

Editorial

Comment

Bulletin

Christ will rise again!

A wicked world, torn with jealousies, greeds and religious strife crucified Christ. They crowned him with thorns and with laughter derided the immortal semblance of the forces of good. They placed him in a grave, saying his way of life was not for them, and let greeds and tyrannies triumph throughout the then known world.

Three days later, however, while the faithful were still mourning his loss, and while the greedy were not yet recovered from their acts of crucifixion, the "good" was resurrected, and in new glory filled the hearts of man with a never to be forgotten message: "Christ gave his life that man might live. He arose from the dead showing men that good will triumph over wrong, and that some day the Kingdom of God will be erected on earth."

That is the Easter message. And more significantly with greater feeling than ever before men will repeat that message all over the world this Sunday morning.

Men on the battlefields of Yugoslavia and Greece, men enslaved by totalitarian rule, families homeless because of war from the air pressed against the innocent, and families starving in Belgium, Poland and France. All these—men of every denomination and every way of life, will cry out in their hearts for the fulfillment of that message.

The world is going through a period of stress, where values have no longer much meaning. Hate and greed has temporarily suppressed humanitarianism and love. In Asia, Russia has suppressed the church, and has set up material

and regimented codes of faith. Throughout Germany the church has been attacked, and has been instructed by the rulers what sort of doctrines are to be taught. And even in America men are ridiculing the churches, with atheistic conceit are laughing down the Biblical messages and with a certain fatalism are saying love and peace are impossible in this world.

Yet despite the suppression, a suppression on three continents, and despite the skepticism and doubt, men today everywhere are praying for essentially the same things that this Easter message symbolizes. They are praying for a resurrection. A resurrection, they cry out for, where good, love and humanity, will once more crowd out of man's minds the hates, the jealousies and the greeds that have brought forth this war. And they live on with the faith that that resurrection will come.

Every period of strife produces a new awakening. The war and suffering of the present will be replaced by a new happiness of the future. Through the gloom of today still shines the brightness of tomorrow. It is this thought that these men on the battlefields of Europe and of Asia and the starving and homeless refugees of this war will have this Sunday.

At the present the forces of evil have triumphed over the good. But only for a while. As the Friday of the Crucifixion, is followed by the Resurrection Sunday, so out of this period of distress and fear will arise a new day. Christ symbolizes in man's mind everywhere that new day. And that Christ will rise again!

Inquiring reporter reveals . . .
Students spend as little time as possible studying in library

By Marsa Lee Civin.

Wondering if the Nebraska students were of the studious type, your reporter asked some of them the question: "How much time do you spend at the library every week?"

Kappa Jean Minnick: "I'm there about six hours every week. The chairs are too uncomfortable to spend any more time."

Douglas Varner, Delta Sigma Pi, replies: "I usually average two hours every day therefore with my mathematical mind I perceive it's ten a week (excluding Saturday)."

Bernice McDonald, unaffiliated, says: "I spend about ten hours every week."

Bob Barr, also unaffiliated, comes forth with, "Five hours is my average; but I'd spend more time if the place was less noisy."

"I'd probably fall asleep if I stayed longer than my average of six hours," replies Alpha Xi Delta, Annajean Ray.

Unaffiliated Richard Hagelberger, "Fifteen hours (he spends seven hours of that working there), I while away the other eight wandering around the stack room reading things that my professors frown upon."

His friend Bill Eberline has been

spending two hours every day reading "Don Quixote."

DU Hugh Wilkins states, "Four hours, but the only reason I'm there that length of time is because a few of my courses require library reading."

"I'm watching a worm bore through a history book so I'm there for four hours," this from Tri Delt, Midge Beasley.

Phi Delt Ben Kaheut: "Eight hours (and she's a cute number, too)."

Gene Reese, Phi Gam, utters, "Three."

"I go there as little as I possibly can. It usually adds up to three hours," replies Mary Louise Simpson, Pi Phi.

From the above bit of information anyone would think going to the library was a task.

P. S.: Well isn't it?

Prof's go to convention

Professors J. E. A. Alexis, A. L. Elmquist, W. K. Pfeiler, and Doctors L. F. Wagner and A. C. F. Scherer of the modern languages department will attend the annual convention of the Modern Language Teachers of Nebraska at the Hotel Blackstone, Omaha, April 26.

Collegiate . . .

Spanish study is increasing due to good neighbor policy . . . survey reveals

By Student Opinion Surveys.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 10—Speakers, authors, editorial writers, politicians have lately been insisting that the defense of the Pan-American democracy will require a more friendly U. S. attitude toward the nations south of the Rio Grande. "We will never understand our Latin-American neighbors thoroly until we can speak to them in their own tongue," a noted educator declared recently.

How interested are American college students—among whom are found most of the nation's leaders of tomorrow—in dealing with Central and South America? How many consider a knowledge of Spanish a requirement to better understand? How many are now studying Spanish? What other languages are they learning?

Poll undertakes question

Student Opinion Surveys of America, the national collegiate poll conducted by scores of undergraduate newspapers, including the DAILY NEBRASKAN has made use of its coast-to-coast sampling machinery to find the answers to these questions—straight from college students themselves. Here they are:

"Do you think it would help our relations with Latin America if more people in this country knew more about the Spanish language?"

Only a bare majority of 56 percent believes Spanish would be an aid. The rest, 44 percent, answered "no." The 3 percent who were undecided were not included in the tabulations.

"Have you or are you now taking a college course in Spanish? Any other modern language?"

25 percent have or are studying Spanish, they say.
46 percent have or are studying another language.
31 percent have taken up no languages in college.

"Do you have a reading or speaking knowledge of Spanish? Any other language?"

The following answers provided a close check for the preceding questions:

25 percent can at least read Spanish.

Sigma Gamma Epsilon initiates ten geologists

The following students at the University of Nebraska were initiated into Sigma Gamma Epsilon, honorary geology fraternity, April 4: Richard Cast, William Thorpe, Dave Day, Willard Bunker, Leland Jacobson, Frank Sims, Wayne Mack, Loren Toohy, Robert Butler and Don McCarthy.

48 percent can at least read some other language.

27 percent cannot read or speak a foreign language.

Among those who can read or speak another language, but not Spanish, these were the results:

58 percent can read or speak French.

32 percent can read or speak German.

man.

10 percent can read or speak some other language.

Students in the south of the United States are the most interested in Spanish, perhaps because of their proximity to the Latin-American nations. In that section nearly 40 percent had some knowledge of the tongue.

The survey reported above provides the present picture of interest in Latin America as it may be reflected thru the study of Spanish. How this condition will change within a few years remains to be seen. But it is evident that there is much effort being expended in making the United States South America conscious and vice versa. Witness the new Latin-American editions of leading magazines and the report that among government plans for a "home defense" corps will be a call for volunteers "to learn Spanish."

Cyclotron (atom smasher) weighs mere 4,900 tons

BERKELEY, Calif. (ACP).

Nearly half the steel for the world's largest cyclotron, the University of California's 4,900 ton atom-smasher, has been put into place.

A total of 3,700 tons of steel, as much as is used in one of Uncle Sam's cruisers, will go into the magnet alone. The base and half of the vertical columns of the magnet have been completed.

When the magnet is finished in April, work will begin on a building to house the cyclotron, with the machine expected to be in operation by the fall of 1942.

The new cyclotron will dwarf the 225-ton atom-smasher on California's Berkeley campus, now the largest in the world. Professor E. O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron, expects the new machine to open up new worlds to science.

The 4,900-ton cyclotron will be at least five times as powerful as the 225-ton machine. It will bombard atoms with a beam of atomic particles traveling at 60,000 miles a second, which corresponds to 100,000,000 electron volts of energy.

UN faculty publication due April 21

Published by the university research council in order to acquaint members of the faculty with the work of their associates The Nebraska Scholar, written by university professors, will be ready for distribution about April 21. This is the second issue of 1941.

Features of this edition are by K. O. Broady, professor of school administration; William E. Walton, assistant professor of psychology; A. R. McIntire and A. L. Bennett of the college of medicine; and M. S. Peterson, assistant professor of English. The regular column of "Notes" by the entire editorial staff will also appear.

Arndt—

(Continued from page 1.)

consuming process because on the average they have to deal with ten people to secure one speaker.

Notable among those who have appeared here this year are Fishbein, Fodor, Lew Saret, Thomas Benton and Clifton Utley. On April 18, Professor Mowat, University of Bristol History professor will speak. "We try to bring men representing various fields of artistic and intellectual endeavor," says Mr. Arndt.

Committee experimenting.

The convocation committee is experimenting with different hours and places for having convocations in hope of finding the best with a minimum of interference with other work and interests. The use of the Union has made it possible to accommodate a larger number. In that way the question of place has been answered in part, but the question of time is still unanswered.

The attendance has considerably increased over the last few years. "We are still of course, not satisfied," says Mr. Arndt. Fishbein, Benton and Saret drew the largest crowds with from one thousand to eleven hundred in attendance.

Mr. Arndt had little to say about the plans for next years convocations except that the committee is in the early stages of making plans for the programs.

The Daily Nebraskan

FORTIETH YEAR.

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 September 20, 1923.



Every operator in this telephone exchange must speak four languages!



Each operator in San Francisco's Chinatown telephone exchange must speak English plus at least three of the five Chinese dialects—Som Yup, Soy Yup, Heong Sow, Gow Gong and Aw Duck—in order to handle calls. For the average Chinese understands no dialect but his own!

Since there is no Chinese alphabet, the 36 page directory, listing 2200 subscribers, can't be printed in the usual way. It is handwritten—then reproduced by engraving and printing processes. Subscribers are listed by streets, instead of alphabetically. And operators must almost know the book by heart, for the Chinese seldom call by number—but by name and address.

Here is a Bell System exchange that in many ways is unique. But it is just like thousands of others in giving good service to telephone users.

