different parts of the world. There is the four-year-old war in Malaya. There is defense of the Suez Canal and key Mediterranean and Middle East posts such as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Aquaba. There is the holding positions in Kenya and other parts of Africa. There is defense of the Far Eastern outpost of Hong Kong. There are the five British divisions in Europe and the Commonwealth Division in Korea.

All this together with a 4,700,000,000 pounds sterling rearmament program does not add up appeasement, it is claimed.

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The idea is being discussed in Washington whether there could be a shift of one or more of the five British divisions from Europe to Korea to replace American divisions which would take the British place in Europe. At present there are about six American and five British divisions in Europe.

This shift would result in a fairer share of the fighting. Britain could then also expect a larger share in direction and conduct of the Korean war.

This would probably be the only way that Britain could send extra troops to Korea. It has been pointed out by topmost authorities in London that Britain simply has not got a single spare division. And here is where the British expect more consideration from the United States, namely, in recognizing the extent to which the British, with their more limited resources, are fighting communism or standing guard against it in other theaters.

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In the matter of European unity which Secretary Dulles has declared is causing the United States further serious dissatisfaction, it is thought in London that the trans-Atlantic argument is more evenly balanced. Britain's position on top of the fence is causing concern to labor opposition in Westminster as well as to Secretary Dulles and the American people.

Yet even stronger argument persists in Britain that Britain's place as the leader of a worldwide commonwealth makes its position different from other members of the European community.

London's weekly magazine, The Economist, sees Secretary Dulles as virtually threatening American withdrawal from Europe if Europe, and particularly Britain, continues to shy off the path to federation.

But The Economist points out that the United States is the unquestioned leader in an alliance of the free nations, and it adds that leaders of such stature don't quit. They find a way.

Cum Laude

'Singing Engineer' Grad Also Invents Machines

Jane Saxton

The singing engineer—that is about the best way to describe Eugene W. Jacobson, 1928 University graduate.

This man, by profession, is a mechanical engineer. But in his leisure time he fills in a solo spot with the Mendelssohn Choir of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is also tenor soloist for the Quartet Choir, Oakmont United Presbyterian Church, Oakmont, Pa.

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Oakmont is Jacobson's home. But he commutes to Pittsburgh, where he is in charge of the Design Section, Engineering Division of Gulf Research and Development Company, a branch of the Gulf Oil Co.

Since he was employed by this company in 1933, Jacobson has chalked up four U. S. patents for himself and has applied for five more. These accomplishments include such things as meter testing apparatus for filling containers with pressure fluids and an aerosol type sprayer head.

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Probably the most novel of his patented subjects, however, is an amphibian vehicle. He developed this machine especially designed for Gulf. It is better known as the giant-wheeled Marsh Buggy.

This graduate has also acted as a consultant on fluid measurement problems for Gulf Oil. And during the war he worked with the U. S. War Department on problems vital to the defense effort.

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He has received two certificates of award from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for meritorious service toward the advancement of the profession. He has also been honored with the certificate of award from the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation.

Jacobson's membership in A.S.M.E. dates back to his four-year career at the University. While in school, he was also a member of the University glee club and Alpha Theta Chi, social fraternity.

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Upon graduation, he attended night school at the University of Pittsburgh ('31) and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology ('35). During the spring term, 1933, he did graduate work at Rutgers University.

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Jacobson was married in 1931 to Miriam I. Stewart and has three children.

Designer, consultant, tenor soloist, award-winner, holder of U. S. patents. He's all these—and a University graduate too.

NUBB

THURSDAY

Laboratory play tryouts, 3 to 4:30 p.m. in Temple 201.

C. B. Rimmer's religious talks, 7:30 p.m. in Love library auditorium.

NUCWA Parliamentary meeting, 1 p.m. in NUCWA office at Union.

Laboratory theater one act play, 7:30 p.m., Laboratory theater, Temple.

Whisker King filings, Ag Union.

Alpha Zeta membership smoker, 7:30 p.m., Ag Union lounge.

OKLAHOMA A&M

'Nervous Collapse Caused By No-Doz'

(From the Oklahoma A & M Daily Collegian)

Two members of the hygiene department at Harvard university have warned students that the use of "No-Doz" is partially responsible for the nervous collapse of many students around exam time.

Dr. Arlie Bock, hygiene professor, terms the taking of "No-Doz" pills "self-inflicted injury." He adds, "If a fellow can't do his work without resort to such drugs, I would say he doesn't belong in school."

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Dr. Arthur Contratto, instructor in medicine, says the pills often cause "severe nervous reaction which, although temporary, is handicapping."

"No-Doz," sold without prescription, is standard equipment for many students who feel the need to cram the clock-around for final exams. A food and drug administration representative puts it in the same class with aspirin, since the stimulant caffeine is its only active ingredient.

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Meanwhile, Harvard has announced it will not accept absentee's excuses of fatigue and collapse if "No-Doz" is a partial cause.

It Seems To Me

By GLENN ROSENQUIST
Staff Writer

It's a thaw! A thaw is a time when boys throw snowballs at girls and hit them hard on purpose. Any girl, just so she is coed.

After the thaw comes the springtime. You can see anticipation in faces of students as they spit coffee grounds over the melting snow (have to make that 11 o'clock).

The greatest time to observe a thaw is on Wednesday afternoon. Twenty-five per cent of the students are in lab, 25 per cent are playing bridge, 25 per cent are throwing snowballs and 25 per cent are carrying their laundry bags to be mailed.

To best observe this drama, one must put on his Australian rabbit fur lumberjacket or his green suede (the lumberjacket will increase one's power of remaining incognito) and your fur-lined cap, goloshes and brief case.

Next you begin to walk around the campus. I guarantee no one will see you. And you can watch the coffee-drinkers and snowball-throwers at your leisure.

Don't panic when you see someone else wearing a fur-lined cap, goloshes and carrying a briefcase and riding a bicycle. He's only a professor. And his briefcase is probably loaded with his laundry.

Next we meet the athlete. The athlete on Wednesday afternoons is hurrying off to the Coliseum, I know. My roommate is an athlete. The difference between the athlete and an ordinary student is that athletes always wear suede jackets instead of lumberjackets.

Next, the smoker. Smokers smoke all the time. If they told you they smoked 10 cigarettes a day, you could conclude they have ten classes a day. For these smokers are never seen walking around campus without a cigaret in their mouths.

In our observation trip, let us not forget to observe the white-buck wearer. This species is wearing his white bucks now when the rest of us are still sporting our goloshes, fur-lined caps and lumberjackets. Strange creature!

Next, meet the mathematician. The mathematician also wears a fur-lined jacket and goloshes but his head is full of figures. He is all the time trying to figure out many snowballs to a square yard of snow or how many times a week the Carillon tower strikes B flat.

Yes, it certainly is thaw-time. Thaw-time, the transition season between winter-time and spring time, when 25 per cent of the students carry their laundry bags to be mailed.

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