



The daily cardinal. Vol. V, no. 1 [II] June 28, 1941

Madison, Wisconsin: New Daily Cardinal Corporation, June 28, 1941

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THE SUMMER CARDINAL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1941

NUMBER 1

Famous Stars Awarded 'Doctor of Letters' Degrees



Lunt, Fontanne Shine At Commencement As Four Are Given Honorary Degrees

Badger Alums...



DAVIES

There were four people receiving honorary degrees at the University of Wisconsin's 88th annual commencement ceremony Monday, June 23, at the field house, but most of the attention went to just two of them, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

Joseph E. Davies, Wisconsin (Watertown) born diplomat and lawyer, had been licensed all during the commencement weekend, and he still drew attention. But the crowd really went for the actor and actress who make their permanent home and retreat at Genesee Depot.

Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, the fourth recipient of an honorary citation Monday, stayed with acquaintances from the Medical school and Wisconsin General hospital staff during most of the morning, being escorted into the field house by Dr. Walter Meek of the Medical school faculty.

DAVIES COMES FIRST

Mr. Davies was first on hand, arriving with Pres. C. A. Dykstra about 8 a. m., from the Dykstra home, where he and his wife were guests of the

(Continued on Page 2)

...Are Honored



GASSER

DYKSTRA CITES FOUR 'BADGERS' FOR HONORS

Following are the citations by Pres. Clarence A. Dykstra, of the four honorary degree recipients at the commencement exercises last Monday in the university field house. The four, Joseph E. Davies, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, were presented to the president by Prof. William Kieckhofer for their respective honorary doctors' degrees.

All of those honored were Wisconsin natives or residents, in keeping with a policy pursued by the university regents for several years.

The citations follow:

JOSEPH EDWARD DAVIES

Son of Wisconsin and of this university, trusted counselor and servant of our country at home and abroad, keen analyst and reporter of world events, loyal alumnus and prophetic patron of the long time interests and abiding values of this university, your Alma Mater honors you today and proudly confers upon you its crowning distinction. I now declare that you enter into the privileges of the honorary doctorate and I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

HERBERT SPENCER GASSER

Native son of this state and graduate of this institution, teacher of medicine on this campus and in two other sister universities, director and present leader in a great medical enterprise,

(Continued on Page 10)

'Vigilance and Action Needed to Implement Knowledge'--Dykstra

Graduation Means Busy Behind-Scenes Work for A. W. White

Charges Graduates to Accept Obligations To American Defense

Behind the scenes in the busy flow of diplomas and advanced degree colors on the platform at commencement Monday, June 23, in the field house, was Alden White, assistant secretary of the faculty, whose job was to keep Pres. C. A. Dykstra and the deans supplied with the graduation cards.

Beneath the specially erected stage in the north end of the building, White, with an assistant, unpiled stacks of graduation certificates for nearly two hours, as the graduates passed by out in front. Through swinging doors behind the high-backed chair of President Dykstra, White carried armful after armful of the cards as nearly 2,000 students filed by.

As each dean called the students from a department or college to the stage, White would carry out a pile of certificates and place them behind the chairs of President Dykstra and Governor Julius P. Heil, out of sight of the audience. The president picked them up there and handed them to the graduates as they went by.

Honors, Medals Are Awarded 1941 Graduates

Declaring that constant vigilance and firm and speedy action must be required of those who wish to preserve democratic freedoms and individualism, in a grim reality of total war, Pres. C. A. Dykstra, speaking at the university's 88th commencement Monday morning in the field house, charged the graduating class to recognize and fulfill its obligations to the American way of life.

Referring to graduates of 24 years ago who likewise were confronted with a world at war, President Dykstra remarked that this last generation had failed to find a solution for the world problem.

"I suspect that so far as men of good will are concerned the reason may be found not in their lack of desire to abolish war, but in their failure to act continuously, constructively, and positively," Dykstra said.

"Knowledge without action means futility and intelligence without action will merely induce action without intelligence," Dykstra said, declaring that the use of force or at least the threat of force is needed to put down the selfish will for power which is a recurring trait in human nature.

President Dykstra's charge to the graduates follows in full:

In September of 1937 when you and I were freshmen on this campus, the president of the university met

Gives Charge



PRESIDENT DYKSTRA

most of you for the first time. Four academic years stretch between that opening day and this commencement season. Four years ago I said to you—

"You come to the university just 20 years after America's entrance upon the greatest war known to history. These 20 years have been full of challenges and problems which, as yet, have not been met or solved. Do not be overly disturbed by the many differences of opinion which you will find about you. Try to get hold of the facts and premises upon which these

(Continued on Page 4)

Grads Remember 'the Little Things' at Commencement

By HOWARD SAMUELSON

It's queer, the things graduates think about on commencement morning. It's not the big important things that come back. The little things are the ones that they remember.

Sitting in cap and gown there in the field house last Monday morning at graduation made it all come back. Memories were being relived, memories that had piled up during four years on the campus. It would all be gone now.

Bascom hill and Capitol square. Langdon street and the wind rustling the leaves in the fall. Class dances and hangouts and coke dates in the afternoon. Old professors. Old friends. Somehow all these things seemed to be slipping away now.

Graduation was like stepping into a new world.

THE CALM OF EVENING

Evenings on Observatory hill and walks along the Lake road with the moon spilling silver on the trees would be gone now. Gone would be the calm of evening along Willow drive, the thrill of a sunset on Picnic point, and the whispering of the wind as it sighed through the willows along the lake shore.

Graduation ended that, and this commencement morning made it all come back.

There were other things, of course, other thoughts.

Many of them were to leave this week for service in the army. Hundreds of others immediately became subject to selective service. Still more already

(Continued on Page 10)

LOOKING AHEAD

Ahead of them, as they listened for the last time to the strains of the band which for four years had provided rousing accompaniment for the athletic contests they had witnessed in the same building and on the football field outside, lay for men and women alike only uncertainty, confusion and the grim prospect of war.

This, as well as reminiscences of the incidents of those years, long in the living but only too brief in retrospect, must have been passing through the minds of many of the graduates as it was through mine, as we were sitting in the fieldhouse for the three-

(Continued on Page 2)

'One of Them'

(Continued from page 1)
poignant regret at leaving friends, associations and surroundings which had grown dear through the years of close cooperation, that I walked across the stage with a diploma in my hand, and the friendly congratulations of the president in my ears.

HEARS PREXY'S CHARGE

As I watched the seemingly unending procession of black-robed graduates pass before me, I could hear again the words of Pres. Dykstra's charge to the seniors: "We repeat again the conditions facing the graduates of 24 years ago."

Twenty-four years ago a generation of college students, young, eager, full of hope and youthful enthusiasm, faced a world much as ours. Their tragic failure subsequently to meet and solve the problems of their world when they had the chance, more than anything else has brought on the tragedy of today.

And this 1941 generation, which may have to re-fight the fight for freedom, democracy and human decency, will it succeed in making a better world after calm is restored? Or is it, too, doomed to a failure which will force yet another generation of college graduates, 20 years hence, to pay once again, perhaps with its lives, for the mistakes of its parents?

YOUTH HAS OPTIMISM

The world we face today is one gone mad with egotism, bloodshed, deceit and ill will, but youth is always optimistic, and so perhaps this generation may succeed where its predecessors failed.

Even those most anxious to graduate probably felt a pang as the end was actually at hand, with the turning of varied-hued tassels, for it is hard to cut oneself off suddenly, completely from tasks and associations which have become common over the years. Reminiscences at such a time are inevitable. As I looked over the sea of black caps and gowns, I suddenly remembered a scene of four years ago, when, 2,500 very green and riotous freshmen, we had been congregated in the university stock pavilion to be introduced to campus activities.

"Look around you," Prof. Dvorak, the same genial director who was now leading the measured strains of the band, had told us then. "Look at your classmates now, for this will be the last time that you will see yourselves together until commencement day."

LAST GATHERING

After that meeting we scattered to our various courses and departments, crossing paths frequently or seldom, but after this final get-together of the class of 1941 last Monday, we will be scattered far beyond the narrow boundaries of the campus, in many cases never to meet again.

The last degree had been awarded, the last band note died in the rafters of the fieldhouse, and in the brilliant June sun outside friends were saying farewell, graduates were receiving the congratulations of proud relatives. Slowly the milling crowd thinned out, moving in many directions, and the dim, deserted fieldhouse, the empty stadium gave silent farewell to the "young men and women of Wisconsin" of 1941.

Honorary--

(Continued from Page 1)
president for the weekend. Davies stood with the president and Regent Michael Cleary, of Milwaukee, near the women's physical education building on the east side of Camp Randall, waiting for the procession of deans and professors to form.

The Lunts arrived next, accompanied by Dr. A. T. Weaver, chairman of the speech department and personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Lunt. Prof. Roland E. Mitchell, of the speech department, who was to escort Miss Fontanne, as she received her honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, met the famous couple as they were greeted by President Dykstra.

PROCESSION STARTS

Dr. Gasser, of New York, director of the Rockefeller Institute, and graduate of the university Medical school, was last to arrive, accompanied by Dr. Meek. The tall, austere Gasser joined Davies and the Lunts to pose for group pictures, and then the procession started for the field house and the graduation ceremony, with the president, the governor, the four guests, and their escorts leading the way.

SPEAKS TO DEAN

Several times during the walk to the door of the field house, Davies spoke to Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, his escort, about the line of graduates filing into the building.

"It's a brilliant sight," he exclaimed. President Dykstra told the Lunts, "You'll see a crowd this morning."

TELLS OF CUSTOM

He explained the custom shared by

Wisconsin's lawyers and engineers, who give each other "skyrockets" as they receive their diplomas on the platform, and Miss Fontanne said she was glad to be warned in advance.

"This is my first college degree," Miss Fontanne explained. "Alfred you know, went to Carroll college," she added.

"I'm not accustomed to being up at this hour," she said, "but it's a real thrill."

As Governor Heil and President Dykstra entered the building, home economics seniors filed by to their places in the rows of chairs on the

ground floor.

The president stepped up to the girls and congratulated them, while Governor Heil remarked, "Are all those little beauties leaving us?"

"My, they're good looking!"

Later he asked President Dykstra about the crowd which filled most of the upper deck in the stands, wondering if "we had more than this last year?"

RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS

At the end of the commencement ceremony, friends of the Lunts, Mr. Davies, and Dr. Gasser crowded the platform to offer congratulations.

Harold Rosevear, of Par, Cornwall, England, who received a master's degree earlier in the day, greeted Miss Fontanne, and exchanged memories of their native country.

"I thought the ceremony was very touching," Miss Fontanne told Rosevear. "Of course, English people are more upset by such things," she added.

Many Watertown residents, old friends of Davies, approached him after the ceremony with congratulations—nearly staging an "old home week" on the platform for a short while. They were all old friends, and

both Mr. and Mrs. Davies enjoyed seeing them again.

Dr. Gasser left immediately after the exercises ended, not waiting for the autograph seekers who ran up to the platform.

Davies and the Lunts finally worked their way past radio microphones and autograph books to their cars outside the building, and left for the luncheon in their honor at President Dykstra's home.

The U. S. navy expects to be able to turn out 7,000 full-fledged pilots a year by the end of this year.

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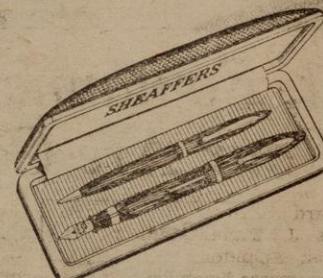
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Medals--

(Continued from Page 1)
Madison, and Clarence A. Schoenfeld, Lake Mills.

The Western Intercollegiate conference medal, awarded to the senior man for scholarship and athletic prowess, won by Kenneth E. Bixby, North Fond du Lac; the Lewis prize, given for the best freshman theme written, awarded to Daniel M. Hamers, Wausau, for his theme "A Hundred Miles Down the Road."

The Kenneth Sterling Day memorial, awarded to a senior man on the basis of moral character, scholastic attainment, and participation in campus activities, won by Raymond D. Black, Richland Center, and Arthur C. Nielsen, Winnetka, Ill.; honorable mention, Howard L. Boorman, Madison.

Winners of the William T. Vilas prizes for essays, awarded for the best undergraduate essays submitted, were: first prize, Robt. H. Blank, New York, N. Y., for his paper on "Philosophers and Progress"; second prize, Joseph Frank, for his essay on "An Economic Basis for Liberal Values."

Vilas medals, awarded for excellence in public speaking and debate, were given to Melvin W. Ecke, Sheboygan; John G. Gunning, Oshkosh; William T. Lazar, Milwaukee; Howard W. Runkel, Milwaukee; and Ruth G. Whiffen, Sheboygan.

Wisconsin Alumni association awards to the outstanding junior man and woman, were awarded to Robert J. Lampman, Plover; and Carla E. Walier, Waupaca.

Robert O. Stafford, Milwaukee, was awarded the Phi Sigma medal for excellence in biological work.

Senior high honors and honors will be awarded as follows:

HIGH HONORS IN**GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP****College of Letters and Science**

General course, bachelor of arts: Sturges W. Bailey, Waupaca; Howard L. Boorman, Madison; Joseph C. Bradley, Madison; Alva G. Heup, Milwaukee; Donald F. Hiller, White Plains, N. Y.; Kenneth J. LaBudde, Sheboygan Falls; Charles M. Lombard, Menominee, Mich.; Will W. Moody, Manitowoc; Frederick T. Moore, Walworth; Clarice J. Nelson, Stoughton; Robert M. Olbrich, Madison; Elliott Jack Resneck, Watertown; Edward N. Strait, Jr., Oak Park, Ill.; Doris J. Yaffe, Madison; Harry R. Zerbel, Appleton.

Commerce, bachelor of arts: Bernice H. Harris, Antigo; Mildred Koritzinsky, Manitowoc.

Journalism: Ellen L. Gibson, Menomonie; Tolman E. Holten, Deerfield; Frances A. Ryan, Green Bay.

Chemistry course: Roger M. Christensen, Sturgeon Bay; Elton G. Foster, Oshkosh; Beatrice E. Huppert, Waukesha; Daniel R. Miller, Milwaukee; Walter C. Schneider, Cedarburg; Dorothy A. Swift, Wauwatosa; Robert E. Wilfong, Madison.

Medical science, bachelor of science: Lee G. Elby, Sheboygan; Noland A. Eidsmoe, Birchwood; Charles A. M. Hogben, Madison; Keith M. Keane, Madison; Gertrude C. Luther, Madison; Wallace W. McCrory, Pewaukee; Rollin R. Osborne, Hartford; Robert W. Ramlow, Wauwatosa; John R. Rydell, Superior; Eugene E. Skroch, Independence; Barbara Steiner, New York, N. Y.; Oscar A. Stiennon, Green Bay.

Medical science, bachelor of arts: Sue Hadley, Madison; Daniel B. Schuster, Wauwatosa.

Music: Harriet E. Kuehne, Eagle River; John W. Woldt, Oshkosh.

Library School

Graduation with high distinction: Eleanor M. Bechtel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cornelia B. Church, Amherst, Mass.; Charles C. Dean, Greensboro, N. C.; Richard A. Farley, Ashland; Mary H. Morling, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Spencer G. Shaw, Hartford, Conn.

College of Engineering

Civil engineering: Paul G. Fluck, Algoma.

Mechanical engineering: Arthur C. Burns, Madison; Donald C. Peroutky, Gleason; Frank B. Roberts, Waukesha.

College of Agriculture

Agriculture: Warren J. Bilkey, Poynter; Charles W. Schaller, Holmen; Loris H. Schultz, Mondovi.

Agriculture and education: Elwin C. Fuller, Oshkosh.

Law School

Harriet F. Zetterberg (master of arts), Madison.

School of Education

Physical education: Lloyd J. Stokstad, Stoughton.

Education: Mary M. Adams, Wauwatosa; Charlotte M. Bachmann, Milwaukee; Gertrude A. Burkart, Sheboygan; William E. Chritton, Jr., Stoughton; Pauline M. Daub, Milwaukee; Robert W. Evans, Beaver Dam; Dorothy M. Hoehn, West Allis; Beatrice E. Kelley, Manitowoc; Anna Marie Linden, Spring Green; Eleanor L. Pfund, Oak Park, Ill.; James F. Schaefer, Milwaukee; Marion M. Steel, Manitowoc; Elizabeth H. Weber, Milwaukee; Ruth G. Whiffen, Sheboygan.

HONORS IN**GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP****College of Letters and Science**

General course, bachelor of arts: Kathryn H. Baldwin, Madison; Marvin A. Barkley, Janesville; Marylinn M. Beardslee, Manchester, Ia.; Robert H. Berkley, Newark, N. J.; Evelyn I. Blackford, Brodhead; Rosalind L. Boettiger, Appleton; Margery C. Bridgman, Madison; Victor H. Bringe, Madison; John L. Brummel, Kewaunee; Florence M. Daniels, Madison; Lucille E. Dwyer, Madison; Dorothy M. Edwards, Hinsdale, Ill.

Mary C. Evans, Madison; Edward B. Fish, Roxbury, Mass.; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Madison; Ruth Fleischer, Bridgeport, Conn.; Kathryn D. Frederick, Sparta; William A. Friedlander, Paterson, N. J.; Richard H. Garner, Madison; Robert M. Gates, Madison; Muriel E. Harden, Fond du Lac; Martha J. Harman, Mansfield, O.; Chester W. Hartwig, La Crosse; Gunther W. Heller, Milwaukee; Robert W. Henning, Hartford.

Lorraine P. Hersch, Madison; Marjorie C. Hersch, Elmira, N. Y.; Marie C. Hutter, Beaver Dam; William G. Hyde, Jr., Wauwatosa; Frances L. Kaufmann, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth A. Kerst, Madison; Bernhard Kummel, Jr., Racine; Louise B. Lane, Mayville; Lillian Latham, Elkhorn; Aldo C. Leopold, Jr., Madison; Thomas H. Lorenz, Madison; Charles F. Luce, Platteville; Robert A. Lystad, Milwaukee.

James B. MacDonald, Madison; Joan E. Mahon, Merrill; Lee E. Manning, Madison; John S. Meek, Madison; Mary E. Murphy, Janesville; Janice J. Neipert, Fort Atkinson; Elizabeth J. Norris, Madison; Alys M. Petersen, Madison; Virginia F. Plennes, Milwaukee; Antoinette J. Polcin, Racine; Jeanne J. Prendergast, Madison; Myron J. Pressman, New York, N. Y.; Margaret M. Robertson, Beloit; John A. Rosenberg, Milwaukee.

Betty Ruth Shymanski, Wausau; Mary Ellen Silvertone, St. Louis, Mo.; Kenneth B. Skuldt, Mt. Horeb; Gens H. Sorenson, Madison; Robert O. Stafford, Milwaukee; Vernon E. Sternberg, Wausau; Elizabeth Strauschild, Addison, Ill.; Peter N. Teige, Stoughton; Richard E. Usher, Madison; Anthony G. Weinlein, Milwaukee; Seymour B. Weinstein, Chicago; Elizabeth M. Wells, Combined Locks; Eleanor White, Madison; William L. Williamson, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert P. Yeomans, Watertown.

Commerce, bachelor of arts: Margaret V. Frey, Wausau; Daniel Mansowitz, Appleton; Orville L. Marlett, Milwaukee; Ruth H. Merrihew, Hinsdale, Ill.

Journalism: Hassie F. Booth, Summer, S. C.; Marger W. Bussewitz, Horicon; Carolyn N. Mears, Whitewater; Wendell D. Palmer; James H. Payne; Clarence A. Schoenfeld, Lake Mills; Enid W. Schuette, Milwaukee; John E. Shorff, Manitowoc; Joseph K. Tjoflat, Madison; Elizabeth A. Walker, Columbus, Nebr.

Commerce, bachelor of philosophy: Joseph R. Barnett, Madison; Lloyd V. Brovald, Eau Claire; Roger N. Haberman, Juda; Richard F. Kratoch-

will, Mazomanie; Arthur C. Nielsen, Winnetka, Ill.; Louis R. Soffer, Beloit; Jack E. Thomas, Milwaukee; Harry W. Weingartner, Milwaukee.

General course, bachelor of philosophy: John A. Bueseler, Madison; Martha E. Moore, North Chicago, Ill.; Robert S. Speirs, Stamford, Conn.; Donald V. Stophlet, Madison; Roland C. Townsend, Madison; Evelyn M. Verran, Madison.

Chemistry course: George C. Colovos, Sheboygan; Gordon J. Krueger, Plymouth; Rudd A. Meiklejohn, New London; William J. Olson, Waukesha; Louis F. Reuter III, Milwaukee; Robert H. Snyder, Madison; Frank Zimar, Berlin.

Pharmacy: Caroldean A. Buelow, Clintonville; Hugo E. Hessman, Madison; Karl R. Schauermann, Milwaukee; Roger E. Wrede, Hartland.

Medical science, bachelor of science: Barney B. Becker, Milwaukee; W. David Haufe, Wausau; Richard B. Heilman, Richland Center; Richard J. Hennen, Jefferson; Aloysius W. Hickey, La Crosse; Edward J. Mortell, Oshkosh; Nathaniel G. Rasmussen, Oconomowoc; Reuben F. Schmidt, Gresham; Louis W. Sinitzky, Milwaukee; John W. Temple, Fond du Lac; James K. Theisen, Fond du Lac.

Medical science, bachelor of arts: Clarence P. Christ, Green Bay; Joseph M. Hoeffel, Jr., Green Bay; Neal R. Kirkpatrick, Madison; Edward M. Weinhel, Milwaukee.

Medical technology: Marian E. Joyce, Green Bay; Maxine W. Zehner, Eagle River.

Music: Charlotte Adams, Madison; George E. Schaefer, Madison; Margaret Elise Witzemann, Madison.

Library School

Graduation with distinction: Fern W. Baertsch, Fountain City; Mary E. Danner, Newark, O.; Winifred Lohman, Two Rivers; Celia Lou Senne, Robertson, Mo.

College of Engineering

Civil engineering: Charles N. Belik, Jr., Milwaukee; Glenn F. Finner, Sheboygan Falls; Nathan Itzkowitz, Milwaukee; John F. Manthey, Antigo; Vern W. Tenney, Milwaukee.

Mechanical engineering: James M. Allman, Wauwatosa; Warren Bradley, Wauwatosa; Robert N. Freres, Racine; Jerome M. Gruber, Chilton; Norman C. Halleck, Sewickley; Adolph J. Hilger, Milwaukee; Lawrence Jacobsen, Racine; Robert J. Kolar, Phillips; George M. Kuettmeyer, Milwaukee; Ernest H. Panthofer, Kenosha; Francis H. Schiffer, Madison; Milton A. Suckow, Barton.

Electrical engineering: Frederick H. Bandlow, Theresa; Fred L. Bartman, Milwaukee; George Beck, Madison; John J. Broekman, West De Pere; Philip F. Desch, Madison; John S. Hart, Racine; Leroy U. C. Kelling; Robert W. Kuennen, Madison; Eitel C. Litscher, Fox Lake; Earl A. Manheimer, Manitowoc; Daniel R. Miller, Milwaukee; Marshall W. Nelson, Racine; William F. Tice, Beloit; Bert Zarky, Madison.

Chemical engineering: Alfred B. Cooley, Madison; Joseph C. Gould,

Hurley; John O. Pritchard, Racine; Thomas D. Tabbitt, Milwaukee; Ralph E. Westphal, Watertown.

Mining engineering: Malcolm M. Fell, Oshkosh.

Metallurgical engineering: Fred J. Webbere, Milwaukee.

College of Agriculture

Agriculture: Karl L. Behrens, Greenwood; Raymond H. Daehnert, Sheboygan; Eugene A. Delwiche, Green Bay; Amas M. Einerson, Blanchardville; Anthony E. Finger, Oconto; Lloyd H. Graf, New Holstein; Elroy C. Hagberg, Bayfield; Willis H. Holsten, Madison; Lenard A. Hunt, Ashland; Louis G. Johnson, Wisconsin Dells; Irvin E. Kriesel, Trempealeau; Stanley H. Krome, Milwaukee; Charles H. Krueger, Monroe.

James R. Lowe, Madison; Raymond E. Miersch, Crivitz; Harvey W. Miller, La Crosse; Margaret M. Mills, Madison; Earl T. Mitchell, Madison; Floyd E. Moeller, Milwaukee; Eugene W. Nelson, Union Grove; Charles B. Newton, Wauwatosa; William F. Opperman, Tigerton; Sol D. Resnick, New Holstein; Lee M. Schaal, Gillett; Richard M. Schwartz, Milwaukee; Edwin P. Sprengler, Milwaukee; Francis A. Spurrell, Amery.

Agriculture and education: Martin J. Framberger, Stratford; Kenneth E. Harris, Dodgeville; Carl M. Johnson, Ladysmith; Roland G. Keen, Juda; Henry P. Stephan, Richfield.

Home economics: Vera B. Ellwood, Milwaukee; Ruth D. Haskins, Milwaukee; Doris E. Meyer, Minot, S. Dak.; Marion J. Rhode, Merrill; Claire E. Tiefenthaler, Wauwatosa; Louise A. Wood, Marshfield.

Home economics and education: Alice F. BuDahn Gillette, Portage; Dorothy H. Chantland, Platteville; Jean E. Grinde, DeForest; Betty L. Heebink, Beloit; Bernice I. Jacubinas, Superior; Doris K. Miller, Kenosha; Doris M. Sinaiko, Madison; Mary Jane Thomas, Menomonie.

Law School

Joseph D. Block, Marinette; Charles F. Luce, Platteville.

School of Education

Art education: Harriet B. Fullerton, La Crosse; Margaret H. Mattern, Green Bay; Jean L. Meves, Sheboygan.

Physical education: Ruth E. Bonnell, Harvey, Ill.; Dorothy F. Davenport, Port Washington, N. Y.; Alf. W. Harrer, Port Washington, Wis.; Arnold M. Hoile, Ishpeming, Mich.; Raymond Kayon, Racine; Nicholas Lee, Madison; Katherine L. Ley, Arena; Elizabeth Mason, Blandford, Mass.; Marjorie A. Newton, Louisville, Ky.; Kathryn S. Riddle, Pocatello, Idaho; Myra H. Severance, Newton, Iowa; Grace L. Tipler, Oshkosh; Helen C. Whiffen, Sheboygan; Flora J. White, Winnetka, Ill.; Marie L. Woerfel, Sawyer.

Education: Louise J. Belardi, Beloit; Annabelle Bender, Milwaukee; Robert J. Bobber, Milwaukee; Palmer H. Boeger, Sheboygan Falls; Betty J.

Bongey, Menomonie; Norma Grace Brandt, Lime Ridge; Gordon E. Burgess, Racine; Jeanne C. Cavanaugh, Milwaukee; Clara G. Dawe, Edgerton; Ruth H. Deming, Eau Claire; Arden C. Eichstadt, Montello; Elaine J. Eisfelder, Boscobel; Robert G. Fisk, Cable; Dorothy L. Grinde, Waunakee; Margaret L. Gronseth, Mt. Horeb; Marie L. Grumann, Two Rivers.

George A. Hackett, Fulton, N. Y.; Marcus C. Hansen, Denmark; Marian A. Hansen, Madison; Margaret E. Hanson, Madison; Ruby L. Hardiman, Watertown; Claire Lou Lange, Fond du Lac; Jean Hilda Loeffler, Manitowoc; Theodore H. McNelly, Madison; Miriam Max, Sheboygan; Virgil L. Petter, Beloit; Louis S. Savoldelli, Gile; Mary Jane Samp, Madison; Henry Schoenfeld, Jr., Milwaukee; Carl U. Schuler, Madison; Max M. Smith, Racine; Jane L. Vyvyan, Union Grove; Mary J. Walker, Madison; Jane C. Zeratsky.

The five who will receive honors for their thesis work in letters and science and the departments in which they worked are:

Roger M. Christenson, Sturgeon Bay, chemistry; James N. Humphrey, Whitewater, physics; David Perlman, Madison, chemistry; Jean L. Powell, Madison, English; Edward N. Strait, Jr., Oak Park, Ill., physics.

Bessie H. Zeman, Madison, will receive honors for her thesis work in the College of Agriculture for her work in the dietetics department.

Those who will be awarded departmental honors are: Edward N. Strait, Jr., Oak Park, Ill., in physics and John W. Woldt, Oshkosh, in music.

Those who will receive honors for their advanced independent work are: Frederick T. Moore, Walworth, in economics, and Robert M. Olbrich, Madison, in political science.

Not Laziness— It's Quite Normal

State College, Pa.—(U.P.)—People who suffer from spring fever aren't just naturally lazy—they are merely reacting to a sudden change in temperature.

That's what Dr. Helmut Landsberg, assistant professor of geophysics at Pennsylvania State College says to console those who feel guilty when warm weather starts to roll around.

When the first warm days come, Dr. Landsberg said, the body finds it difficult to adapt itself to the heat, which, he added, is more dangerous to health than cold.

The condition of spring fever is aggravated among city dwellers by the fact that the combustion processes increase the heat of the air and cause a gain in temperature, the geophysicist added.



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INC.

Health Program Will Make U. W. Laboratory for Nation

If a plan for a health building center and nutritional study program for rejected draftees is approved by the United States government, the university may again become the laboratory for the nation.

The program, which will stress nutritional phases of health restoration, is the first planned in the nation. It awaits final sanction of the National Youth Administration and the United States health department.

Under the plan approved this week by the university board of regents, approximately 200 young men who have failed to meet the physical requirements of draft board and enlistment centers, will be housed in the Camp Randall stadium dormitories. The NYA has appropriated \$18,000 for dormitory and mess hall equipment.

The program would cost the university nothing. All expenses would be met by the federal government.

GENERAL SUPERVISORS

Dr. Robin C. Buerki, superintendent of the Wisconsin General Hospital, and Vincent E. Kivlin, director of the university's agricultural short course, will be general supervisors of the program.

They will be assisted in the health building program by a corps of university medical experts, nutritionists, biochemists and physical education directors.

These include Dr. William S. Middleton, dean of the university medical school; Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, professor of medicine; Dr. Edgar S. Gordon, instructor in physiological chemistry and research assistant in medicine; Frances L. Zuill, director of the home economics department.

Helen T. Parsons, professor of home economics; Profs. Harry Steenbock, E. B. Hart and C. A. Elvehjem, of the biochemistry department; Guy S. Lowman, director of the course in physical education for men, and A. L. Masley, professor of physical education.

The district NYA office here announced recently that the project was undertaken at the request of the national NYA, and that the local headquarters awaited final approval from Washington before launching the project.

According to the local NYA office, the health building center will be open to all men rejected by the draft boards and those failing to meet the requirements of enlistment centers.

In addition to the program of health restoration, there will be an educational program of high school and collegiate levels, and supervised correctional physical education.

PROGRAM BENEFICIAL

Dr. Middleton, dean of the Medical School, looks upon the program as a very beneficial one for those suffering from underweight or overweight.

"It will also provide the university excellent opportunities to study, under controlled conditions, nutritional needs of the men at the center," he said.

Dr. Middleton said that the health building program would include treatment for a few "correctable" eye, ear and postural defects.

The university health program is open to all who volunteer to undergo the course in health restoration. NYA students who are either over or under weight, may also enroll, it was pointed out.

Since 1938 the average American-built bombing airplane's average maximum range has been increased nearly 900 miles, and average service ceiling is 3,300 feet higher.

Charge--

(Continued from Page 1)

varied judgments are made. You will then come somewhat deliberately to the convictions which you yourselves will come to hold. Confusion will sometimes seem to overwhelm you. A stiff upper lip and a willingness to do a bit of hard thinking from time to time will keep your intellectual and spiritual life in pretty good order."

Today as you graduate it is my hope that your four years here have sharpened your intelligence, stiffened your moral fiber and given you a wholesome approach to the problems of life.

FEW BELIEVED PROPHETS'

Four years ago, in spite of warnings by those voices which in perspective now appear to have been prophetic, few of us really believed that the whole world was poised on the brink of catastrophe. We lived in a dream world of optimism. We were sure it could not be true that the pretensions and utterances of the men who were breathing fire had any substantial basis in any world of probabilities. Peoples were lulled into inactivity by pledges which we now know were lies. European or world domination seemed so fantastic that we gave certain printed words no credence. The voices of Dodd, Cherdame, and Churchill fell on deaf ears and we chose to deny the possibility that pan-Germanism was still alive and vigorous. Those who cried out "look to your ramparts" were false prophets of disaster.

Four years ago you could not believe that the holocaust of 20 years before might be repeated and on a larger and more terrifying scale. And yet it has happened. As you leave us you go out into a world in which the grim reality of total war is a present and actual thing. Some of you will go to training camps and others into fields which for the time, at least, are auxiliary to preparation for war. Not one of you will be unaware that at every turn and crossroads the spectre of world struggle is at your elbow.

REPEAT OLD SCENE

We, thus, repeat again the scene with which graduates of 24 years ago were confronted. We now know that we found no solution to our world problem during this last generation. I suspect that so far as men of good will were concerned the reason may be found not in their lack of desire to abolish war but in their failure to ACT continuously, constructively, and positively. Our hopes and prayers were not sufficiently motivated and actuated. We temporized, we compromised, and we yielded to the easy impulse to assume that intelligent human beings would never repeat such an experience.

We should know by this time that knowledge without action means futility and that intelligence without action will merely induce action without intelligence. It takes constant vigilance to put down the brutish and the selfish will for power which is a recurring trait in human nature. At times this means the use of force or at least the threat of force. We cannot have peace when there is no peace and when there are those who will not keep the peace. We need not only law but firm and speedy enforcement in the ordinarily placid operation of civil and criminal codes even in secluded quiet places.

URGES DEFENSE

And so I say to you this morning in the words of a venerable Hebrew prophet, "To your tents, oh Israel."

You have something to defend. You have learned on this campus the lesson of self-government, of cooperation, of the beauties of good will as well as something of the history and activities of the human race. You have discovered that science and invention—distillate of the marvelous possibilities of the human mind—can be turned into the creation of instruments of destruction and desolation for all mankind. You are aware of the fact that intellectual training without moral and spiritual discipline can make for a cynicism and perversion which is infinitely worse than ignorance. You know how corroding and devastating may be the influence of selfish men and conspiring groups. You know that the setting of class against class and nation against nation is a cunning device to scuttle democracy.

As you leave us I therefore charge you

(1) to recognize our traditional American obligation to maintain the freedoms without which our system of individualism will be a delusion and a sham.

(2) to make sure of your own personal allegiance to the American way of life,

(3) to accept your personal responsibility for our inner defenses and for the creation of a peaceful world,

(4) to defend the principle our fathers fought for whenever and wherever the need arises,

(5) to be ready to accept any obligation which this defense requires.

In short and in summation, I charge you, members of the class of 1941, as Paul charged Timothy, "Fight the good fight of faith and lay hold of life eternal." You have no alternative course. You must ACT to implement your beliefs for faith without works is dead.

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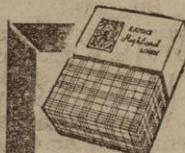
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Practice House Is Opened On Ag Campus

The new home economics department home management house, a neat brick colonial dwelling, is the latest addition to the university's practice equipment.

The building is used by home economics seniors, who live there for two weeks studying home management. All funds for building and furnishing the house were contributed to the university.

On the first floor are found the living and dining rooms, with windows overlooking Linden Drive, and the plaza running south from Agriculture Hall; the kitchen, as complete and efficient as modern home planners can make it; the faculty instructor's room, and the sun porch.

LAUNDRY

In the basement, besides the laundry and storage space, there is provision for recreational facilities, and a room for conferences and seminar meetings.

Since the home makers spend much time every day in the kitchen, this room was planned to cut down the time needed to do the ordinary work of the day. The cabinet and equipment installations are such that steps are reduced to a minimum.

The kitchen color scheme is worked out in soft blue, inlaid linoleum and chalk white woodwork and trim with a border design of bright red.

FOUR INCOME LEVELS

The bedrooms are being planned and decorated to represent four different income levels as a practical demonstration of home decoration.

Soft pastel tints have been used on the walls to harmonize with the main color schemes.

Besides providing a place for home economics students to receive training, the house may be used for demonstrations and meetings.

Home management, meal planning, and cooking, the care of the home and its equipment, and the practical side of home decoration are studied while the girls are in residence. Dinner parties, tea parties, and buffet suppers, while the girls are in residence give them skill as hostesses.

The new house is welcomed as an improvement over the house formerly in use. The former building was inadequate in living space and equipment.

Mosquitometer Is Invented by Bug Expert

Schectady, N. Y.—(U.P.)—When are mosquitoes a nuisance? When they bite every 15 minutes, says a New Jersey state entomologist.

This frequency of the pest determines when the state begins to control the insects in an area, according to Thomas D. Mulhern, one of the men in charge of the New Jersey control program.

"It is very possible that New Jersey's great industries and resorts would never have been developed if scientists had not tackled the mosquito menace."

Instead of polling residents of a section on how many times they are bitten in an evening, the New Jersey entomologists use electric traps and count the number of mosquitoes which are caught in a given time.

The breeding places are deduced from the type mosquito found in the trap and then the state attacks the insect at its source.

All-University Work Day Repairs Lake Road



Summer students returning to the university this year to live at the university residence halls will find instead of the old, rutted, and often muddy lake road of previous years a road dressed up with brand new cinder pavement.

This change was brought about last May when the university student board initiated an annual work day during which several thousand students swung picks and shovels with the will, if not the skill, of veteran ditch diggers.

U. W. Men's Co-op Houses Praised for Outstanding Record

The University of Wisconsin's Men's Cooperative Houses, popularly known as the Badger Club, have been commended by university officials for their excellent record, especially in scholarship. This group stands highest of any men's group on the campus in this respect.

The record referred to also includes student activities, intramural athletics, and the financial success which has characterized the operation of these cooperative houses since their beginning 10 years ago.

The 120 young men who live in these houses represent a cross-section of the student body of the University. Almost every school and department is represented. Many are earning a part or all of their university expenses, and this cooperative living system greatly aids their efforts to economize.

The Badger Club began with two houses and 48 men, and has grown to include five houses and 120 students. The location of the houses is at the east end of the campus, thereby making them conveniently located for classes, libraries, the gymnasium, student churches, Memorial Union, and the lake. The Badger Club has been under the management of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kerst from the beginning.

At the present time the cooperative

With a day of healthful exercise, a free lunch and street dance, and the chance to make some necessary improvement on the campus for which the university had no funds, beckoning the students, boys and girls alike dug into the work, and within the one day's time set for the project, they almost completed the 1,900 feet long road.

The path is 16 feet wide, almost six feet deep, and runs from the Wisconsin Union building to the men's residence halls at the western end of the

campus. Under the supervision of 40 university civil engineers, the road was parcelled out in 100-foot lots, each worked by a crew from different housing and organization units.

The combination photo, above, shows Pres. C. A. Dykstra, upper left, and Dean of Men Scott H. Goodnight, lower right, as they inaugurated the day's work by getting the first wheelbarrow loads of cinders, while at center, students pitch into the job at one end of the roadway.

Baldwin Will Head U. W. Bacteriology

Ira L. Baldwin, assistant dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has been named head of the department of agricultural bacteriology at that institution. He succeeds E. G. Hastings, department head since 1910, who requested that he be relieved of chairmanship responsibilities to devote his time to other departmental work.

Baldwin, a native of Indiana, did graduate work and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1926. He has served as assistant dean since 1932. At present, he is serving as secretary-treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Hastings, widely known for his bacteriological research, has made many important contributions in the development of Wisconsin agriculture. Upon joining the department of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin in 1899, he did much pioneer work on pasteurization of milk and in cheese bacteriology. Together with H. L. Russell, with whom he has been co-author of a number of books on bacteriology, he aided in the development of the tuberculin test and its application under practical conditions.

He has also conducted research with undulant fever in cattle and assisted in developing the methylene blue test for the bacteriological quality of milk.

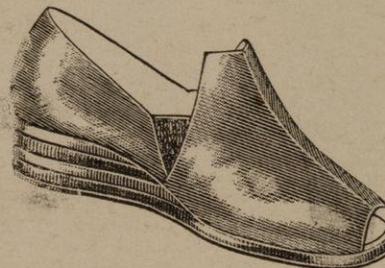
Other work with which Hastings has been prominently identified include root nodule bacteria, industrial fermentation processes, sewage disposal problems, and public water supply.

Many men prominent in the field of bacteriology have been among his students.

SPEEDER BLAMES LOST LOVE

Fresno, Cal.—(U.P.)—Stopped by traffic officers for speeding and reckless driving, a motorist blamed his actions on a broken romance. He said he was upset, having just attended a wedding ceremony in which a former sweetheart married another man.

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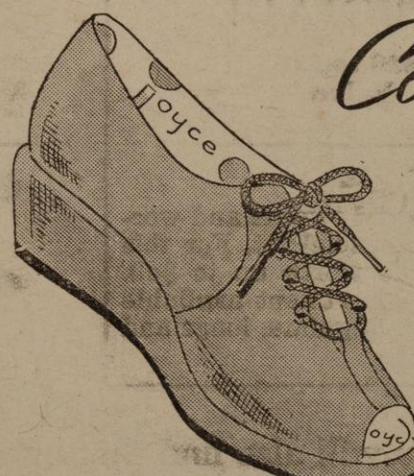
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Industrial Men To Hold School June 30-Aug. 8

The 17th annual summer school for workers in industry will be held on the campus for six weeks this summer from June 30 to Aug. 8. E. E. Schwartztrauber, director of the school, announced this week.

The school is open to workers for all industries and to a limited number of household and office workers. During the 1940 session, 143 workers from nine states were enrolled in the school.

Four institutes of one and two weeks in length will be included in the session.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, June 30-July 13.

American Federation of Hosiery Workers institute, July 27-Aug. 1.

General two week institute open to workers from any source, July 13-25.

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Aug. 3-8.

Courses of study in both six and two week sessions are geared to the direct needs of workers in their group problems, and include worker problems, the economics of industry, psychology for workers, conducting union meetings, and labor journalism.

A period is set aside each week for discussion of the practical problems workers face on returning to their home communities. This course will be in the nature of an informal round-table discussion where experience and suggestions may be pooled on what to do and what not to do in practical situations.

The school has no formal examinations, no marks or credit ratings. Teaching methods allow for both lecturing and group participation in discussions.

Students Warned of Risks in Aircraft Training Ventures

No connection exists between the aircraft manufacturers and private aviation training schools, and skilled help no longer is in great demand by the west coast manufacturers, according to the Los Angeles chamber of commerce in a statement sent to the University of Wisconsin extension division. Many young men not qualified physically or mentally have been brought to California by private schools, the chamber asserted, and have found themselves unable to secure the employment they sought.

The Los Angeles source asserted that the reservoir of skilled help has practically been absorbed by the industry, and warned against investing money in travel expense and courses of uncertain value without first learning all the facts.

The extension division at Madison, which with several state government agencies has long been active in investigating commercial school claims in many fields, cautioned Wisconsin residents against accepting at face value the advertised claims of many residence or correspondence study aviation schools, now increasing in number. Schools of both types were represented as implying, if not actually promising, good paying positions at the completion of the courses.

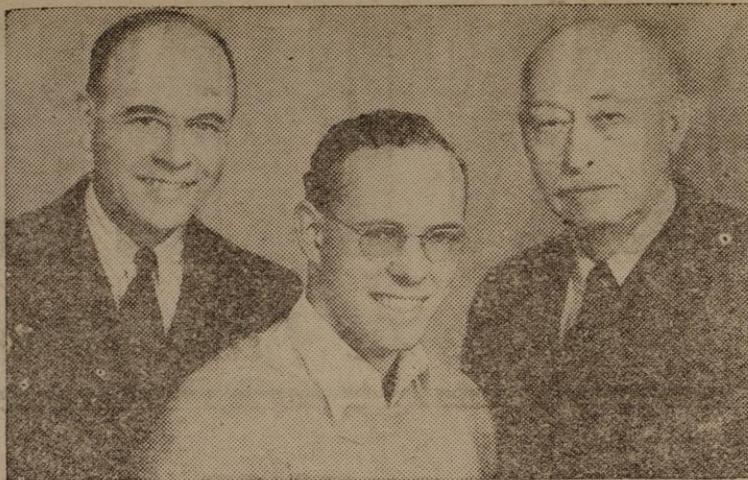
"Know the facts" and "investigate before investing" were two admonitions urged upon Wisconsin people interested in job-training opportunities. Prospective students were warned against making down payments, paying money to an agent away from the school premises, signing for a course upon promise of a job upon completion, or signing on money-back agreements. All such procedures were declared to violate the standards of fair practice set by the federal trade commission.

Students were advised to confer with their vocational school director and high school principal concerning job-training opportunities or on other courses not offered in connection with standard institutions of learning.

Many of the early Buddhist temples in China had revolving bookcases.* men.

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Three Generations of Badgers



Three generations of the Boorman family, shown above, all loyal Badgers, participated in the various events on the University of Wisconsin's 88th commencement weekend held last Friday through Monday.

Eldest of the trio is Dr. C. A. Boorman, Kaukauna, who received his bachelor of arts degree from Wisconsin in 1884. His son, W. Ryland Boorman, Madison, received his bachelor's degree from Wisconsin in 1914, and the grandson, Howard L. Boorman, received his degree at the commencement exercises in the field house at 8:30 a. m. Monday, June 23.

Howard has been awarded an "in service" training scholarship at the National Institute of Public Affairs in Washington, D. C.

Music Faculty Men Head Summer Clinic At U. W. for 1st Time

Future students of the University of Wisconsin who will be attending the 1941 All-State Music Clinic to be held on the state university campus July 7-26 will have the opportunity to become acquainted with members of the university music faculty because for the first time this year Music school faculty members will head the all-state music organizations. These men include Prof. Raymond Dvorak, band; Prof. Carl Bricken, orchestra; and Paul Jones, chorus.

Professor Dvorak, director of the university bands, brings a background of many years experience in the conducting of band clinics, including the University of Illinois, the National High-School Music Camp, the University of Minnesota, the University of Iowa, and the American Bandmasters' association clinics. He has conducted the Illinois All-State orchestra, University of Illinois Men and Women's Glee clubs, and has been a member of the Wisconsin Music Clinic for eight years.

DIRECTS ORCHESTRA

Professor Bricken, who will direct the All-State orchestra, is director of the School of Music and conductor of the University Symphony orchestra. He is a composer, theorist, and orchestral director of national distinction, winner of the Guggenheim foundation awards and Pulitzer prize in composition. He organized and directed the University of Chicago Symphony orchestra for seven years. During this time he was also guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony.

The All-State chorus will be conducted by Paul G. Jones, the present director of the university chorus and formerly director of the University Men's chorus. In the field of choral music Mr. Jones' experience includes a wide and diversified study of Fontainebleau, Westminster choir school, with Father Finn of the Paulist Choristers, and with Hugh Ross of the Schola Cantorum of New York university.

The 1941 Music Clinic will sponsor a half dozen of the summer's outstanding musical events, five of which will be held on the university campus. These include the annual Music Clinic faculty concert July 10; the University Summer Session band concert July 11; an informal sing July 14; the All-State orchestra and chorus festival concert July 25; and the All-State band festival concert July 26. The sixth event will be the All-State band concert at the Milwaukee Midsummer festival on July 19.

Registration for the clinic for high schools students closes June 15.

Women outnumber men in most countries of the western world. In France for every 1,000 men there are 1,071 women; in Britain 1,088; in Germany 1,056; and in Russia 1,103. In the United States, however, there are only 976 women for every 1,000

Pre-Draft Military Training Picked for 1942 State Debate

Upon several high school rostrums Wisconsin young people, themselves nearing draft age, will pass critical judgment concerning compulsory military training when they debate this timely issue during the next school year in the organized forensic program of the Wisconsin High School Forensic association.

The general subject was chosen last April by the debate materials committee of the National University Extension association, following a poll of high schools in various states, but the exact wording was not made known until this week. The question reads:

"Resolved, that every able-bodied male citizen in the United States should be required to have one year of full-time military training before attaining the present draft age."

The same question will, if custom is followed, be discussed also by debaters at many colleges and universities.

From the comparative skills shown by speakers on the high school circuits will be determined state title honors of debate teams from upwards of 300 Wisconsin high schools affiliated with the state association. Some of the young debaters already have begun study of the subject. Background material will be published in the official debate handbook of the national extension association, edited by Prof. Bower Aly, University of Missouri. The state forensic association, through the university extension department of debating and public discussion, will distribute this volume next fall, and will supply other debate materials on both sides of the issue.

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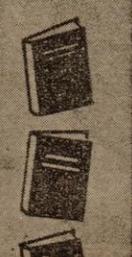
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'Good Fight of Faith' Urged By Dykstra

4,500 Brave Downpour, Hear Annual Baccalaureate Sermon

The University of Wisconsin's 88th graduating class was charged to "fight the good fight of faith" by President C. A. Dykstra at the annual baccalaureate services in the field house Sunday, June 22, at 4 p. m.

The president spoke to nearly 4,500 parents and seniors who attended the service in spite of a plunging rain which fell from 2 to 4:30 p. m. The speech was delivered on the platform across which nearly 2,000 students marched Monday morning to receive degrees.

The university band, directed by Prof. Ray F. Dvorak, played for the processional and for the service. The Rev. Oscar Adam of University Methodist church delivered the invocation, and the Rev. Alvin R. Kutchera, of St. Paul's University chapel, read the scripture. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George L. Collins, of the University Baptist church.

FOUR POINTS

President Dykstra delivered a four-point charge to the class in his address, telling them to maintain the freedom on which self-determinations are based; to guard them for others as well, or lose their own; to keep in mind a positive program for American and for a future free world; and to make themselves a part of a disciplined society of disciplined individuals.

The president's address follows in full:

"Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on the life eternal whereunto thou wast called and didst confess the good confession in the sight of many witnesses. I charge thee . . . that thou keep the commandment, without spot, without reproach. Charge them that are rich in this present world that they be not high minded . . . but . . . that they do good, that they be rich in good works, that they be ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on the life which is life indeed. O Timothy, guard that which is committed to thee, turning away from profane babblings and oppositions of the knowledge, which is falsely so-called; which some professing have erred (missed the mark) concerning the faith." (I Timothy 6:12.)

In his first salutation to Timothy Paul spoke of him as "my true child in the faith" and in his second he called Timothy "my beloved child." In his letters he charged Timothy to stir up the Gift in him and guard his trust. Paul was a man of great gifts—a man of unusual power and concentration. He believed in his gospel and was ready to defend it or fight for it whenever and wherever it was under attack. He expected support from his associates and he addressed them without any mincing of words. But when he spoke to Timothy it was with a tenderness and solicitude characteristic of the attitude of a fond father toward a good and faithful son. He wanted Timothy to be a shining example of the faith which he professed.

FEW CARRIED ON

There were few enough who in isolated places which we now call the near East were keeping the little churches together and his gospel flame burning. There were still fewer to carry on Paul's work of teaching and preaching. He cherished these and wrote to them incessantly. And one of these was Timothy and to him he poured out his heart.

Paul cherished his message and he guarded it fiercely and triumphantly. He gave it more than lip service; he gave it all his talent and power and energy. He was never half hearted or faint hearted. He was, therefore, the great tower of strength of the early Christians. With him it was Christianity or paganism. He never questioned the ultimate victory of his gospel. His faith never wavered and his zeal was unflagging. He had seen the vision and that settled it for him. No journey was too long, no task too arduous if only he could witness for his truth. The times in which he lived were cruel times. Power and might were in the saddle and an individual person's freedom a most precarious thing. Men were put to death at slight provocation, sometimes by a public official upon the demand of a mob. Paul almost lost his life that way; his master did. But Paul did much to conserve and advance the cause to which he gave his life—the great doctrine which has come down to us—a golden thread in history—that man was made only a little lower than the angels, that he has the great responsibility of making life a grand enterprise for all, that he must be in tune with the infinite, the good, the decent; that generosity and

love and faith and hope are worth striving for; that the bestial and brutal must be put down and the spiritual stirrings in man built up, strengthened and glorified.

THOSE HUMAN DECENCIES

This is a day of re-dedication to those human decencies and stirvings which Paul extolled nineteen hundred years ago. It is fitting that the Sunday of our Commencement week be given over to contemplation and appraisal of the things we stand for and strive to further. Universities were founded to conserve and enrich the spiritual treasures of the race, and this university was established by men who were anxious to guard and nourish that which had been committed to them.

This day of re-dedication and consecration occurs in a period which years hence will be known as one of great social conflict and transition. There have been many such in human history but they were often local in character and because of isolation they were little known in other parts of the world. Today with our facilities for instantaneous communication and because of our annihilation of distance the effects and reverberations are world wide. The results are the same, however, whether provincial or far-flung. Characteristic of such periods there is once more a widespread breakdown in moral standards among human beings accompanied by a good deal of ethical skepticism. Millions of men have failed to achieve the orderly life, whatever the reason, and many have come to question whether there are any genuinely authoritative moral standards which should apply universally. Whether because of cowardice or selfishness they are unwilling to assume any responsibility for a social order where there can be peace and a minimum of individual security. They build their lives on the philosophy of take and hold and they translate this attitude into national policy and international relationships. The nation and the world are thus built in the image of the selfish and grasping individual except that on the international front there is, at this moment, little semblance of a jurisprudence such as is presumed to be in effect within national boundaries. We must be aware by this time that the long attempt, beginning with Grotius, to create an international code for the guidance of nations has broken down almost completely in our own day. This is a time for cynicism and skepticism in the relations between peoples and nations. There is no rule, no authority, no confidence, no trust and therefore no order, no security and no reasonableness.

PHILOSOPHICAL ANARCHISTS

We are thus faced with a doctrine of international relations which flows from some variations of the teachings of the latter nineteenth century philosophical anarchists. It bears a great resemblance to the teaching of Max Stirner (Der Einzige und Seine Eigentum) who dismissed contemptuously all ethical concepts and found nothing moral and nothing immoral.

Such a doctrine allows the individual and the nation the luxury of pleasing themselves and pursuing their own goals without regard to others or to any conception of right and wrong. It suggests that any course of conduct is dictated by considerations of enlightened expediency—a program for the complete egoist. In such a world only the dictator is a free man.

Today we must be completely honest and ask ourselves why things are as they are and what, if anything, can be done about it. This is the challenge to each generation as it comes along and many of them somehow never accept the challenge. Sometimes it is the generation which fails and sometimes it is the sweeping course of apparently uncontrolled events which overwhelms and overmasters the best efforts of the well intentioned. This is the cycle of history—advance and retreat, enlightenment and then the curtain of darkness, progress and the blackout, hope and disillusionment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the student of history and of human nature is tempted sorely to yield to cynicism or at least to discouragement. Paul must have had his days of such temptation. The Roman world in which he found himself was hard and bitter, filled with superstition and intolerance and justice was often stone blind. He struggled with a "stiff-necked generation" which, by and large, wanted none of his gospel or missionary effort. And yet he could keep the faith and write to Timothy, "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on the life eternal."

WORLD OF FAILURE

Our world of today appears to be

one of failure. Centuries of yearning for peace have culminated in the most devastating and disastrous armed conflict in history. This is not to say that more human beings are being wiped out than in any other era but to emphasize the point that we have total war without conscience or a semblance of chivalry and that there are no rules and no restraints. Civilians suffer more than soldiers—in fact have become the slaves of soldiers.

Out of what were once peaceful skies drop the bombs which bring death and desolation to any and anything that happen to be near the impact. The rhythm of the day is marked by the drone of the lethal airplane, the rumble of the terrible tank and the bark of the anti-aircraft and machine gun. Naked power is worshipped by millions and terror stalks everywhere unashamed. Nothing is safe, on land, on sea or in the air. In the midst of all this terrestrial disaster, the individual seems puny, impoverished and helpless. Human intelligence and resourcefulness have been directed into the creation of mammoth instruments of destruction. Supplanting the institutionalized religions built up painfully through the centuries is a Moloch religion of power. A force is abroad in the world which appears to be a deliberate reversion to the primitive and the barbaric. What we seem to face is a revolt against what we had chosen to call western civilization. The machines are in the saddle and man who made them is bridled and driven under their lash. Everything is in reverse. Well may we again ponder the thundering words of Isaiah, "Ye turn things upside down! Shall the potter be counted as clay; that the thing made should say of him that made it, He made me not; or the thing framed say of him that framed it, He hath no understanding?"

ISAIAH'S CHALLENGE

Isaiah's challenge to man was that he should take possession and get out from under. This was always the challenge of Paul—"to lay hold on the life which is life indeed." I would have no rebuke for this generation of young people if it should rise and say—"But, Mr. Preacher, why talk of Paul and his doctrine today—why talk of faith, and hope and charity? Why did your generation allow what has happened? If paganism is waxing and decency waning, why did you not act when the time was opportune—why did you allow might to make right? Why did you live in an escape world dreaming of material progress and of worldly success even while the roll of distant drums warned that an attack on civilization was on its way? Why did you remain silent when the attack came in Manchuria; why close your eyes when Ethiopia was invaded; and why did you not wake up when Spain was violated? There was machinery in the League of Nations to have nipped all of these things in the bud. And why did you not believe enough in your democratic dogma to give it more than lip service?

"You taught us peace when there was no peace, and you were unwilling to work for it. You taught us that we had a democracy and you gave us no chance to register our opinions on policies which you now ask us to implement—perhaps to die for. You gave us the draft and ask us to register without a murmur; you gave us a labor struggle and you ask us to forget it; you gave us the machine and you ask us to serve it; you made us skeptical and now you want us to ask no questions; you gave us freedom of speech and now demand that we do not use it."

LIFE IS A STRUGGLE

All this and much more youth might ask of age today and it would all seem to be sound logic—if all the promises were sound. I have every sympathy for those who so sincerely and earnestly ask why we failed to carry through our heart's desire. The bitter answer is that life is a struggle in every generation and that way of life which we have called democracy and decency and peace is always under attack. The truth is that as yet we have not achieved; democracy is not something completed and handed down ready-made and self-operative. Every generation in every land has to struggle for it—if it seems worth while. This has been true since ancient times and it will doubtless be true for the centuries to come. There have been black-outs lasting sometimes for hundreds of years. And then the gleam returned to some few eyes and the free man was on the march again. American history to date is the record of the few who believed enough in man and his powers to press for a fuller and wider participation of all men in the determination of their own destinies. It has been a constant struggle in spite of the most favorable environment yet known to man—a new continent, unmatched resources, endless

room. Out of this has come the gospel of self-determination, the American Dream, a way of life which we still declare to be worth while. And each of us must pay the debt we owe when the note comes due. Ours seems to be coming due and in some form we must pay.

We still differ in America as to the form of this negotiable instrument, as to what we mean when we say we must defend our way of life and just where we must defend it. I wish it were possible for me to tell you that we can defend it in Wisconsin and forget about Illinois; or in the United States and forget about Canada or Mexico; or in this continent and forget South America; or that we can do it by establishing an outpost in Greenland. The tactics of defense must be determined by the strategy of the attack when the enemy is on the march. But whatever the strategy or the tactics we must be prepared inwardly to defend—to be on guard.

THESE INNER DEFENSES

It is to these inner defenses that I call your attention today. On every radio and in every newspaper and periodical you may follow the debate on defense strategy. The real question is: Are Americans committed to a faith in the free way of life, to a gospel built squarely on and developed from the one for which Paul testified? If so, I shall have no fear that it cannot be defended successfully. This generation, standing on the shoulders of the past and believing that man can do if his faith is sound, will guard that which has been committed to it. In the last analysis this becomes a problem for the individual, for every social responsibility and every national commitment as a house built on sand unless each man can be true to himself. Democracy like Christianity and many other religions is a gospel of individual excellence.

Paul brought his doctrine home to the individual. "Fight the good fight of faith," he wrote again and again. "Lay hold on life eternal whereunto thou wast called. Consider," said he, "what has been given into your keeping and fasten to it as with hoops of steel."

A president may be pardoned on Baccalaureate Sunday for assuming the paternal attitude toward his students which Paul had for Timothy. And so, I ask you today to consider what has been given into your keeping. For what do you fight the good fight?

LIGHT OF FREEDOM

First of all, the great opportunity you have to be what you most desire to be. A titanic struggle through the centuries has given you your chance for a life of liberty and personal dignity. Hundreds of millions in other lands where the light of freedom has gone out and where the tide of despotism has come in again must submit to the plans and personal rule of the dictator. This dictator by terror, by force, and by torture requires acceptance of his will, brooks no opposition, allows no difference of opinion. True it is that he has willing followers by the million who follow him with religious fervor. But there are other millions who would give all they possess to have the liberty you have. You may worship as you will, think and speak your inmost thoughts, vote in secret, be tried by your peers and choose those who are to be given public power and authority. No spies haunt your footsteps and not even the FBI can tap the wires to hear your telephone conversation. Only those who have lived under another system realize fully what such freedom means. I recall a world famous scholar who came from the continent to lecture in America four years ago, and while the world was nominally at peace, who at a private dinner party when asked a question looked furtively around and then up to the ceiling and said almost in a whisper, "May one speak safely here?" Would any one of you—never having known the Gestapo—react that way anywhere? Does any of you know that kind of fear? Let us hope you never will. Yours is a precious heritage—the right to be yourself and to live your own life.

The good fight must be fought for the other fellow also. Freedom for you cannot mean that you take freedom from some one else. His loss of freedom will, in the end, lessen yours. None of us can have liberty in a vacuum. Hence, the struggle for a good society is mandatory. Paul's master said on one occasion, "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." It is becoming more apparent every day that this precept must, in the crowded modern world, apply to nations as to individuals. But neither individual nor national freedoms are self-executing—they must develop their own dynamics if they are to persist. If anything is clear today it is that neutrality and inaction do not preserve liberty. Many free so-

cieties across the Atlantic have been destroyed within your recent memories by despots which have acted with a vigor and aggressiveness unknown in the democracies. The challenge you face, therefore, brings you and your fellows together to make the fight for a society in which you as individuals have a chance to remain free. This will require the development of loyalties and the evoking of energies which somehow to date have eluded most democratic societies. Only an active and positive support of the democratic way will answer effectively the challenge now flung down by the dictators.

POSITIVE PROGRAM

We must fight also to establish a positive program for the democratic society. At this point we may learn much from an analysis of the totalitarian strategy. Something very definite and concrete must have been in the minds and spirit of those young men who flung themselves with such abandon through the mountain passes of Olympus, rank upon rank, without faltering. Adolf Hitler has succeeded in formulating the grand program which appeals to the heroism and idealism of youth. It has assumed an aspect of grandeur and authority which has aroused the hopes and enthusiasm of millions. It is a program to deal finally and completely with the ills of society and in his words it comprehends a new order which is to last for a thousand years. His is the bold and vigorous attack upon the problems which are vexing the minds of great masses of people. He has the answers and he delivers to their satisfaction. He holds out a great hope, a great cause and a great destiny meanwhile sneering at the democracies for their futilities, their lack of unity and their failure to meet their problems frankly and realistically. His appeal goes much further than the boundaries of the Third Reich. It permeated much of France; it extended into the Balkans and it does not go unheeded and unappreciated in our own country. He has learned to capture imaginations in many places.

And so I say that we may well learn the value of a positive program of action in our remaining democratic countries. Anthony Eden tried to announce some such program for England not so long since realizing that some hope beyond survival needed expression if flagging spirits were to be encouraged and revivified. Here in America there are millions who wish to be assured that our way of life will actually provide opportunity for work and service, some larger measure of equality and security, and some constant and pointed attention to the long time interests of our whole society. They want bold leadership to announce national goals for which they would be willing to battle valiantly. They want something challenging in which to believe wholeheartedly, unreservedly, fervently. Men are like that and dictators recognize this trait in human nature. Some raise the question as to whether democracies can learn this soon enough to tilt the balances in their favor. They must do so if they are to harness the driving forces of loyalty and idealism with which man is endowed. As Paul urged Timothy to stir up the gift within him, so I urge upon you your obligation to use your talents for the development of a positive program of achievement for our democratic society. This will mean toil and sweat but the rewards will be worth the effort.

WORTHWHILE GOAL

We cannot forever live upon the work and reputation of our so-called founders. We cannot trade upon traditional glories. We must be vital carriers of our own tradition and proceed under our own steam to a worthwhile goal which we ourselves set up. This means a scanning of the horizons—a glimpse of things hoped for. These things we can do if we believe in ourselves and in our destiny as a free society. We are told that Rome fell because, for a long time, its people had ceased to believe in it. The duties and obligations which devolved upon her citizens came to seem burdensome. They became accustomed to slave labor and thus lost their capacity for self help and even self direction. They even hired the barbarians to fight for them and found themselves finally at the mercy of their own hirelings. They lived in past glories and had no trust or faith in the future. They lost their vision of something challenging that required doing. And so Rome disintegrated; it did not fall.

We who depend so much on machines to do almost everything for us might easily suffer such a fate unless we bestir ourselves. Let us be forewarned in time against the great disintegration. Ease begets sloth and sloth, deterioration. We must develop, therefore, the challenges which stir men's

(Continued on Page 11)

Varied Program Offered by Residence Halls Association

A widely varied program of social, recreational, and athletic activities has been outlined for more than 1,100 summer session students living at the university residence halls which will be open during the summer term.

Halls which will house women during the session will be Elizabeth Waters and Tripp halls for undergraduates and Barnard for graduates. Turner and Gilman houses will be open to married couples. Adams, Mack, Showerman, and Conover houses will be filled with men.

BOAT RIDES

A well-integrated program of boat rides, summer dances, bus trips, card tournaments, lectures, teas, movies, informal sings, reading hours, Sunday night vespers, and interdorm athletics will be conducted by the Residence Halls Summer association. Business manager of the association will be Harry A. Wolff, teacher from Oshkosh high school.

Highlights of the summer program are the tours to Wisconsin Dells and Blue Mounds. The Dells excursion includes a stop at Devil's Lake, a three hour boat ride on the Wisconsin river at the Dells, a picnic supper, and attendance at the Stand Rock Indian ceremonial.

BLUE MOUNDS

An addition to the excursion program this year will be a trip to the Blue Mounds area west of Madison. This trip was added as a result of many requests to the association. Chartered buses will carry association members and guests to the Cave of the Mounds, and stop at Little Norway and other interesting towns along the way. The excursion will include a visit to the "land of the sky" at Blue Mounds park.

The association dance series includes two dateless dances at Elizabeth Waters hall, and two dateless dances at Van Hise hall. Climax of the season will be the residence halls' summer formal in Great hall of the Memorial Union. Reigning over the affair will be the "Dorm Duke" and "Duchess" elected during the session.

Each resident pays a \$1.50 association fee to support in part the social events and reading facilities.

The association has equipped and maintains a library of 3,000 books in Gilman house, and a magazine library in Elizabeth Waters hall. It owns radios and record-machines in all units, provides piers at Elizabeth Waters, Kronshage, and Van Hise lake fronts. It manages cooperative stores in Adams, Elizabeth Waters and Mack houses.

Remember--

(Continued from Page 1)

have been absorbed into defense work.

"I'm wondering how much different this is going to feel from an army uniform," one tall, gown-clad fellow said fingering the dark fabric.

Everywhere the army was an immediate problem. There was no making of plans, no planning ahead for these graduates in 1941.

"I'm thinking about graduating today and going into the army on Friday," another chap remarked.

INTO UNCERTAIN WORLD

Born in the throes of a great World war, this class of 1941 was being graduated two decades later into a world on the brink of a second World war. It was a world filled with doubts, with uncertainty.

But these 1941 graduates did not fear the adventure of going out into the world. Even the prospect of the army wasn't so bad. It was the ordeal of commencement that was the hardest to take.

"It's worse than indigestion," a tall, gangling young fellow said screwing up his face.

Others had different descriptions for the experience of graduation. Like a great expanding balloon inside of

you, was the way one gown-clad chap described it. Another said you suddenly get serious for a moment and realize how important it is. "You laugh," he said, "but it feels like tears instead."

WHAT GRADS THINK

Sitting there in the field house looking up at the thousands in the stands, listening to the words of the speakers, what do graduates think about?

Maybe they're thinking about how hot it is. Perhaps they're wishing that they hadn't gone out last night and had gone to bed instead. That danged tassel that keeps tickling their ears, maybe got a thought.

The ferns and peonies and delphiniums on the platform were beautiful. The way Governor Heil said "good-looking graduates" when you passed and you were sure he meant you. How President Dykstra smiled as if he meant it when he handed you your diploma. There were other things, other thoughts, hundreds of them.

No doubt about it, graduation made you think. It made things come back.

Union Buys Paintings in Gallery Show

Three new paintings have been purchased by the Wisconsin Union gallery committee for the Union's loan collection from the two exhibitions now on view in the Union galleries, Patricia Bennit, committee chairman, announces.

The purchases are Alfred Kraemer's watercolor, "The Butcher Shop," from the Midtown Galleries of New York city, included in the American Watercolor show which will remain in the theater gallery until July 1; and two paintings by Wisconsin artists, "Children," by Ann Krasnan, and "The Red Mill" by Tom Dietrich.

SPECIAL INTEREST

The latter two purchases will be of special interest to those interested in Wisconsin painting because they are by two young Wisconsin artists, and are among the works in the invitational exhibition, "Ten Young Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors," on view in the main gallery until July 5.

The Wisconsin show was assembled primarily to obtain additional works for the Union rental collection, and in the hope that Madisonians interested in Wisconsin art might take advantage of the opportunity to purchase something from the exhibition. The artists included in the show have been urged to place low prices on their works with the possibility of sales in mind.

FABRIC DESIGN

Ann Krasnan, whose work, "The Children," was obtained by the Union, has done considerable designing for wall paper and other decorative fabrics for production by the Milwaukee WPA Handicrafts project, as well as many paintings which she has shown throughout Wisconsin and the nation.

Tom Dietrich is a young Appleton painter. He formerly attended the University of Wisconsin, has studied in the East on scholarships, and recently was commissioned by the treasury department to paint a mural for the S. S. President Van Buren.

Other well-known young Wisconsin artists in this exhibition are Ruth Grunden, Schomer Lichten, Alfred Sessler, Don Humphrey, Joe Frieber, Forrest Flower, and sculptors, David Parsons and Rudolph Jegart.

KISSES SHOWER ON TRAINEE

Philadelphia—(U.P.)—When Richard Harley, 22-year-old shipping clerk, left the army induction center here he was showered with kisses by 20 girl co-workers and presented a \$50 purse.

Educated Citizenry Seen as Bulwark In National Defense

The broader the educational preparation of the people the stronger the nation's defenses will be, is the contention of educational leaders at the University of Wisconsin. The view was expressed in a university extension bulletin, recently issued, advising high school graduates of opportunities available for continuing their education where they live, if unable to attend college.

"At present," these youth were told, "any additional educational preparation may be considered advantageous in a defense program. In a considerable number of areas in the defense program, prerequisites include training beyond high school graduation. In some instances (as in pilot training under the CAA program), one year or two years of college credit is a requirement. In others, preparation in mathematics or in other fields is demanded. In the expanding program of national defense one can be assured that any additional preparation will be an asset."

The message was directed primarily so that large quota of young people who, after graduating from high school, face restrictions in continuing their studies, and it described opportunities whereby university courses can be taken at home for desired ends, such as for a college degree program, or to give a better preparation for a vocational future.

This program was the subject of a commendatory article in the Christian Science Monitor, in which it was described as affording special opportunities, not matched by any other facilities, for youth who are denied further education in local schools.

"Plenty of people from the time they graduate could use college courses in this way," the Monitor writer said. "Nearly all of the accepted schools will allow one full year's credit for work taken by correspondence, and some allow as much as three-fourths to be taken that way. The schools, colleges, and universities

Citations--

(Continued from Page 1)

patient student and brilliant investigator in fields where few dare enter, your university singles you out today and gladly pays tribute to your life of devotion to one of the great callings open to men of vision. By virtue of the powers vested in me I now confer upon you the degree of doctor of science and declare that you are entitled to all of the privileges that go with such citation.

ALFRED LUNT AND LYNN FONTANNE

You appear again today as always together and the university welcomes you both on this glad occasion. In you are joined the virility and power of pioneer Wisconsin and the grace and delicacy of a long tradition in an older land. Each of you has drawn from the other the things, which complementing each other, produce the perfect result; and you thus illustrate that balance and harmony for which a university must strive. Together you have delighted us and the world; you are contributing constantly to the inspiration and uplifting of a great generation of college students. The University of Wisconsin calls you forth today and adopts you as its children. In honoring you it honors itself and in you it symbolizes its interest and profound respect for the art which you illuminate and the challenge to excellence which you throw out to us. By virtue of my authority as president of the University of Wisconsin, I now confer upon you, together and separately, the honorary degree of doctor of letters and declare that you are bound to this university with ties of deep affection from this time forward and forevermore.

The candle fish of the Pacific is so oily that Indians use it for a candle. It burns readily if a wick is passed through its body.

of America offer the cheerful and capable cooperation of their best minds in enlarging your horizons and your usefulness."

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Sermon--

(Continued from Page 9)
souls and keep the life blood running strong and free. The American dream is still in the future. It was not buried with Jefferson. And so I repeat—America still needs a positive program to which a free society can give its allegiance and its talents. There is still much to be done if we are to remove the causes of dissension and bitterness among our own people. Three months of service on a National Mediation Board have persuaded me that there is still work to do in America.

FREEDOM OF THE WILL

You will need to fight for a disciplined generation. Liberty and democracy flow from the moral belief that there is freedom of the will and that man can make moral choices. In spite of the spirit abroad in the world that salvation lies in abject surrender to the will of a self chosen leader there still persists among millions a haunting desire and a longing for a strong individual ethic which demands deliberate discipline.

The still small voice which Socrates spoke of—conscience—can still make cowards of us all. But it can also make strong men. We are not all wedded as yet to the religion of power. What has been happening on other continents has begun to stir up certain reactions on this side of the water. There are indications that we are turning slowly from the happy-go-easy attitude of mind that nothing matters much but "something for nothing" to a sterner and stiffer approach to the old imperative of individual responsibility. The champions of authoritarian rule declare that discipline and liberty are contradictory terms and that the lack of discipline is the Achilles heel of a free society. It is the fatal weakness which impairs the moral vigor of democracy in times of peace and paralyzes its ability to act in times of storm. This problem of discipline is unescapable and the friends of democracy must meet it. Discipline means the putting of intelligence and power to an effective use or purpose. It means self denial at a given moment so that the present may serve the future and the subordination of the lesser to the greater good. It means restraint, the postponement of satisfaction, the sacrifice of immediate pleasure and often the choice of the harder way. Discipline is exacting—never indulgent; it is severe because severity is likely to be the condition of achievement.

DISCIPLINE HAS ROLE

Discipline has a role in the life of any society. As with the individual, society must achieve an appropriate discipline or perish. No individual and no group can live for the present alone. There must be regard for the future, for long time interests, for the general welfare. This, of course, requires individual sacrifice, and in times of great danger extreme sacrifice. It may mean the surrender of property or even life itself. There can be no escape from this individual and social imperative if there is to be order in the face of crisis. Without it we face only a vast helplessness. This is one of the vital lessons which our author Paul teaches—lay aside the immediate temptation, put down the physical appetite of man, lay hold on the greater and the higher good, look forward to the great glory. He recognized that man is a pretty helpless and futile creature if he is completely involved in his own little round of living. And so he held out to his followers and to the whole world the Christian message which, as he preached it, expressed the great hope, the glorious future, and even the opportunity to see God, himself.

"Put on the whole armour of God," said he to the Ephesians, "for we wrestle . . . against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness in this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." And, above all, take the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit and "stand," stand where you have taken your position and "faint not." Paul taught that discipline could live with liberty and free will and that freedom of choice was a grand foundation upon which to build the disciplined life. I command to you in this connection a re-reading of Paul's epistles.

FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT

These, then, are some of the challenges to a generation of American students which sallies forth to fight the good fight:

- (1) Maintain the freedom upon which the self-determinations of individuals and societies are based—maintain them to the uttermost, if necessary with your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor.
- (2) Guard them for your fellows as well or you lose your own.
- (3) Keep before you at all times a positive program for America and for a future free world—something definite and concrete with which to stir the loyalties of men.
- (4) Make yourselves a part of a dis-

Keeping Cool in Lake Mendota



ciplined society of disciplined individuals.

Such imperatives require more than lip service to a cause; they require the putting aside of what Paul calls "vain babblings"—the easy dialectic which settles every problem with verbalisms, the stirring up of the gift that is within you, the strengthening of the moral imperatives which give man a chance to do battle with evil, and the setting right of the things we have been turning upside down. They mean the development of hope, of trust and of orderly living; an understanding of the nature of democratic living, of social realities, of the general welfare as distinguished from the doctrine of individual success, common every day loyalties and an appreciation of the worth of moral values. All of this means more than "business as usual." It means a struggle to rediscover the soul of America.

U. S. WORTH DEFENDING

Youth can and will do all of this. Our country is worth defending by youth even before it has given to youth everything that they have wanted and felt entitled to. Let us remember that comparatively young men turned the tide of history in Europe. Trotsky led the Russian revolution at 38, Mussolini became the dictator of Italy at 39, Hitler began his revolutionary career at 27, wrote Mein Kampf at 36 and was in power at 44. By and large, young men have been responsible for the course of American history, Jefferson, Hamilton, Lafayette, Marshall, the pioneers and the settlers and all the rest. And it was to young Timothy that Paul turned when he wanted his missionary enterprise to go forward.

And so the university turns to this young life today. It says to you, "Take heed to the ministry thou hast received"; "keep that which is committed to thy trust"; "lay hold on the life

Two New Exhibits Due Soon at Union

Coming soon to the galleries of the Wisconsin Union are two new exhibitions, a collection of modern Polish graphics to be hung in the theater gallery Tuesday, July 2, and oil paintings by Vernon Ellis which will be placed in the main gallery Sunday, July 6.

SOLDIER FINED \$900

Denver, Colo.—(UPI)—Verlin Le May, soldier at Lowry Field here, drew a \$900 fine for speeding 70 miles an hour on one of Denver's busiest thoroughfares.

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Employees, Inmates Profit From State Reformatory Study

An educational program in a Wisconsin correctional institution, first intended only for the inmates, has proved its worth, according to a staff announcement, that it is now being extended to employees to increase their own vocational fitness. This development was reported at the Wisconsin state reformatory at Green Bay, where the educational program was started 20 years ago by the University of Wisconsin extension division.

B. P. Kramer, superintendent, and Steve C. Govin, director of education, disclosed that in cooperation with the state board of vocational and adult education 48 employees have just completed the junior course in first aid, have passed the final examination and qualified for the Junior Red Cross first aid certificates.

Mr. Govin who is on the staff of the reformatory, reported that the educational program of the extension division, involving several hundred courses of study, also plays its part in the educational activities of the em-

ployees as well as of inmates, and that during the past two years a number of employees have completed courses pertaining to their work in the institution.

The first aid course was conducted by Lee Palmer, vocational instructor in first aid for trades, industries, and municipalities. Through H. O. Elken, director of the Green Bay vocational school, and Arthur Boufard, supervisor of trades and industries for Green Bay, the reformatory also offers instruction in barbering for inmate students. L. L. Kabat, circuit instructor in barbering, has been assisting in training prospective barbers in the institution for two years, and in furthering apprenticeship training in other trades.

Two years ago commercial students at the reformatory won high honors in a nationwide contest involving skills in commercial subjects.

Prof. Chester Allen, of the extension division, identified with the educational programs in Wisconsin's correctional institutions from the beginning, cited Green Bay's high ranking in its educational work as due to the individual treatment which seeks to find the best type of educational work activity for each inmate.

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Above right . . . Rayon jersey with a shirred waistline. White, gold, rose, natural or green. \$7.95

Right . . . A Sandeze play suit that needs no pressing. White with navy sleeves, shorts and trimming. Navy and red braid streaks around the skirt and blouse. \$7.95

Center right . . . White sharkskin bra and skirt swim suit that can also be worn as a play suit. Trimmed with red or blue flowers. \$3.95

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