

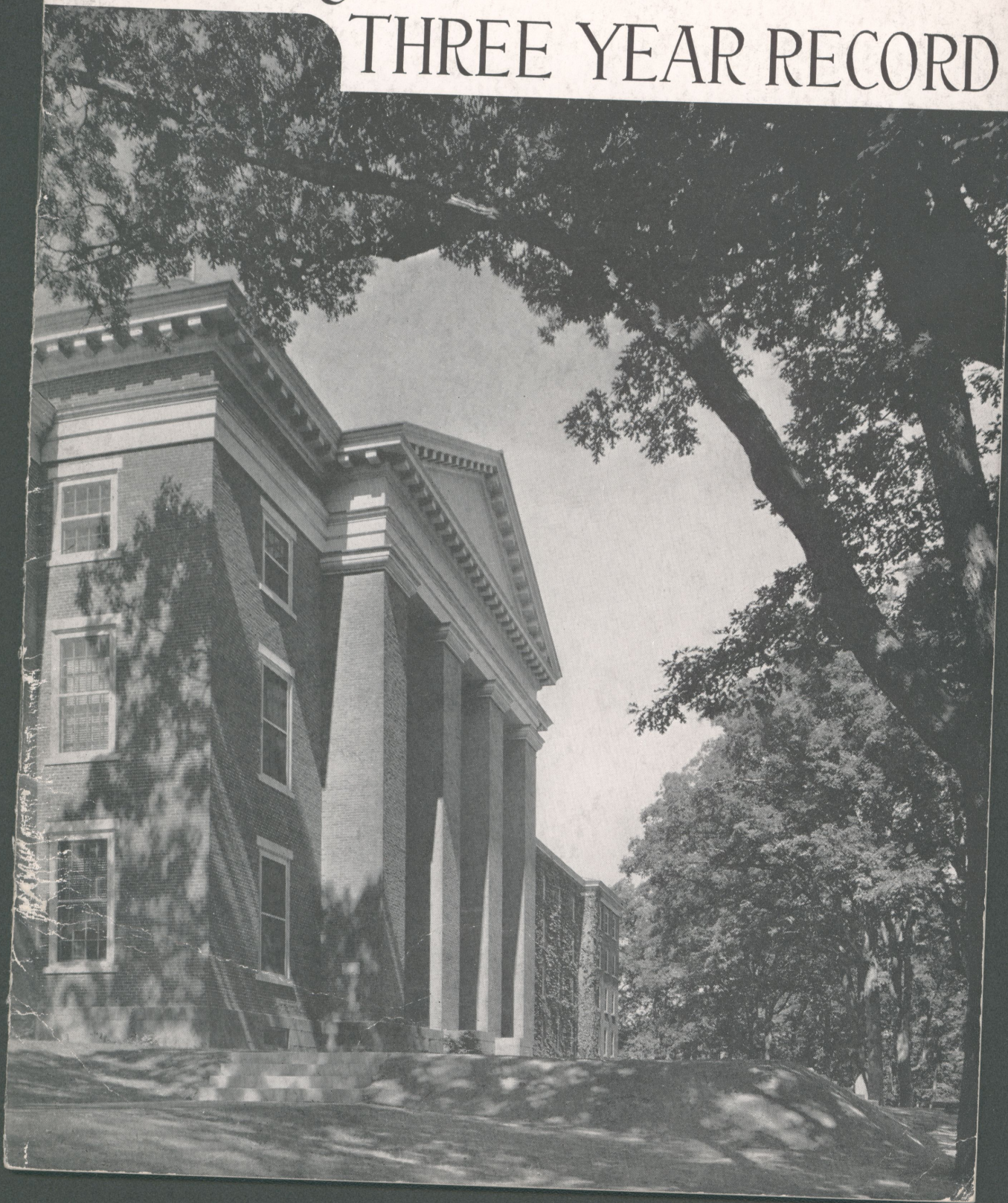
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A Notable Three Year Record of a College
1939 April

A Notable

1938

THREE YEAR RECORD



A Notable
THREE YEAR RECORD
of a College



*An Accounting by the Board of Trustees
of Bucknell University to its Alumni
and Friends*

April, 1939

LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



ARNAUD C. MARTS, LL.D.
President of BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECITAL OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY DURING THE THREE YEAR ACTING
PRESIDENCY AND PRESIDENCY OF MR. ARNAUD C. MARTS.

THE Bucknell Board of Trustees listened at their semi-annual meeting in December, 1938, to reports which told in terse form of the many forward steps taken on the campus within the preceding three years, and were deeply impressed by them. They resolved to issue a special report on this three year period in order that the alumni and friends of Bucknell might share with them the satisfaction which they felt. A special Committee of the Board was appointed, therefore, to prepare the following statement:

In September, 1935, Dr. Homer P. Rainey resigned as President of Bucknell University to accept the important position of Director of the American Youth Commission, which was created at that time by the American Council on Education to make a survey of the youth of America, with funds that had been provided by Mr. Rockefeller. The trustees of Bucknell were suddenly confronted with the unexpected task of finding a successor to Dr. Rainey, one of America's brilliant young educators, who has subsequently been elected to the presidency of the University of Texas.

They turned to Mr. Arnaud C. Marts of New York, president of Marts & Lundy, Inc., who had been a member of Bucknell's Board of Trustees since 1932. They asked him to accept the Presidency of Bucknell; he declined. They held a special Board meeting on October 9, 1935, and elected Mr. Marts as President. He declined again, but was persuaded to serve as Acting President until the following June, with the understanding that Dean Romeyn H. Rivenburg would be responsible for academic affairs.

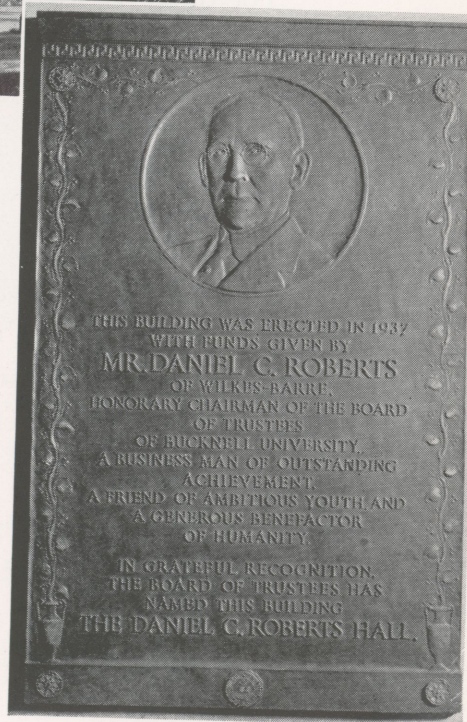
On Homecoming Day, October 25, 1935, Mr. Marts was announced as Bucknell's Acting President, and in December of that year Dean Rivenburg was elected Vice-President.



THE DANIEL C. ROBERTS HALL.



PRESIDENT MARTS, DR. ROBERTS AND JUDGE J. WARREN DAVIS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLET AND DEDICATION OF ROBERTS HALL.



THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN ROBERTS HALL.

few months twelve men had provided \$175,000 with which to build the main unit of what is now as commodious and fine a college gymnasium as can be found in the East.

This building was dedicated at Commencement in 1938. Dr. Roberts, the largest donor, declined modestly to have another building named in his honor, and those who were present will never forget the effect upon Judge Davis when Dr. Roberts and President Marts unveiled a bronze tablet naming it the Davis Gymnasium.

A beautiful and imposing approach to the Davis Gymnasium has been built, with road, parking places, sidewalks, trees, shrubbery, and lawn, and a large addition has been made to the spacious playing fields for men.

THE TUSTIN GYMNASIUM

The Tustin Gymnasium, which for forty-eight years served the men of the University, was then beautifully remodeled for Bucknell's women; Loomis Field, the only athletic field for men for more than half a century, was laid out for outdoor sports for women by the construction of two hockey fields and four tennis courts. These two improvements cost more than \$20,000, given by fifteen friends of Bucknell.

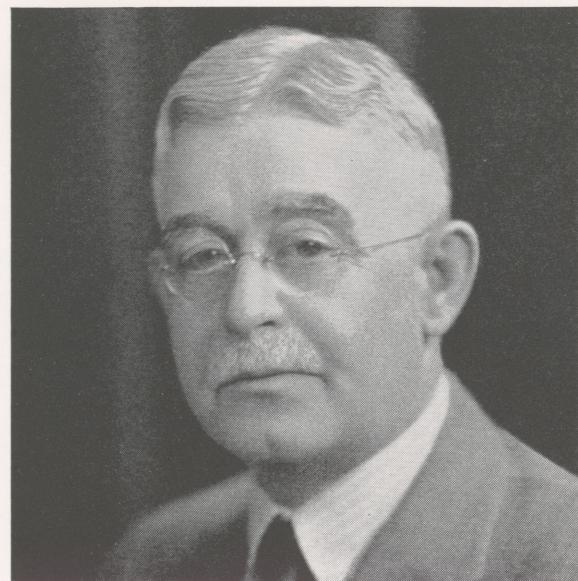
Nine new tennis courts for men and four for women were built during the summer of 1938, and the former courts were re-surfaced, enclosed, and put in excellent condition.

The Davis Gymnasium for men, with its spacious playing fields, the Memorial Stadium with its playing fields, and the Tustin Gymnasium for women with its playing field, give Bucknell magnificent equipment for Physical Education.

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

It was then necessary to give attention to improving the quality of Bucknell's engineering equipment. It was essential that Bucknell keep abreast of the swift advancement that is being made in the engineering

CHARLES P. VAUGHAN,
late Chairman of the Board of Trustees



THE CHARLES P. VAUGHAN LITERATURE BUILDING

sciences everywhere, and Mr. Marts asked authority of the Board of Trustees once again for Judge Davis and himself to raise the funds needed to erect and equip a new Engineering Building. This authority was given, and soon after the dedication of the Davis Gymnasium, the friends of Bucknell were thrilled at the announcement that two trustees of Bucknell had given \$275,000 for the new Engineering Building, which is now in process of construction.

THE BUCKNELL JUNIOR COLLEGE AT WILKES-BARRE

Meanwhile, Mr. Marts had been obliged to add a third city to his travel schedule, to deal with the building problems of the Bucknell Junior College at Wilkes-Barre. The Junior College had been started by President Rainey in 1933 and had achieved remarkable success in rented quarters. To President Marts was put the problem of finding suitable permanent quarters for the Junior College, and of balancing its operating budget by eliminating the costly item of rent. These problems were solved when Mrs. John N. Conyngham, Admiral and Mrs. Harold R. Stark, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Weckesser gave Bucknell three beautiful houses within a few rods of each other. Mr. Marts then asked the citizens of Wilkes-Barre to provide the funds for remodeling the first two of these houses for educational uses and they responded with gifts of over \$28,000. As a consequence, the Junior College is now comfortably and efficiently housed on a campus of its own, with no rent to pay, and is operating with an increasing enrollment on a balanced budget.

A LIST OF NEAR-MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS

Other lesser construction and equipment needs have been provided as a part of the program to improve the quality of Bucknell's traditional service. A partial list follows:

A new Service Building has been built between the Tustin Gymnasium and the heating and lighting plant, at a cost of \$16,000. The Service



JOHN WARREN DAVIS,
LL.D., J.U.D.,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Building now admirably houses the shops and service departments of the University.

The "Quadrangle" on the Hill has been beautified with new paths, shrubbery, and lawn, and the Women's College "Quadrangle" has also been beautified. Much landscaping, including the planting of trees and shrubbery, grading, and building of parking places, has been done around the buildings and on the campus. The landscaping, grading, and developing of grounds around the new buildings, including tennis courts and drives, was done at a cost of \$22,500.

Very extensive improvements have been made in the Chemistry Building, combining four smaller laboratories into two splendidly lighted, large laboratories on the second floor. The system of individual hoods installed many years ago was removed, and large, modern hoods installed. In addition, the Chemistry Building has been rewired throughout and improved lighting and plumbing installed.

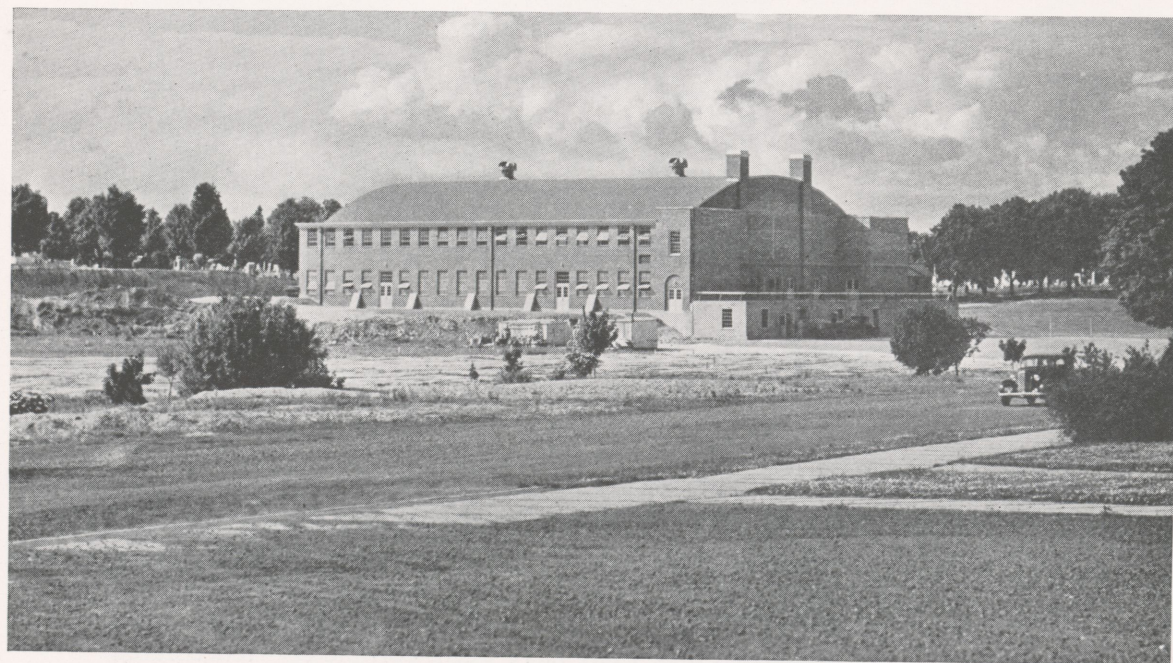
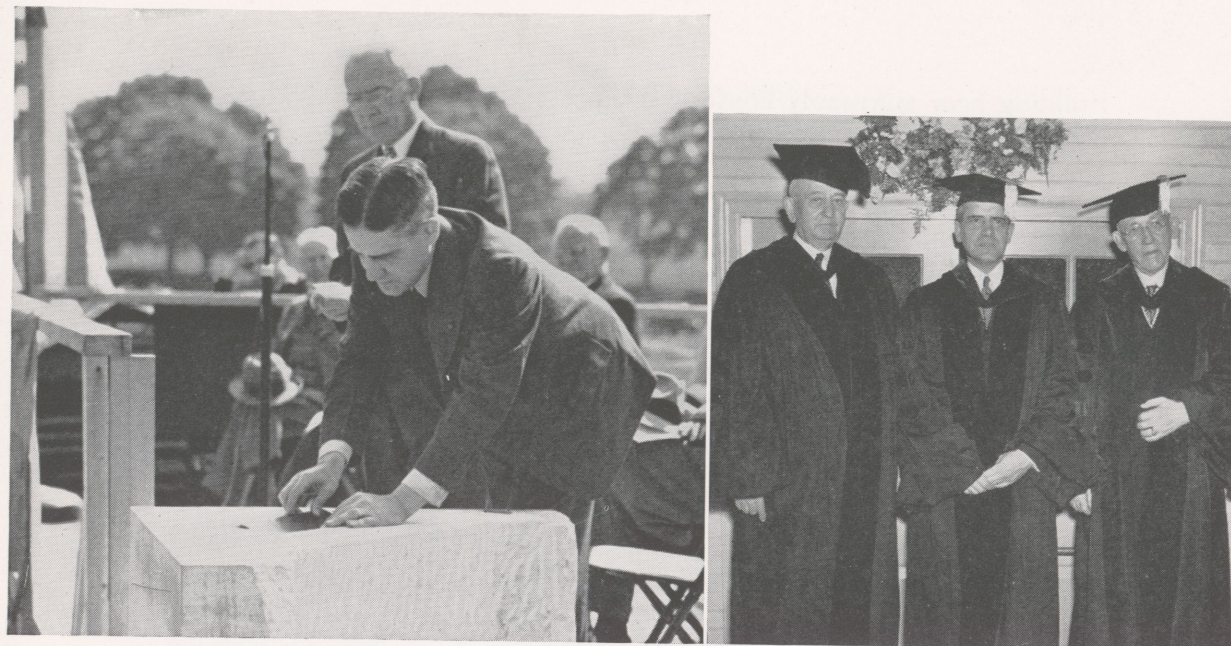
The entire first floor of West College has been remodeled, making available six classrooms and six offices for professors, where the work of the Department of Economics and Commerce and Finance is now concentrated.

A new Psychology Laboratory has been provided and equipped in the basement of West College.

Showerbaths, lavatories, and drinking fountains were installed on all four floors of East College during the summer of 1936, and the same improvements were made in West College in the summer of 1937. Also, the student rooms in East College were redecorated throughout.

There has been a complete revamping of the student rooms in Harris Hall, including redecorating throughout and the providing of a lounge and playroom for the women in Harris.

The student rooms in Hunt Hall have been completely redecorated and six new rooms for women have been provided in Bucknell Cottage.



PRESIDENT MARTS AND DR. HARVEY F. SMITH, BUCKNELL TRUSTEE
LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF DAVIS GYMNASIUM.

JUDGE DAVIS, PRESIDENT MARTS AND DR. ROBERTS AT THE
DEDICATION OF DAVIS GYMNASIUM.
THE JOHN WARREN DAVIS GYMNASIUM.

A pasteurization plant has been installed at the college farm, which supplies milk for the Women's College Dining Room.

New stacks have been installed in the Carnegie Library to accommodate an additional 22,000 volumes.

Thirty-five millimeter sound motion picture apparatus has been installed in the auditorium of Vaughan Literature Building in order that the students may have their own "movies on The Hill."

The Bucknell Christian Association Recreation Center of twenty-eight acres, seven miles from the campus, was purchased, and the house has been remodeled as a lodge. The Recreation Center is used extensively by groups of students and professors.

The University has acquired, facing its campus, a house in which a college dining room for fifty freshmen will be opened next fall.

BUCKNELL'S CAPITAL DEBT

During Mr. Marts' early days at Bucknell, the matter of the University's capital debt of about \$350,000 came up and Mr. Marts spoke of the importance of obtaining funds with which to pay it off in order that the money now being paid annually in interest might be conserved for instructional purposes. Certain members of the faculty commented, "That is impossible. It is a measure we greatly need, but it is beyond our ability."

In the summer of 1938, Dr. Roberts, Judge Davis, and President Marts felt that it was time to undertake the impossible, and last December they reported to the Board of Trustees that they had obtained gifts of \$175,000, exactly one-half of the total debt, and would continue their efforts in the hope of paying off the entire debt during the present year.

A NEW LIBRARY

At the same meeting, Mr. Marts asked permission to undertake to raise funds needed for a new Library as soon as the capital debt is cleared



ROMEYN H. RIVENBURG, LL.D.
Vice President and Dean

off, and the Board passed a resolution naming the Library as the next step in the building program.

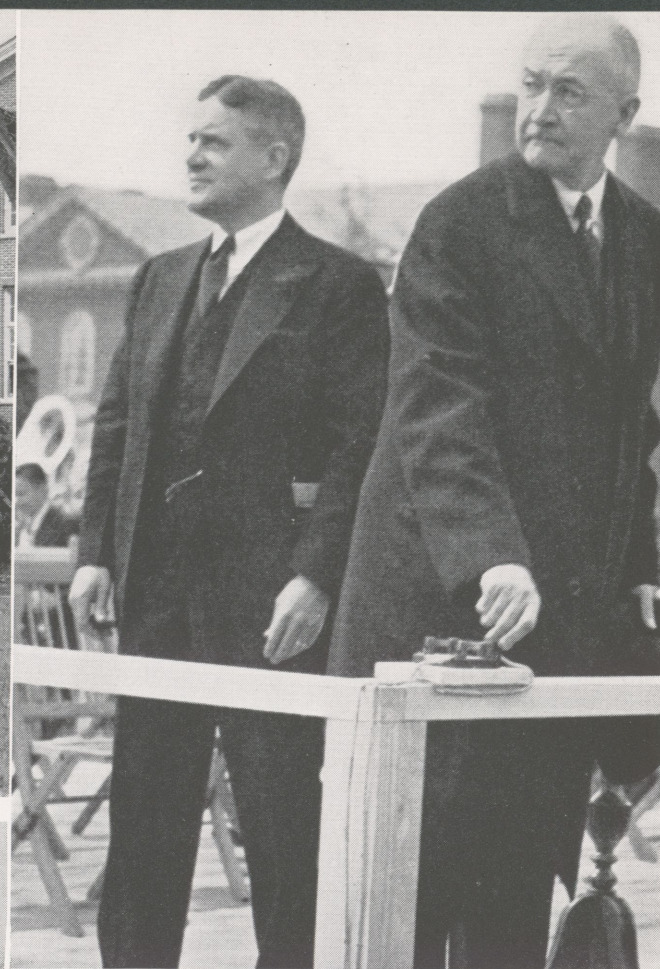
TOTAL OF NEW ASSETS

In this program of material development, President Marts has adhered strictly to three guiding principles of sound college administration: 1. Construction of a new building must not start until all the funds are in hand. 2. Funds for a new building must be obtained from gifts for that purpose and must not be taken from operating income. 3. The operating income must be used for current operating purposes, and the operating budget must be balanced each year. As a consequence of this policy, Bucknell's budget is always in balance, and nearly a million and a quarter dollar's worth of new assets have been given to Bucknell during the past three years, as follows:

Old Main

Daniel C. Roberts Hall, East Wing and West Wing . . .	\$ 362,988
Service Building	16,954
Davis Gymnasium	176,530
Tustin Gymnasium	18,128
Conyngham and Chase Halls and the Director's Home	
at the Junior College	90,000
Chase and Conyngham Halls remodeled and equipped. . .	28,119
Grading and Developing Men's Quadrangle and Grounds	
at New Buildings, including Tennis Courts and Drives . .	23,657
West College Improvements	11,415
Debt Reduction	179,750
Engineering Building now under construction	300,000

TOTAL \$1,207,541



A dynamite charge sends up the earth as ground is broken for the new Engineering Building.
President Marts watches as Dr. Charles A. Lindemann sets off the blast.
The Engineering Building as it will look when completed.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS

The material progress of Bucknell has been so great in the three years that none of us is able to assess or appraise it accurately. And the academic progress has kept pace with the material.

ENROLLMENT

The September enrollment this year was the largest in the history of Bucknell. There were 1324 students in residence on the campus the first semester. In addition, there were 207 students enrolled at the Junior College, and 236 taking extension work, making a total of 1767 students for the first semester. Also, there were 554 students from 86 colleges and universities in the 1938 Summer Session.

The Board of Trustees has voted to limit the enrollment of the University at Lewisburg to approximately 1200 students in residence. The Administrative Council has put into effect a plan for the limitation of departmental enrollments, and for selective admission, with a view to securing students and turning out graduates of high quality.

There were 603 paid applications for admission to this year's Freshman Class, compared with 476 applications last year. From the 603 applications for admission a Freshman Class of 375 was chosen, which indicates that the Committees on Selection of College Men and Women are more selective than heretofore. For example, out of 124 Freshman girls this year, 76 ranked in the first fifth of their high school class, 35 in the second fifth, only 17 in the third fifth, with none below the third fifth.

QUALITY OF STUDENTS

As reported to the Board of Trustees in December, 1937, Bucknell, for about ten years, has been giving during Freshman Week the American Council on Education Psychological Examination, which is widely used in colleges throughout the United States. The final report on the 1937



CHRISTIAN R. LINDBACK,
Bucknell Trustee



RUSH H. KRESS,
Bucknell Alumnus



SENATOR ANDREW J. SORDONI,
Bucknell Trustee



TUSTIN GYMNASIUM, Remodeled for use of women students

Examination, which was taken by the Bucknell Freshmen, has been issued, based on the records of 68,899 college students in 323 colleges. It is gratifying to note that Bucknell ranks in the first fifth of the 323 higher institutions of learning. Forty-eight of the 333 Bucknell Freshmen ranked in the upper ten per cent of the 68,899 students in 323 colleges. Only four students in 323 colleges made a score *above* 369 on the American Council examination. In the United States, out of 68,899 students only 51 made a grade of 340 to 349 or above, of whom two were Bucknell Freshmen. One hundred thirty-three students, of whom three were Bucknell students, made a grade of 330 to 339. Of the highest 242 Freshmen in 323 colleges in the United States, Bucknell has five.

FACULTY

President Marts said in a recent report:

"Bucknell has a Faculty of ninety-two competent teachers prepared to give training in a wide variety of fields. Many are eminent scholars; all are men and women of high intelligence and character who maintain a personal human interest in the students they teach."

That Bucknell has a distinguished Faculty of whom the alumni and friends of the University may well be proud is shown by a recent summary of the activities of the Faculty in professional and learned societies, and of their publications of a scholarly nature. This record tells its own story. The Board of Trustees was interested to note the many learned societies to which the members of the Faculty belong, and to observe the extent of their publications, criteria by which a scholarly faculty is known.

The University has a splendid Faculty, able, live, virile, aggressive, and progressive. Many Bucknell professors are writing books, conducting research, and taking an active part in higher education associations and learned societies.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education of New York State, in commenting on the Bucknell Faculty, said, "You have some giants here."

As the student body has grown, new professors have been added to strengthen the Faculty. In September, 1937, eleven new professors joined the Faculty, to replace those who had retired or to begin new work at the University.

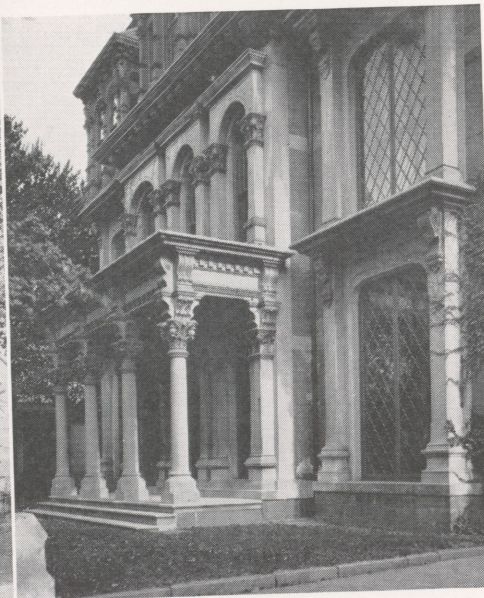
JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS



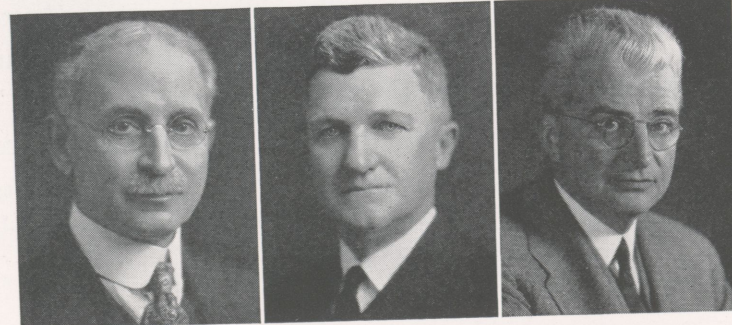
CHASE HALL



DIRECTOR'S HOME



JOHN N. CONYNGHAM HALL



F. J. Weckesser

Rear Admiral
Harold R. Stark

Gilbert S. McClintock

To a department head who asks President Marts and Dean Rivenburg for additional instructors or equipment, the answer is: "Tell us about it. We will do anything, within reason, to maintain and elevate the high quality of Bucknell's service to youth."

THE BUCKNELL SCHOLARS

On the first Thursday evening of each month President Marts presides over the discussion of the Bucknell Scholars, a group of thirty members of the Faculty who are interested in scholarly research and creative activity.

FACULTY SALARIES

The restoration in September, 1936, of half of the salary cut which had been made necessary in 1932, and the restoration of the second half in April, 1937, strengthened the morale of the Faculty.

A RETIREMENT PENSION SYSTEM

The Carnegie Foundation Retirement System of Faculty Pensions, by which the Faculty members contribute five per cent of their salaries, with the University adding a like amount, was approved by both the Trustees and Faculty, and was put into effect April 1, 1939.

DEAN OF MEN

A new office created recently is that of Dean of Men. Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, professor of Sociology, has been appointed to this position, which promises to strengthen materially Bucknell's techniques for serving the individual needs of her men students.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

The Friends of the Library, an association new to the Bucknell campus, was organized by President Marts and Miss Eliza Martin, late librarian of Bucknell, and a group of earnest alumni in October, 1936. There are approximately one thousand names on the Friends of the Library mailing list. Since the establishment of the group, more than three thousand books



MICHAEL L. BENEDUM

ROY G. BOSTWICK

ELMER K. BOLTON

THREE BUCKNELL TRUSTEES

have been added to the library collection through gifts from members. In addition, money has been given for the binding of valuable periodical sets.

SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH

As reviewed above, the organizational and institutional achievements of the past three years are interesting and impressive, but they are secondary in President Marts' own thinking. His primary interest is in the personalities and minds and spirits of Bucknell youths. Upon his arrival in Lewisburg each week he finds on his appointment list the names of many individual students and groups of students who wish his advice or help. These contacts are his real interest in serving Bucknell.

Each Thursday morning he presides at the weekly chapel held in the Baptist Church and there endeavors to lead and inspire the students to transmute the knowledge they obtain in the classrooms into wisdom for life; to weave their learning into a pattern for living.

"Others may or may not know what they are trying to teach youth," he said at a recent chapel meeting, "but we know perfectly well what we are trying to teach Bucknell youth. We are trying to guide and instruct and inspire you to learn, to grow, to achieve and to serve. We hope you will not use your increased knowledge to climb over the backs and possessions of less fortunate men and women to selfish power and prestige. On the contrary, our purpose and hope is that you will become intelligent members of a brotherhood of unselfish men and women under the fatherhood of the living God."



A SCENE NEAR THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LODGE.

President Marts has missed but three chapel services in three years. He also attends the monthly meeting of the Student-Faculty Congress and encourages the students in their efforts for self-government, and is found at all important social, religious, and athletic gatherings of the students.

He has organized a Placement Bureau which has helped to obtain positions for scores of Bucknell students, both upon graduation and during the summer vacations, and keeps up a vigorous correspondence with hundreds of the young alumni who have been graduated during the past three years.

EIGHT MONTHS HAVE STRETCHED OUT TO MORE THAN THREE YEARS

Mr. Marts agreed in October, 1935, to serve as Acting President for eight months, but at the end of that time he was in the midst of the task

To President Arnaud C. Marts:

We the undersigned, students of Bucknell University, appreciating the valuable and disinterested service you have given to our university since you became its temporary president in October, 1935, do most earnestly but respectfully express the hope that you will now consent to accept the title of President of Bucknell University. We believe that under your leadership the progress that our university has made during the last two years will continue indefinitely. Therefore, acting as we believe in the best interests of our Alma Mater, we ask you to accept this petition as an expression of our confidence in you and as a pledge to you of our loyal support in years to come.

Clyde B. Clavers
 Ira B. Fox
 Edward W. Miller
 David Watson Feltner, Jr.
 Thomas D. Lambark
 Claude R. Oliver
 Douglas T. Fish
 David R. Bagshaw
 James H. Meisler
 Edward C. Quinn
 Donald C. Hoyt
 William F. Scott
 W. H. Kehlman Jr.
 Walter H. Harkness
 R. H. Eccles
 Cameron Paulsen
 Robert Edwards
 Jack Bland
 George H. Smith
 William S. Hale
 Ralph K. Johnson
 T. W. Weston
 Halston W. Shupe

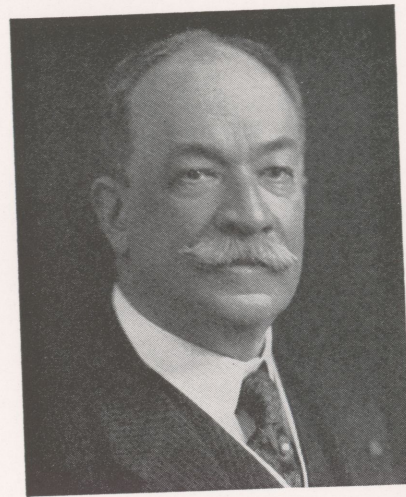
W. Gordon Peters
 David W. Hughes
 Robert B. Schumaker
 E. D. Gray
 W. H. Roberts
 Bob Keenan
 James Luford
 Gordon Black
 John A. Fox
 Dan Van Wert

Bucknell University
 March 27, 1936
 Judge J. Nathan Davis,
 Post Office Building,
 Trenton, New Jersey.
 Dear Judge Davis:
 In reply to your letter of January 20th, I will do as you suggest until we finish the development plans now underway, or until I find I am not able to carry the double responsibilities in New York and Lewisburg.
 I believe Bucknell has an important contribution to make to a better world, and I am willing to do my small part to this special time when the world faces of liberty and brotherhood and righteousness need the redoubled devotion of us all.
 Please do not place my immediate, but just let me carry on without depression.
 With appreciation for your constant service to Bucknell,
 Truly sincerely,
 Arnaud C. Marts

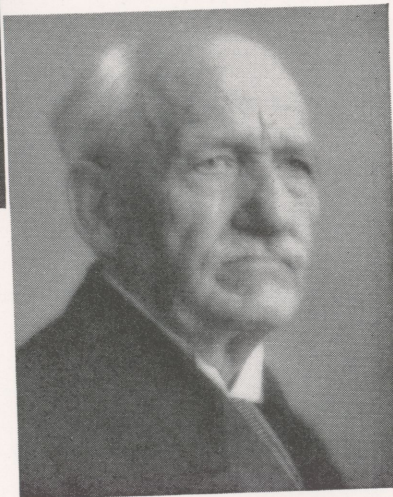
STUDENTS PETITION MR. MARTS TO BECOME PRESIDENT

MR. MARTS ACCEPTS

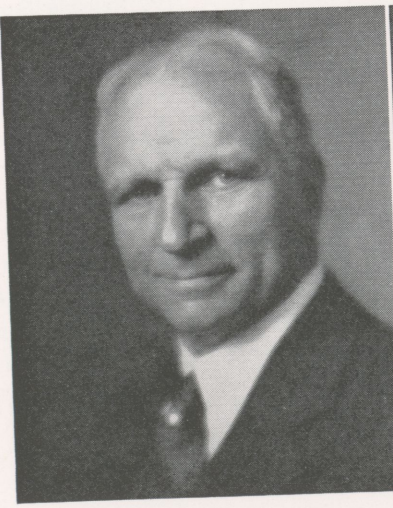
Four Presidents of Bucknell University



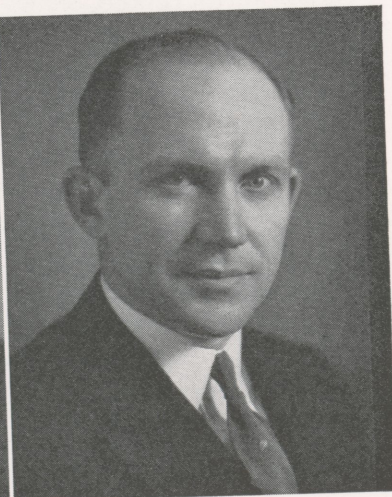
DAVID JAYNE HILL
 1879-1888



JOHN HOWARD HARRIS
 1889-1919



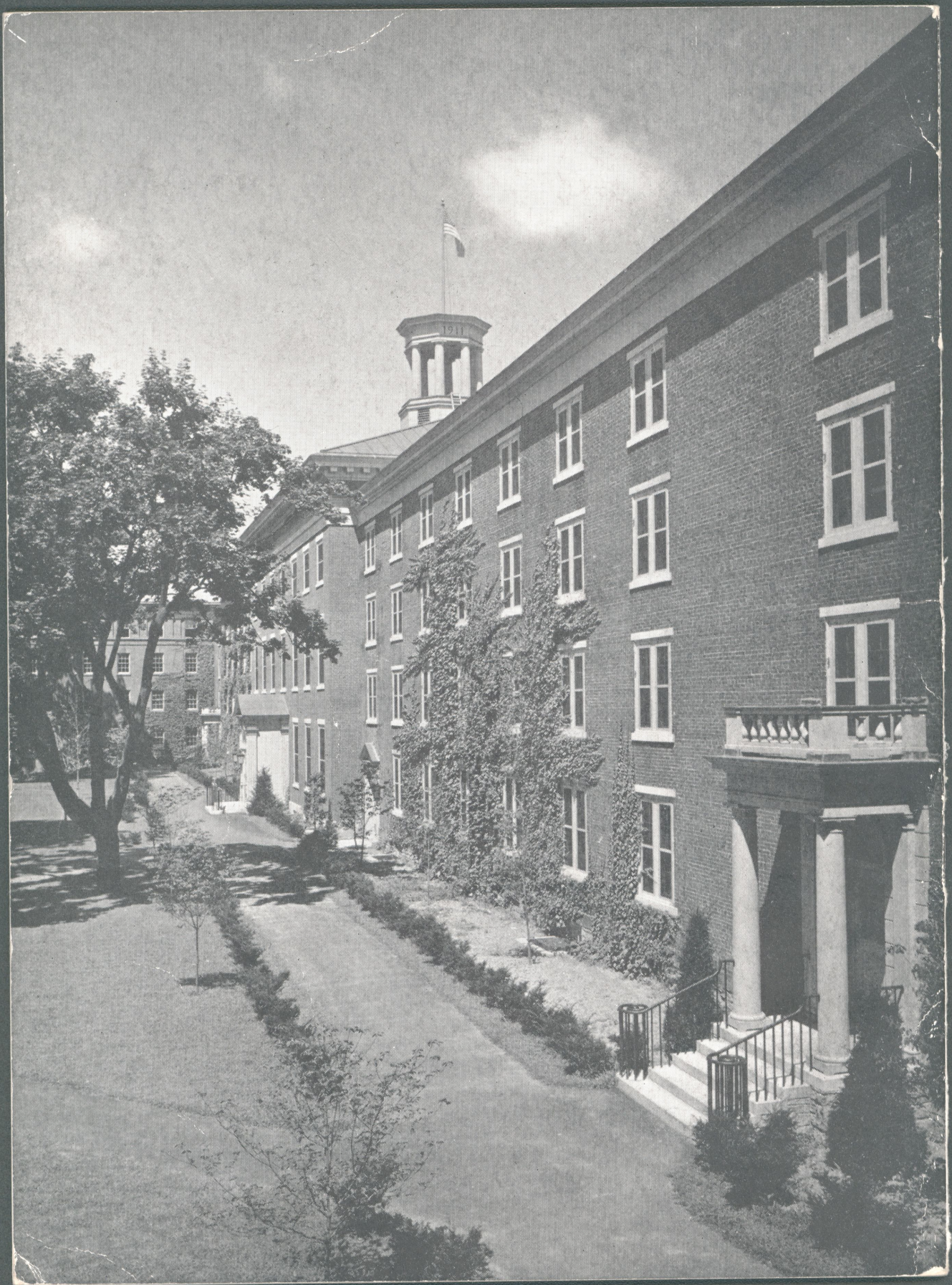
EMORY WILLIAM HUNT
 1919-1931



HOMER PRICE RAINEY
 1931-1935

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 CHARLES B. FRANKS.....Box 652, Connellsville, Pa.
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 Alderson, W. Va.
 BERKELEY V. HASTINGS.....541 E. Broadway, Milton, Pa.
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 H. B. HOPPER, Sc.B.....1420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 JOHN L. JONES, A. M....."Langhurst" Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 A. W. JOHNSON, A.M., LL.D., D.C.L.....1 University Ave., Lewisburg, Pa.
 WILLIAM I. KING, A.B., LL.B.....630 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 CHRISTIAN R. LINDBACK.....c/o Abbotts Dairies, Philadelphia, Pa.
 GILBERT S. McCLINTOCK, A.B.....34 S. River St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 J. F. MACKLIN, A.B.....1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARNAUD C. MARTS, A.B., LL.D.....521 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 EARL A. MORTON, A.B., A.M., LL.B.....Box 960, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 F. W. PADELFORD, D.D., LL.D.....75 Pleasant St., Newton Centre, Mass.
 HOMER P. RAINEY, Ph.D., LL.D.....American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place,
 Washington, D. C.
 EARL M. RICHARDS, Sc.M.....Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, O.
 DANIEL C. ROBERTS, LL.D.....64 W. River St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 R. L. ROOKE, Sc.B.....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
 L. C. RUMMAGE, M.D.....Nanticoke, Pa.
 H. F. SMITH, Ph.B., M.D., Sc.D.....130 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 ANDREW J. SORDONI.....Kingston, Pa.
 JULIUS LONG STERN, M.E.....Box 387, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 JOHN B. STETSON, JR., A.B., D.C.L.....1520 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 HARLAND A. TRAX, Ph.B., A.M., LL.B...120 Buckingham Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
 WILLIAM C. WALLS, A.M.....26 S. Third St., Lewisburg, Pa.
 WILLIAM R. WHITE, A. M. LL.B.,.....80 Centre Street, New York, N. Y.
 JOHN M. WILSON, A.B.....2308 Clark Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 MARY M. WOLFE, A.B., A.M., M.D., Sc.D.....Laurelton State Village, Laurelton, Pa.



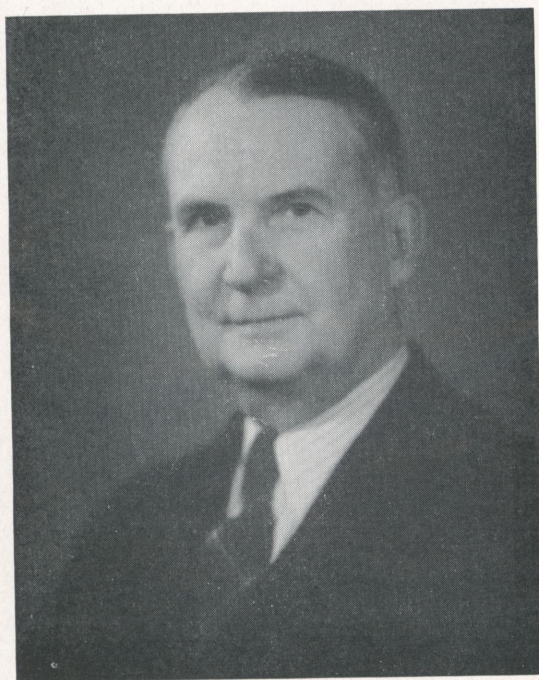


CAPTAIN ARNAUD C. MARTS, USCGR
President

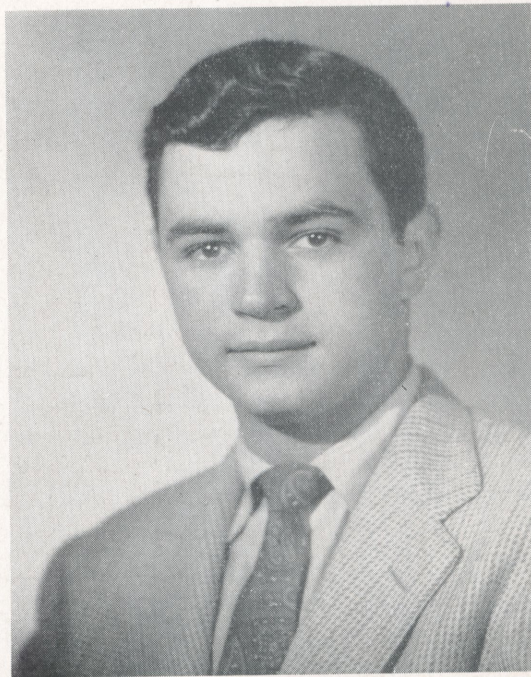


LT.-COMMANDER J. E. FLEMING
Commander, Navy V-12 Unit

BUCKNELL



DR. BENJAMIN W. GRIFFITH
Director of Athletics

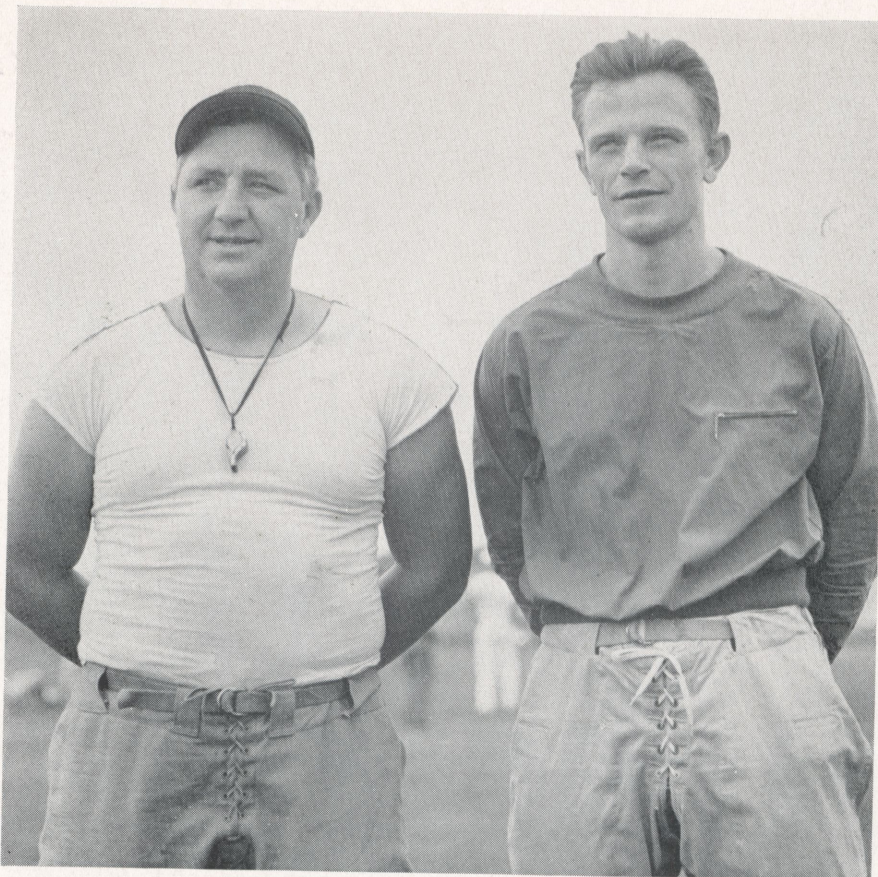


ARNOLD KRONER
Student Manager

Welcome, Diplomats!

THIS is an occasion. When Franklin and Marshall's men dig their cleats into Memorial Stadium turf this afternoon, it will mark the first visit of an F. and M. football team to Lewisburg since the Gay Nineties.

Although the F. and M.-Bucknell rivalry is an ancient one, dating back to 1889, it was inactive over a period of 44 years from 1898 until last fall, when Bucknell won a 27-0 victory at Lancaster.



Johnny Sitarsky

BISON BOSSES

Woody Ludwig

The Diplomats, coached by Dick Barker and fortified by V-12 stars, bring an untarnished record with them. In their first two starts they polished off Swarthmore, 18-12, and Ursinus, 19-0. In Doug Rehor, V-12 transfer from Dickinson, they boast one of the most polished passers in the nation. Last year Rehor made the Little All-America team.

If the Thundering Herd defeats F. and M. today, the all-time series record between the two teams will be all tied up at five wins apiece, with three deadlocked games. F. and M. is one of the few schools of comparable size holding an edge over the Bisons in the record books. Incidentally, since this is the age of statistics, here is Bucknell's all-time grid record, 1881 to 1942: victories, 255; defeats, 188; ties, 44; percentage, .576.

Bucknell, too, will have offensive stars to watch. Last Saturday, against Muhlenberg, Fullback Elting (Red) Johnson—he's wearing No. 35—reeled off 114 yards by rushing in 20 ball-carrying attempts. That's an average of 5.7 yards per try. Johnson's alternate, Dick Hoffman, is currently leading the Bisons in scoring as a result of the two touchdowns he made last week.

After today's tilt the Sitarskymen desert the Memorial Stadium for the next three week-ends, playing Villanova and Temple in Philadelphia, and Muhlenberg in Allentown. Your next date with the Bisons is November 6, when the Lakehurst Naval Air Station Blimps play here. The following Saturday, November 13, the V-12-reinforced Case eleven from Cleveland, Ohio, will invade Lewisburg.

BUCKNELL FOOTBALL PROGRAM

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A Notable
THREE YEAR RECORD
of a College

ARNAUD C MARTS

THE
AMERICAN
FORUM
OF THE AIR

Presents
"HOW CAN WE BEGIN TO
ORGANIZE FOR PEACE?"

Reprint of A Radio Discussion by

DR. DANIEL L. MARSH
President, Boston University

DR. JOHN J. TIGERT
President, University of Florida

DR. FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON
President, Colby College, Maine

DR. GORDON KEITH CHALMERS
President, Kenyon College, Ohio

DR. THURSTON J. DAVIES
President, Colorado College

DR. ARNAUD MARTS
President, Bucknell University, Penna.

DR. WILLIAM ALLISON SHIMER
*Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta
Kappa, Editor of "The American Scholar"*

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THEODORE GRANIK
DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN FORUM

Announcer McCormick:

WOL—in cooperation with WOR presents

THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR

Tonight, listeners to the coast to coast Mutual network are invited to hear the ninth of this season's Sunday night broadcasts emanating from the broadcasting studios of the New Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D. C.

The facilities of these modern radio studios have been extended in the interest of promoting educational broadcasts, which present both sides of a national problem, temperately discussed by the leaders of opposing schools of thought and conducted by a non-partisan, non-political organization.

The format of tonight's "American Forum of the Air" will diverge slightly from the customary routine. Under the direction of Theodore Granik, pioneer in educational radio discussion,—you will hear from six Presidents of noted American Universities. Following the formal presentation of their individual viewpoints tonight's topic of discussion will be argued extemporaneously by the same speakers in panel form.

And now our chairman, Mr. Theodore Granik:

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Mr. McCormick.

Yesterday, the world commemorated Armistice Day—in Europe, amid the new war's march of soldiers and strain of nerves; and in the United States, in an atmosphere of uncertainty in which, however, President Roosevelt and others could find hope for courage and hope for peace.

"We work for peace, we pray for peace and we arm for peace," said the President, in a message to Virginia Military Institute on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

It should be a peace, the President said, "which shall cause men at length to lay down weapons of hatred which have been used to divide them; and to forego purposeless ambitions which have created fear—ambitions which in the long run serve no useful end."

"I have sought—I still seek—in all simplicity, to try to find the road toward this peace," he declared.

With the Second World War under way in Europe, and the threat of a general disaster which may make the horrors of the First World War pale into insignificance, people everywhere today are asking, "What can we do to organize for Permanent Peace?"

The intensity of our interest in peace, is heightened by the realization of what another general war is going to mean not only to armed forces, but to the civilian population of the world, not excluding the United States.

There is really very little dissenting opinion today as to the desirability of world peace. How this is to be achieved out of the existing world situation, gives rise to countless different theories and opinions.

Because of our geographical position, because of our traditional policy of peace, and because of our strength and wealth today, the United States will be an important, perhaps a decisive factor in any concerted movement for lasting peace throughout the world.

Hence our subject for "The American Forum of the Air" this evening is a very timely one: "How Can We Begin NOW to Organize for Peace?"

In line with our policy of promoting free and informed discussion, tonight's program presents a group of notable educators under the auspices of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Born at the same time as our American Republic, Phi Beta Kappa, in its one hundred and sixty-four years, has stood for intellectual freedom, for the humanities, and for excellence in education. An honorary society in American colleges and universities, it admits to membership each year, only those who have won entrance by a distinguished record in scholarship.

Tonight's speakers are all members of Phi Beta Kappa, who are likewise Presidents of American colleges and universities in which there are chapters of the society. NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, and WEST—large colleges and small, are represented on tonight's program, which thus gives a cross-section of the opinion of representative American educators.

On the first half of the program, we shall hear from Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dr. John J. Tigert, former United States Commissioner of Education, and now President of the University of Florida; Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby College, in Maine; Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers, President of Kenyon College, Ohio; Dr. Thurston J. Davies, President of Colorado College; and Dr. Arnaud Marts, President of Bucknell University, Pennsylvania.

After our guests have presented their views, there will be an informal panel discussion, in which they will all participate, under the chairmanship of Dr. William Allison Shimer, Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and editor of "The American Scholar", the society's publication.

And now, as the first speaker, Dr. Marsh, President of Boston University.

ADDRESS BY DANIEL L. MARSH

Let me suggest that there are two forms of organization for peace which are absolutely imperative if peace is to be worth while and durable. One of these is a revitalization of the League of Nations. Perhaps there is not much use in talking to America about this, but the present war in Europe is due largely to the fact that the peace of Versailles in 1919 was not built upon the principles given and accepted for the Armistice. If the spirit of justice and righteousness and morality which Wilson had enunciated in the Fourteen Points, and which had been accepted by the Allies as their own peace aims, and accepted by the Germans in laying down their arms,—I say if peace had been built upon the foundation laid by Wilson in his Fourteen Points, the history of the world for the past twenty years would have been different.

But at Versailles, thirteen of Wilson's Fourteen Points were scrapped, and the persons chiefly responsible for that tragedy were Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Orlando. Wilson held tenaciously to one point, namely, the establishment of a League of Nations. He felt if he could just save that one point, that then the League of Nations might be effectual in bringing justice out of injustice and an international harmony out of jarring discord.

But though he saved this one point at the Peace Conference, his own countrymen, through the United States Senate, refused to allow the United States, with its tremendous influence, to enter into the League of Nations. The refusal of the Senate was inspired by fear and by most despicable and reprehensible partisan politics that have ever disgraced America.

There can be no durable peace in this world unless the governments of the world derive their power from the consent of the governed on the one

hand, and pool their interests in something like the League of Nations on the other hand. I repeat that I suppose that there is not much use talking at the present time about revitalizing the League of Nations, but something like the League of Nations will mean more for a just and lasting peace among the children of men than anything else.

The other thing which I would propose as an intelligent preparation for peace so far as America is concerned is education in what constitutes real American patriotism. That is why I wrote my book that has just been published, called *THE AMERICAN CANON*. Let me quote from the preface, which explains how I came to write *THE AMERICAN CANON*:

"The reason for making the study was because the patriotism that had been generated for and by the War took all sorts of peculiar forms after the War was over. The situation furnished abundant evidence that in the political realm, no less than in the physical, action and reaction are equal. Some sincere patriots became so zealous in their defense of what they thought was essential to the safeguarding of America that they manifested an un-American spirit. On the other hand, certain persons who were secret or open disciples of Communist and Fascist promulgators of subversive doctrines took advantage of the confusion for the dissemination of un-Americanism under the guise of liberal Americanism. Intolerance and bigotry stalked with both groups. Patriotic societies, old and new, proclaimed aloud their tenets, which were as likely to be errors born of ignorance as truths born of intelligence. It became the style to call names. Men and women grew hysterical, and prescribed and persecuted those with whom they did not agree, impugning their motives and tarring them with the stick of opprobrium. Professional patriots appeared, self-seeking persons who affected the livery of patriotism for the sake of political preferment. The very elect were often deceived.

"I felt, as I am certain others did, the need of something that would give us the definitive distinctions of true American patriotism. Surely, somewhere there were some documents that all Americans would accept as the undisputed creed, or 'Bible,' of Americanism."

Let me quote once more, and this time from the conclusion of my book:

"Education is another need made apparent by a study of the foundations of American democracy. Many people get wrought up over what they call 'subversive influence' and 'subversive activities.' The thing that the Fascist or the Communist is most afraid of is unregimented education. I wish our victims of Communist-phobia could understand that you cannot kill an idea by damning, or imprisoning, or shooting somebody who holds it. The way to get rid of an idea is to supplant it with a better one. The surest way to disseminate the right idea is by education. Acquaintanceship of our American people with the great documents which I have brought together in *The American Canon* will do more to overcome subversive activities and influences than all the red-baiting and railing at Communists indulged in during the past twenty-five years. And while filling the mind with the doctrine of true Americanism, the intelligent patriot will earnestly try to remove the cause of social discontent."

Each new generation needs to appreciate solid attainments of national character. There has been so much enthusiasm for the "debunking" of history that the present tendency of certain biographers is to lie as much against national heroes as they used to lie for them. Let the truth be told, but I would have biographers and historians consecrate their pens to the glorification of right living in national heroes rather than to the magnifying of peccadillos in them. The truth about roses is to be found in the beauty of form and color and fragrance. To tell the whole truth about a bouquet of roses on the

dining room table, it is not necessary to place on the table a sample of the soil out of which they grew, nor of the fertilizer with which the soil was enriched.

Even so, each generation needs to learn the truth about the toilsome evolution of ages that crowns itself with our form of Government. Each new generation should learn to appreciate what Washington did, what Jefferson did, what Jackson and Lincoln and the Roosevelts and Wilson have done—to appreciate solid attainments of national character.

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Marsh. The next speaker will be Dr. John J. Tigert, former United States Commissioner of Education, now President of the University of Florida . . . Dr. Tigert.

ADDRESS BY JOHN J. TIGERT

The only approach to organized peace for the American people at the present time is concentration of our entire efforts upon remaining outside of the European war. Such a task will absorb all the thought, energy and ingenuity we possess. If the belligerents really unleash their dogs of war and begin a fight to death, as Hitler has hinted, and we can escape being drawn into such an holocaust, we may become the means of shortening or ending the struggle before Europe is reduced to a shambles and the struggle spreads to world dimensions.

Unless a belligerent is guilty of deliberate and hostile attack, there could be no reasonable ground for our going into a European war whose issues are solely those of power politics, boundaries, economic expansion and personal and national aggrandizement. Certainly no one would be simple enough to consider this another war for the sake of democracy or for the ending of wars.

If we remain out, we will have to avoid the fantastic and idealistic. The League of Nations is a noble conception and may some day become the instrument of permanent peace. That time has not arrived. Its machinery has been used by its members for the promotion of selfish interests. Even England and France, with whom the American people have traditional ties, have prostituted the League. For example, they stalled action when Japan invaded Manchuria and again when Italy grabbed Ethiopia.

Again, we must avoid such romantic enterprises as was the League to Enforce Peace. Such eminent leaders as Wilson, Taft, Root, Lawrence Lowell and others supported this movement. It finally became a positive force in carrying us into the World War in 1917 under the illusion that such a step would effect peace. The irony of peace organizations beating the drums of war is a travesty that hardly requires comment.

Least of all should our people think of beginning to disarm at this time. Anyone imbued with a tincture of practical reason could see that a reduction of armaments by countries at peace may provoke hostile attacks which thus only serve to spread war. When the active combatants have resolved their situation to the point where they will honestly pursue the path of peace, those nations not now infested with the war disease can risk participation in a plan for general limitation of armaments.

How, then, may we organize or proceed to avoid being drawn into the maelstrom? War or peace is a state of mind that has been translated into action or inaction. First arise thoughts of power, expansion, a place in the

sun, or feelings of envy, hatred, superiority or inferiority, honor or dishonor, glory or shame, and the will to fight is born. And, then, through organized instruments of government or by shocking episodes, the passions of the people are aroused and the flood of wholesale slaughter, wanton destruction and human degradation follows. To escape war and hold fast to peace we must bring every device to our assistance which will avoid the influences of propaganda with which all of the belligerents are fighting even more desperately than with their guns. We must have thoughts and even sympathies but we dare not permit our emotions to govern our ways of action. An emotional neutrality is as necessary as physical neutrality. We should plan and study but avoid giving expression to our feelings. It is not the time to risk giving vent to our traditional racial and national prejudices.

If we can succeed in keeping our equilibrium and remain outside the war, when the time comes to work out a plan for peace, we will not have engendered the animosity of any of the belligerents and we will be in a better position to render service either in the earlier halting of the war or in the consummation of a plan in which the terms of permanent peace may be found. We would be in a better position to avoid the rocks upon which the Peace of Versailles was wrecked, the Scylla of emotional idealism on the one hand, and the Charybdis of unbridled hate and vindictiveness on the other.

Some may ask: Have we not a great responsibility as the greatest nation on earth? Shall we stand by and watch European civilization collapse to "save our own skins?" The answer is, there is no way that we can inject ourselves into the present war situation with any hope of amelioration and there is every evidence that our availability for service would be impaired when the time for actual accomplishment arrives. As great as the United States may be, our people must realize that the pacification of the world or even of Europe, is a task beyond our powers.

Some may even contend that we should get into the war. They fear that a victory for Hitler, perhaps joined by Russia, will be followed by our own subjection. The few seconds left to me are insufficient to explode this thesis. Suffice it to say here that among all the contingent outcomes of the war, this would appear to be the least likely. Hitler himself does not believe that we will win, otherwise why such frantic efforts for a peace on his own terms. The collusion of Germany and Russia is a mixture of oil and water. It was born of dire necessity and Hitler conceived it as less than another evil. The spectre of wholesale revolution haunts Hitler and other European powers. For five hundred years the European situation has been self-liquidating and self-corrective. Whatever the future may hold as a result of the present conflict, Europe will gravitate back to an equilibrium.

Until the time has arrived when we are invited in a plan for peace, we should hold ourselves aloof and, even if we are finally brought into a peace settlement, we should not be placed in a position of responsibility for its continued enforcement. Until Europe can work out some new form of union or grouping of states based upon more effective binding power than mere treaties of paper such as, for example, mutual economic welfare, any peace that is made will liquidate itself again in a period of years. We can perform our highest service to humanity and civilization by staying out of this mess and working out the domestic problems that have been so sorely besetting us and demonstrating that the torch of liberty and the way of democracy will survive whatever despots, with murder in their hearts, may plan elsewhere.

There is no greater or holier obligation upon our college presidents than to prevent the sacrifice of thousands of college men and contemporary youth

to the Moloch of European greed and the snuffing out of the lamp of liberty in America for years to come.

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Tigert. Next we present a college president from Maine: Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby College. . . . Dr. Johnson.

ADDRESS BY FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON

During the world war, as an officer in the Surgeon General's department, I was engaged in the program of rehabilitation of our wounded men. Intimate contact with thousands, many with bodies and minds hopelessly shattered, seared my very soul with the horror of war. I am not a pacifist, in the usual definition of the word, but I do not know the limit I would set to my efforts to avoid war.

The events of the last twenty years have brought the added conviction of the futility of war. None of the high sounding aims so stirring at the time we entered the war has been attained. The European nations are again in conflict and we are standing on the brink—a war which is the inevitable sequence of the last and which promises to be more terrible.

A panel of college presidents can make no useful suggestions for an immediate peace. I doubt whether any group of men, presumably more competent to deal with practical affairs, could do so at this time. This war must go on to its bitter end. At present the desire of our people is almost unanimous that we should keep out. And yet, when mad men are at large, we must be sure that our defenses are secure and that we have the proper instruments for dealing with them if they come our way.

We are living in a world torn asunder and seemingly bent on its own destruction. The pyramiding of armaments and combinations of powers have not prevented wars and can never secure a lasting peace. This mad world will return to sanity only when those spiritual resources which education strives to develop become more powerful than the implements of war and the selfish greed of men. These words seem to lack reality at a time like this. And yet there is ground for hope today, when the engines of war are dealing out destruction on land and sea and in the air, in the fact that on the college campuses in every part of our country are being erected noble structures devoted to the arts of peace and to the building of ideals of truth and human brotherhood.

What are my suggestions for organizing for peace at this time? That we keep out of the war, not so much that we may save our own skins and our money as that, free from the hatreds that war engenders, we may play a stronger part in the reconstructive processes that will follow. That we clarify our thinking about democracy and make every effort to preserve and strengthen its inherent qualities. That our colleges, in which our future leaders of thought and action are being trained, provide increasing opportunity for students to become intelligent about the social and political problems not only of our own country but of the world, to understand and appreciate the cultural backgrounds of other nations and the contributions which they have made to our own, to think clearly without emotion, to develop an attitude of tolerance toward people of other races and religions, and to have a decent regard for the opinions of those who differ from them. Trained intelligence, motivated by good will, offers the only way out of our distress and the only promise of permanent peace. This education can and must provide.

As we laid the corner stone of a new library a few weeks ago I could not help wondering when, if ever, human eye would look again upon the objects which were sealed within that granite wall. This building should stand for centuries. But we cannot forget the fate of Rheims and Louvain. Neither cathedral nor university was spared a quarter of a century ago. May we not hope that the buildings of all the colleges in our land, devoted to the search and dissemination of truth, may endure until the dawn of a better day, in the preparation for which they will have played an important part?

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Johnson. The next speaker on our "AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR" Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers of Kenyon College, Ohio.

ADDRESS BY DR. GORDON KEITH CHALMERS

In this time of horror in Europe we do well to think of the peace of the Western Hemisphere, of how to keep it here and make it permanent. The best way for Americans to organize for peace is to organize our understanding of men. And it is clear that we must apply this understanding to groups in our own country: Jew, Catholic, Protestant; Southerner, Westerner, Northerner—as well as to make friends among our neighbors in the Americas.

Chancellor Brüning, shortly after the rise of national socialism led to his departure from Germany, spoke of the basic failure in central Europe which made it possible for dictators to destroy civil liberties and religious tolerance. The cause, he said, is to be found in the universities, where ever since the World War we have pinned our hope of national and world order upon technology rather than the studies—languages, literature, art, philosophy and history—which instruct us about man.

That statement should make Americans ponder. There is nothing in itself wrong about technology: we can use to advantage all the medical, engineering and chemical knowledge of our ablest men of science, all the economic and sociological knowledge of the masters of statistics. But to depend on this type of thinking to the neglect of the knowledge on which critical judgment is based is plainly dangerous.

Why are checks and balances useful in a democratic government? There is a brief answer to that question in the text-book, but any penetrating answer requires a knowledge of how man has tried to govern himself and of the best things he has thought throughout the ages. Only if we know the reasons for it will we go to great lengths to preserve at home this part of the American heritage.

American schools have recently improved popular knowledge about the countries of the world, their products, their population, their resources, their geography and the customs of their people. All this contributes to understanding, but it does not go far. Students who proceed to college should be expected to know not only the appearance of other peoples but something of their minds. How will they think? Why do they cherish some ideas which Americans may consider trivial? What importance lies for them in art and customs which Americans may deem stupid or a waste of time?

As a people we have made no serious attempt to understand our neighbors in this hemisphere. To do so, we must know what they have said and done—the best and most enduring things—their architecture, painting, poetry, music, and philosophy. North Americans live in a country first colonized by northern Europeans. Whatever our religion now, the laws and institutions of our coun-

try were founded under the influence of the Protestant Reformation and Puritanism; the language we speak is Germanic. Central and South Americans speak languages largely Latin in origin; their laws and worship spring primarily from before the Reformation.

To know them well is to know what Cervantes said, St. Ignatius and St. Theresa, to be familiar with the mighty imaginings of Velasquez and El Greco. In turn to understand these one should know Augustin, Vergil, Homer and the Bible.

But our schools pay less and less attention to such studies. Modern languages suffer a decline; from many schools the classics have disappeared altogether. College presidents and boards of trustees economize by cutting them out. Yet we piously tell ourselves that to keep international peace we must know our neighbors in the world—know them indeed! when we are deaf to what they say, are unable to consider what they think is valuable!

Greek and Latin should be revived, not as grammatical sciences, but because in the ancient literatures, as in the Scriptures, is found the most practical and most persistent knowledge about men. In them we find exemplified the truth stated by the French flyer, de Saint Exupéry, in his book *Wind, Sand, and Stars*, when he says, "There is but one veritable problem—the problem of human relations." Ancient and modern languages should be supported by school boards everywhere. The endowments for these studies in the colleges and for literature, history and philosophy, should be vastly increased. Without neglecting mathematical knowledge at all, we should observe that our hope of lasting peace depends finally on our knowledge, indeed, our intimacy with the minds of men, a knowledge both informed and imaginative, universal and particular, in which the loyalties, the wit and the talents of those whose religion, language and climate differ from our own may show their neighbors, directly and without abstraction, the humanity common to us all.

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Chalmers. Our fifth speaker, Dr. Thurston J. Davies, of Colorado College. . . . Dr. Davies.

ADDRESS BY THURSTON J. DAVIES

To say that the average American citizen hates war is, of course, trite. The great problem the individual faces, however, it seems to me is how he, as a humble citizen in a great country, can do anything as an individual which will tend to make his hatred of war personally effective.

Most of us, I think, would admit a feeling of frustration when we wire our Congressmen or Senators, because we know that they can hardly distinguish deep and sincere feelings from shallow and insincere pressures. The written word can conceal as well as reveal.

Is there then any way in which we, as citizens, can each help build a deep, strong, sincere and permanent attitude toward peace? I think there is. It seems to me that if each of us could try to analyze the causes of war and try furthermore to live practically, on a basis of anti-war thinking, we may feel we are important in preserving attitudes toward peace. I should like to mention three ways in which this can be done.

Wars are pretty largely economic. We have seen the so-called great ideologies break down in the face of economic pressures. All of us know that, if we are ever really to achieve permanent peace, nations will have to give economic privileges to other nations. For this nation it will be a question of

“give” and not “get.” If this is so, every one of us, if we sincerely desire peace, will have to face the fact that to gain peace for the world we will have to take cuts in our personal individual incomes. We all kick about taxation. I wonder how many of us are willing to accept a large tax, a large cut in income, for the sake of world peace. If we can accept for ourselves simplicity of living to the end that we are willing to make any economic sacrifice for peace, we are, as individuals, building up a barrier against war.

In the second place, it seems to me that there has never been as great a challenge to each of us to be open-minded. One of the basic causes of war is national misunderstanding. We must accept the fact that breaking down this misunderstanding must begin with you and with me. The necessity for tolerance, for hearing the other fellow's point of view, for trying to understand what motives underlie other people's actions has never been more great.

We in colleges I think have a peculiar obligation here in making sure that everything we do is done in a spirit of tolerance, of free thinking, of maintaining the point of view that we misunderstood pretty largely because we are ignorant.

And finally, we have seen during the last two years more under-handed, two-faced cut-throat negotiation among nations than at any like period in recorded history. We would all admit, I think, that this has been an underlying cause of the present war.

If we are, as a nation, to be straight-forward and clean-cut in our dealings with other nations, it can be only if we as citizens are clean-cut and straight-forward in our thinking about the problems that lie nearest us. Here again the challenge to the individual is clear. We must, it seems to me, think always as citizens, in our conversations, in our positions, with our ballots in terms of what is fundamentally best for our city, for our country, for our state and for our nation.

If every citizen of this country could talk and could vote with complete straightforwardness, and with the sincere ideal of having his vote not only benefit himself but carry forward also the general good of his community or nation, we shall have unleashed at full strength the power of a great and of a true democracy. Only in this way, it seems to me, can we as a nation be ready to guide a chaotic world into a new order and a more mature civilization.

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Davies. And now the sixth and last speaker on the first half of tonight's "AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR" program, will be Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, President of Bucknell University, in Pennsylvania. . . . Dr. Marts.

ADDRESS BY DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS

There are four things which I suggest: First, that we keep the United States out of this war. I believe the very cornerstone of world peace is the United States at peace. We tried once to achieve peace in Europe by making war in Europe. Let us try this time the role of the peaceful peace-maker.

Most of our leaders have said "We'll keep out." Let's keep on saying it and meaning it. It may not be as easy as it sounds. But regardless of events and emotions, let us make our resolution to keep America at peace absolutely fixed and unchangeable.

My second suggestion is that we propose a system of federated government to all of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere who may be

willing to participate in a federation of peaceful nations. Federation and union is the inevitable goal of civilized nations. Ultimately, the world must do what the thirteen, original American colonies on this continent did—federate and cooperate. But, we are speaking this evening about what we can do now, and obviously we can do nothing about a world federation which would involve those nations now at war. However, we can and should take immediate steps toward a regional federation here on the western hemisphere where there are twenty-one republics, all at peace, and all anxious to stay at peace.

On the day this second European war broke out—September 1st, 1939—the center of modern civilization was shifted permanently, in my opinion, to the Western Hemisphere. Let us cease looking to mother Europe for the lead in international peace. Let us now, on our own initiative and in our own way, work out a regional federation of peaceful nations on the Western Hemisphere. Perhaps later the European nations will work out a similar regional federation. I hope so. But that's up to them.

My third suggestion: Let's get down to the business of making the United States a successful democracy. We have forfeited the world influence we should be exerting at this tragic moment by our selfish folly of ten and fifteen years ago, and by our class conflicts and hasty experiments of the past three years. You recall Mr. Hitler's jibes last April in his reply to President Roosevelt's plea for peace? The United States has succeeded so well, he said sarcastically, that you can now devote your energies to advising the other nations of the world. Similar jibes come from Tokio and Moscow. They sting because they are too true.

I hang my head in remorse, that this Republic, which I love, is so flabby at this supreme moment in human history.

Should we not thrust aside the extremists at both ends,—the young radicals at one extreme, and the old stand-patters at the other extreme, and unify our nation again along the lines of traditional American democracy? A strong, vibrant Republic of the United States, where intelligence and justice and morality rule, will serve world peace better than any other agency which the mind of man could imagine.

Finally, my fourth suggestion: It is Sunday evening, the day set apart for worship. We deplore the anti-God philosophies of Nazism and Communism, and we should do so. But how many of us, who are horrified by these anti-church campaigns over there, were in church this morning? The real causes of this war are not political, or economic, or ideological. The real causes are moral: men have yielded to the temptations of greed and revenge and selfishness. And the only cure that civilized man has yet discovered for greed and revenge and selfishness is a vital religion, the submission of our wills to the nobler will of God, our creator. Edna St. Vincent Millay has put it this way in her poem, "Conversation at Midnight."

"There is no peace on earth today save the peace in the heart at home with God. All else has failed, as it must always fail.

No man can be at peace with his neighbor who is not at peace with himself;—" Do you think it foolish to make this suggestion in such a discussion—that we invite God to rule again in our lives and in the affairs of men? We might be astounded at how swiftly this attitude might lead us into a world of peace and well-being.

Chairman Granik:

Thank you, Dr. Marts.

This concludes the first part of tonight's presentation of the "American Forum of the Air."

This concludes the first part of our radio presentation.

Announcer McCormick:

Immediately following station identification, we will continue with the panel discussion.

This is the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Announcer McCormick:

This is the "American Forum of the Air," originating in the Broadcasting Studios of the New Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D. C., and presented over the Mutual network by WOL in cooperation with WOR.

We return you to the chairman, Theodore Granik.

Chairman Granik:

Now, we present an informal panel discussion on tonight's topic, "How Can We Begin Now to Organize for Peace?" Participating in this will be the six speakers whom you have just heard. Our guest chairman for the panel discussion will be Dr. William Allison Shimer, who as secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and editor of "The American Scholar" represents the 85,000 Phi Beta Kappa members scattered through the United States as a force for democracy, tolerance and intellectual freedom. We now present Dr. Shimer. . . .

DR. SHIMER: As you go with us into a half-hour of discussion, I'm sure you will agree that no one of the speakers is that college president into whose mouth a nurse once put by mistake, instead of a thermometer, a barometer and it read "dry and windy."

But so far they haven't agreed on much. Even one or two forgot to say, "Stay out of this war." Nor can we expect that discussion will bring them into complete agreement. As another nurse said to the patient who asked how long it would be until he knew something after coming out of the anesthesia, that would be expecting a great deal.

Our six presidents have come nearest to agreement on that principle which Phi Beta Kappa has brought sharply to the fore in its program in defense of the humanities and intellectual freedom. Right here is the only sure foundation which every man, woman, and child can help build. Don't let your school or college sell its birthright, and the birthright of your children, for a mess of pottage. Don't let deceptive short-cuts to jobs keep you and your children from getting a real education. Demand broad, thorough knowledge, and intellectual proficiency, and not merely some vocational skill. Let us see that every American knows the true history of all peoples, particularly the struggle for human rights, the rise of the standard of living, the causes of war and the conditions of peace. Let us see that every American understands the philosophies and religions, the hopes and the fears, the human attitudes of other persons and other nations. This is to be got through international exchange of students and teachers, and more generally through travel, the radio and literature. Perhaps as our former Belgian Ambassador Morris predicts in "The American Scholar," a simple international language will some day make every nation's writings and radio intelligible to every other. What could contribute more to the cause of human understanding and peace!

But to bring together understanding and executive power is the very genius of democratic institutions. Even now, in the midst of war, various groups of scholars and men of practical affairs are at work on the establishment of an

enduring peace. Let us hope our discussion here will be continued in such groups and in thousands of homes and schools and churches throughout the world.

And now, gentlemen, let us see where, if anywhere, we agree and disagree on some of the suggestions that have been made. Would any of you oppose President Marsh's advocacy of a revitalized League of Nations?

DR. TIGERT: You may have noticed that I took exception to that point of view in my remarks. I think that the League of Nations has done a great many fine things in intellectual cooperation, promotion of health, but as an instrument to prevent war, if I did not have so much respect for it, I would say it is like kicking a dead dog, it hurts your foot. It would be absolutely impossible for the League to function in the present situation because the great belligerents have used it as an instrument of selfish imperialistic aggrandizement. For example, the British and the French stalled the sanctions of the League when Japan invaded Manchukuo; they did the same thing again when Italy grabbed Ethiopia, and if we get into this thing now, we would be just simply playing our part in European power politics.

DR. MARTS: I agree with President Tigert on that. I was personally for the League of Nations, but the American people have demonstrated on several occasions that they do not trust this League and do not want to get into it, and I think it confuses the issue of peace to tie up our hopes for future peace with a revival of the League of Nations. I think that would provide a burden, a load for the peace issue to carry that is entirely unnecessary, and I think we should develop our idea along the lines of a new concept of cooperation of peaceful nations.

DR. JOHNSON: President Marts and President Tigert have both jumped on President Marsh and I don't want to rub it in, but I can't refrain from saying that I come from Maine, and by birth I am a Republican, and by geography I am a Republican of course. If I had been born in Florida, like Dr. Tigert, I would have been a Democrat—

DR. TIGERT (interposing): It is still a part of the United States, though.

DR. JOHNSON: If he had been borne in Maine he would have been a Republican. All of this by way of saying I voted the Democratic ticket in two national elections.

DR. SHIMER: I hope none of your Maine friends are listening.

DR. JOHNSON: They probably are. I voted the Democratic ticket in protest against the action of our people, of our Senate in turning down that League of Nations. I felt just as Dr. Marsh did, but I have grown disillusioned, I think, since that time, with all the hatreds and animosities developed through centuries in Europe. I don't think we can go over there and straighten out their difficulties, and I think, also, that Dr. Marsh's proposal might be more simple to carry out, for a federation of our American peoples has its dangers too. They are suspicious of us. We can't expect in a year or two, or two or three years, to accomplish a great deal, but that is the way to work, I think.

DR. SHIMER: President Marsh will have the last word on this.

DR. MARSH: I won't have a chance to say the last word.

DR. JOHNSON: There are no women in this debate.

DR. MARSH: There will be 100 years from now. One hundred years from now the women will be helping to settle this question. You won't be here, but it will happen anyway. As a matter of fact, I want you to note what I said. I said we will have to revitalize the League of Nations or create something like it. It cannot be revitalized by America getting into it. It is said America did

not get into it because the American people did not want to get into it. I think America stayed out of it because of fear, falsely engendered, and partly because of the most despicable and reprehensible partisan politics ever perpetrated upon the American people by Henry Cabot Lodge and Reed Smoot and a few others.

DR. MARTS: You had better not go back to Boston now.

DR. MARSH: It has been said that when we become disillusioned we are no longer for the League of Nations. I was brought up in Pennsylvania in the days when it was Republican. The fact of the matter is we determined the social status of people in my home town by what their politics were. I voted for Woodrow Wilson twice, and am increasingly proud of it. I live in Massachusetts now, and am a Republican. I am one. I still believe in the League of Nations. It cannot be revitalized without us. Are we disillusioned? Are we not probably illusioned rather than disillusioned? Is it true that strife is more real than brotherhood, that conflict is more real than cooperation? I tell you that if ever humanity is safe from a recrudescence of the jungle it will be along the lines that Marts of Bucknell mentioned, the spiritual conception of life, and the spiritual conception of life as over against the materialistic conception will lead to good will and understanding and brotherhood, and that will work itself out by some cooperative method, the revitalization of the League of Nations, or something else like it.

DR. SHIMER: Gentlemen, what do you think of President Tigert's belief that the United States should not assume any obligation to help enforce any terms of the peace treaty that may be arrived at?

DR. CHALMERS: That is just the trouble. We didn't follow Dr. Tigert's advice. We got ourselves into a situation which required enforcement and support and were unwilling to give the support. If I understand the spirit of the country now, we are still unwilling to keep our arms active in order to support a peace in which we haven't any immediate and vital interest. I am heartily in favor of Dr. Tigert.

DR. MARTS: You know, there is one thing that has been worrying me in this discussion as I listened to you gentlemen present your papers. I am a bit disappointed now, to tell you the truth. I thought to assemble five great minds like this, all members of Phi Beta Kappa, there would be—

DR. SHIMER: President Marts, you are included in that group.

DR. MARTS: I am not including myself in this particular speech. I supposed there would be some real constructive thought as to how we could stop this war. You gentlemen have been talking about peace twenty-five or fifty years from now, but bear in mind there are millions of men facing each other across the ramparts. Is there nothing you have to suggest by which we can get an armistice or get a peace? I thought you might suggest a peace commission, a peace conference, something of that sort.

DR. SHIMER: President Marsh himself suggested that the twenty-one American Republics should form a federation.

DR. MARTS: Even that doesn't stop the Germans and French and English from fighting each other.

DR. TIGERT: I agree that is a practical suggestion, but someone has said that a college president is a pillar of brass by day and a cloud of gas by night, and even if we were full of brass to the extent that we think that after Versailles and Locarno and Munich and all these other efforts on the part of the shrewd statesmen to work out a plan, that we could sit down here in a few minutes and try to suggest another one, everyone would tell you you were a cloud of gas,

and I for one don't want to be regarded as a candidate for a lunatic asylum now.

DR. DAVIES: I wonder if there isn't some justification. Somebody has to do it. Why shouldn't the college presidents be the ones to be particularly alert to the long-range program? I am interested, for example, in what Gordon Chalmers has just been talking about. Have we got to the point where the social sciences and the technologies have overwhelmed us so we no longer have the respect for some academic tradition? Should we be changing our curricula? I think people are interested in what specifically is being done on college campuses right now to gird ourselves for resistance to war.

DR. CHALMERS: One clear activity in this respect all over the country has been witnessed in our conversations just before the broadcast. It is true that in every state of the Union there is less and less attention paid to the studies which give us some understanding of our neighbors about the world, and at the same time, more and more money seems to be spent on rather incidental and superficial things in the school. Our real question, I suppose, is what avails toward peace. It would be important for youngsters to have some sense of the customs and the appearance and the geographical arrangement of countries of the world, but many of those youngsters go on to college, and many of them are going to be asked to lead us twenty years hence. How much do they really know about the thoughts and the minds and the aspirations of the people with whom we have to deal, and against whom we hope we don't have to go to war? I don't think we are paying a lot of attention to that in our boards of education, in our universities and colleges.

DR. SHIMER: Let us get to this practical suggestion of Mr. Marts. Do you think the federation of twenty-one American Republics is a feasible proposition?

DR. MARSH: Unquestionably I think there will be no disagreement about that by anyone. I think we already have a plan like that in germination, and I see no objection. I can't imagine anyone else could.

DR. SHIMER: What do you think of President Johnson's idea, that no peace proposal should be made at this stage of the war?

DR. MARSH: Who's got one?

President Johnson, I was just about to say that I don't think Mr. Marts needs to be greatly worried, and I don't believe any people listening over the air would expect this group of college presidents to tell us how to get out and end this war and establish peace. If in fifty years from now we American people, through our schools and our colleges and our churches and the other instruments for education can build up a foundation for a lasting and enduring peace all over the world, I shall be most happy, and I think we would as a people be most happy. It can't be done today, tomorrow or this year, but we have got to lay the foundations for the work to be done.

DR. CHALMERS: Perhaps, Dr. Shimer, the college presidents are altogether on the wrong track. Perhaps we shouldn't be talking politics at all. I would like to ask Dr. Davies whether he considers that this is not essentially a political problem.

DR. DAVIES: Yes, I think it is; as college presidents we are not experts on foreign affairs—at least most of us aren't. We are trying to run institutions day by day. I believe, for example, that one of the greatest things that is happening in this country is these programs of music in the high schools. I think in fifty years programs like that are going to have a great effect in establishing peace. In other words, everything we can do in an institution any

one day to negate war, it seems to me that we are taking a step which means that we really have begun to organize for peace.

DR. SHIMER: I heartily agree, President Davies, about all that, but that is only a basis for looking at peace a long time in the future. The war now is in Europe, and the European people are in difficulty, and anything that we do over here is not going to help the situation at present. The American people don't want to get into the war. Everybody admits that.

DR. DAVIES: Don't you think establishing ourselves in this country is going to help to bring peace sooner in Europe?

DR. MARSH: I am not sure it is going to affect them at all.

DR. DAVIES: I think if we go hay-wire it is going to affect them adversely.

DR. SHIMER: Is that "hay-wire" a good word for a university president?

DR. DAVIES: It is about a dollar and a half word.

DR. MARTS: Everybody seems to understand it, at any rate.

DR. TIGERT: I would like to ask President Davies this question. I was very much interested in this beautiful picture he painted. I agree with it.

DR. SHIMER: You mean making economic sacrifices?

DR. MARSH: Yes, everybody taking a cut and paying more taxes and everything so we could have peace over on the other side. Now, the people who study wars have come to the conclusion that there are more economic reasons for wars than anything else. For example, this might strike somebody, but I am a Southerner. I was born in the South and have never lived in Maine, and I am glad of that; but some of my people might say that in the War Between the States, as some of them call it now, there was a great moral question involved, and that one part of the country had a higher sense of moral principle. The South, as a matter of fact, felt that it was an uneconomic proposition to dispose of slavery. They didn't see how they could survive. We get up these shibboleths which stir the emotions, but back underneath are the real causes, which are economic.

In the Treaty of Versailles we tried to fix it so certain countries would have the advantage, but we broke up economic relations. Countries that had factories were cut off from raw materials, and so forth. Do you actually believe the American people are going to make a sacrifice of money out of their pockets and get on this high plane, and we get to a lower standard of living so that we can have peace in Europe? Do you think that is practicable?

DR. DAVIES: Yes, I think that is practicable. What I am getting at is this: We never admit to ourselves, at least hardly ever, that we want peace enough to make a specific practical sacrifice for it. We talk in a vacuum about it. It seems to me that if we could build up some sort of national feeling to the extent that if somebody comes along and tells us taxes are going to go up a little bit or we are going to have to take some economic penalty, we would say "Yes, we want peace just that bad."

DR. MARTS: I think President Davies has sounded a note here that is most important in our preparation to stay at peace during the European War. We simply must make up our minds that neutrality involves sacrifices, and I think it is the point President Davies is making here. Our ships are going to be stopped and searched, our nationals are going to be slapped around, we are going to be insulted as we were the other day from Moscow, and our trade is going to be decreased, but all of these things are insignificant as a price to keep this great nation at peace.

DR. CHALMERS: I wonder, President Tigert, if you couldn't exemplify the problem in terms of this proposed federation of twenty-one nations in this hemisphere. Heretofore as we have talked about collaboration in the Western

Hemisphere there has always been gold involved. It has been profitable for us to be interested in the Western Hemisphere. What if it proves unprofitable? What if, in order to insure fair relations with our neighbors in this hemisphere, we must recognize that we have to lower the standard of living in the United States? Are we willing to pay for it?

Personally I think we ought to be willing to pay for it, and I think we ought to train people to think that way.

DR. MARSH: I agree with that point of view, but the question I was raising was if anybody believes in the immediate future we are going to do that. I agree with President Marts about the sacrifices we have to make to preserve peace, but I wonder if the American people are going to give up their dollar diplomacy and ride the clouds right away. That is the question in my mind.

DR. SHIMER: President Tigert and President Marts, too, don't you think we must go beyond this question of morality and economics to a question of surrendering, actually, some sovereignty in our international relationships?

DR. MARTS: I think it is absolutely essential. That is the whole trend of development in civilized life, to lessen the importance of the nation and increase by that much the importance of cooperation between nations.

President Chalmers, I think it was, stated in his original address, that that is the whole gain of international cooperation, to take the force out of nationalism and develop a spirit of cooperation.

DR. CHALMERS: Of course, sovereignty is a different matter from cash, isn't it? Wouldn't it be nobler in the minds to suffer poverty but to maintain sovereignty? And really, it is a self-denial to the individual. We haven't tried that at all, I think, in world politics in modern times. I am not so sure about giving up sovereignty.

DR. DAVIES: Won't we have to take an economic loss eventually? Wouldn't what we would hope from world peace, a permanent world peace, be that for our descendants, again taking a long-term view, that not only could they lead richer lives, have more things, but that the whole world could have it? Fundamentally, if we want world peace it must be for some such large philosophy as that.

DR. MARTS: After all, sovereignty is just what the thirteen original colonies did give up in order to achieve the United States of America, and I am sure no one feels now that what they gave up was very important in comparison with what they got.

DR. SHIMER: Well, how can we go at this in a practical manner? Would you favor appointment of an international commission to begin a study of the problem of world peace?

DR. MARTS: I am not so strong on international commissions at the moment, so far as I am concerned.

DR. SHIMER: Do the rest of you agree with President Marts?

DR. MARTS: Let's take our own initiative here on this hemisphere and develop it along the lines the President and the Secretary of State have recently set forth upon in the past few years. I think they have done a remarkable job in bringing about a new spirit between the nations of this hemisphere, and have laid a foundation now on which we can build a new structure of international cooperation on this hemisphere which will be good for us and good for the world, and a pattern for the nations in other parts of the world.

DR. DAVIES: Then we all feel that this conference we have all been to was a thrilling thing.

DR. SHIMER: What conference?

DR. DAVIES: The conference held by the State Department on Inter-American Relations, called by the Department of State, and to that came four or five hundred educators, simply to discuss methods by which there could be an interchange of cultures within the Americas. That certainly is a long-range program. You can't think of that as stopping a war right away. Fifty years from now, however, it may be one of the most important factors in permanent peace as we look at it in retrospect that has ever taken place.

DR. SHIMER: Have any of you given any thought to Clarence Streit's proposal about union now of the democracies? How does that fit in, Mr. Marts, with your suggestion about a union of the American nations?

DR. MARTS: I think it fits in excellently, except that I don't believe we could effect a union now of the type Mr. Streit speaks about, which is a union of the democracies of Europe with the United States. We can't effect any union with England and France while they are engaged in war. We can, however, effect a union or a federation or some new type of cooperation with the nations at peace over on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Streit's concept is a fine thing for the future, perhaps, after these European nations cease to fight, but they can't talk about union with other democracies while they are engaged in this terrible war.

DR. CHALMERS: Dr. Shimer, we have all been letting you alone. I would like to remark, however, before this broadcast is over, that you began talking about an international language; to be sure, you got it from the American Scholar. I am not so sure an international language will make friends of us all. Perhaps what we need is the languages other people speak.

DR. SHIMER: That was not a suggestion of mine. I merely brought it up not thinking of an international language to supplant the present languages, but merely as an auxiliary language.

DR. CHALMERS: That's different.

DR. MARSH: Before the broadcast closes I would like to express my great appreciation for the fourth point raised by President Marts. I spoke of war and peace as a state of mind, and he has gone farther and really has carried it into the soul, and if we do have permanent and abiding peace some day in the world, it will be because men stopped hating and began to love one another, and I am very glad that he sounded that note.

DR. SHIMER: Well, I suppose one thing that every school and college could do now would be to continue discussions of this subject, perhaps bring in people who know how to get things done, men like Owen D. Young and Bernard M. Baruch and Henry L. Stimson.

DR. MARTS: I will be glad to have all three of them come to our campus.

DR. CHALMERS: Let them come on!

DR. SHIMER: There are other practical men in your neighborhood that might be brought in to discuss this question with the professors and students. I am not suggesting your professors are not practical, but you know what I mean.

DR. MARTS: President Marsh's conception of the revitalization of the League of Nations seems to have struck more fire than any other suggestion that has come up tonight.

DR. JOHNSON: I think we ought to stop talking about the League of Nations. We had better take our people on to a new concept that isn't burdened with the failures and disapprovals that our people have expressed for that.

DR. SHIMER: We all agree that the success of any plan depends on our working steadily for the enlightened good will. That is one important and

practical job every one of us can be working at, for obviously peace on earth can come only through men of good will.

So we conclude tonight's broadcast of "The American Forum of the Air" in which six college presidents have presented the views of educators on "How Can We Begin to Organize for Peace?" You have heard talks by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Dr. John J. Tigert of the University of Florida, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson of Colby College, Maine, Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers of Kenyon College, Ohio, Dr. Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, and Dr. Arnaud C. Marts of Bucknell University, Pennsylvania, and a panel discussion by all six of these men under the leadership of Dr. William Allison Shimer, secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Announcer McCormick:

So we conclude the ninth broadcast in this season's series of "The American Forum of the Air" programs emanating from the broadcasting studios of the New Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D. C.

The facilities of these radio studios have been extended in the interest of promoting educational broadcasts, which present both sides of a national problem, temperately discussed by the leaders of opposing schools of thought and conducted by a non-partisan, non-political organization.

The Mutual network will bring you this forum broadcast every Sunday evening from 8 to 9 o'clock E.S.T. The program is arranged and directed by Theodore Granik, who presided as chairman tonight, and comes to you as a presentation of WOR in cooperation with WOL.

Tickets to this broadcast may be had by sending your request to station WOR, New York, or WOL, Washington.

In the interest of education, the Burland Printing Company of New York and Washington prints and distributes, free of charge, a limited number of copies of the entire proceedings of these broadcasts. Address your requests and comments to Mr. Granik in care of WOL.

Stephen McCormick speaking.

This is the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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Bucknell University,
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

December 1, 1944.

To the faculty and students and alumni of Bucknell:

Dear Friends:

I am planning to lay down the presidency of Bucknell next June, and to resume my status as a member of the Board of Trustees and I want to tell you about it in my own words.

I think you know that I accepted the responsibilities as your president against my own personal wishes, because of my interest in Bucknell, and because of my desire to help the young men and women who were coming to Bucknell for their training.

For well over 9 years I have been carrying on my duties as president of Bucknell as best I could, along with other rather heavy responsibilities, all the time hoping that another president might soon be selected to take my place. When the Selective Service Act was enacted and then when America entered the present war, I realized that it would be my duty to stay at the helm until the special problems of the war period would be met. I have done this, and now Bucknell must begin to shape its plans for the post-war years. Our Navy training unit is decreasing in size, and returning veterans are already on our campus, the advance guard of an important element of post-war Bucknell. This provides a semi-colon, as it were, when it seems timely to make the change which I have long desired, and to ask that my successor be selected to lead us into the coming era.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in June, 1944, I presented my resignation to take effect upon appointment of my successor, in a letter which read as follows:

"When I undertook the duties as President of Bucknell at your request in November 1935, I agreed to act for a period of 8 months only. In consequence of events with which you are familiar, I have carried on these duties for a period of nearly 9 years. I am unable to continue to carry these responsibilities indefinitely, and I believe that now is the time, as we approach the re-adjustments which will be made necessary by the termination of the war, to select and install a new President.

"Therefore, I respectfully present my resignation as President of Bucknell University, to take effect just as soon as my successor can be installed, and I

urge your prompt action in order that the new President may be given the responsibility for shaping Bucknell's post-war policy and program and administration before we find ourselves in the very midst of these post-war problems.

"I shall be glad to serve out my term as a member of the Board of Trustees and I assure you of my fullest interest and cooperation in that relationship. I thank you for the privilege of serving as President of Bucknell, and I thank you for the ever loyal support which you have given me as your President."

The Board appointed a Special Committee to select the new President, and insisted upon my being chairman of this Committee. I accepted this chairmanship, though reluctantly, and the Committee has been very active in the past several months. It is expected that the Board will elect and announce the new president at its next meeting to be held December 16th. I will continue to serve as your president until the June 1945 Commencement, at which time we will inaugurate my successor.

Following my retirement as President, I will continue to serve my term as a trustee, and will give the best and most devoted service of which I am capable, as a trustee. As for my personal plans, I will carry on my military duties in the Coast Guard as long as my services are needed in this war, and then will return to New York to give my time to my duties as president of Marts & Lundy, Inc.

Bucknell will enter upon its finest era immediately following this war, in my opinion. Higher education will surge forward as never before in America. Bucknell will be in the fore-front of that advance. As soon as feasible, we shall build a new library, raise faculty salaries, and enlarge the faculty, erect new scientific laboratories, and new recitation halls and other buildings, and endeavor in every possible way to make our "300 Acres" a campus of the highest standards and of the noblest spirit.

Your new President, who will be elected presently by the Board of Trustees, will be a capable and experienced leader, who will win your respect, admiration, and affection. Give him the same loyalty and devotion and friendship you have given me, and he will surely lead Bucknell in the paths along which all who love her wish to see her advance.

With deep appreciation for the splendid support which you have given me as your President,

Sincerely yours,

ARNAUD C. MARTS.

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Following my retirement as President, I will continue to serve my term as a trustee, and will give the best and most devoted service of which I am capable, as a trustee. As for my personal plans, I will carry on my military duties in the Coast Guard as long as my services are needed in this war, and then will return to New York to give my time to my duties as president of Marts & Lundy, Inc.

Bucknell will enter upon its finest era immediately following this war, in my opinion. Higher education will surge forward as never before in America. Bucknell will be in the fore-front of that advance. As soon as feasible, we shall build a new library, raise faculty salaries, and enlarge the faculty, erect new scientific laboratories, and new recitation halls and other buildings, and endeavor in every possible way to make our "300 Acres" a campus of the highest standards and of the noblest spirit.

Your new President, who will be elected presently by the Board of Trustees, will be a capable and experienced leader, who will win your respect, admiration, and affection. Give him the same loyalty and devotion and friendship you have given me, and he will surely lead Bucknell in the paths along which all who love her wish to see her advance.

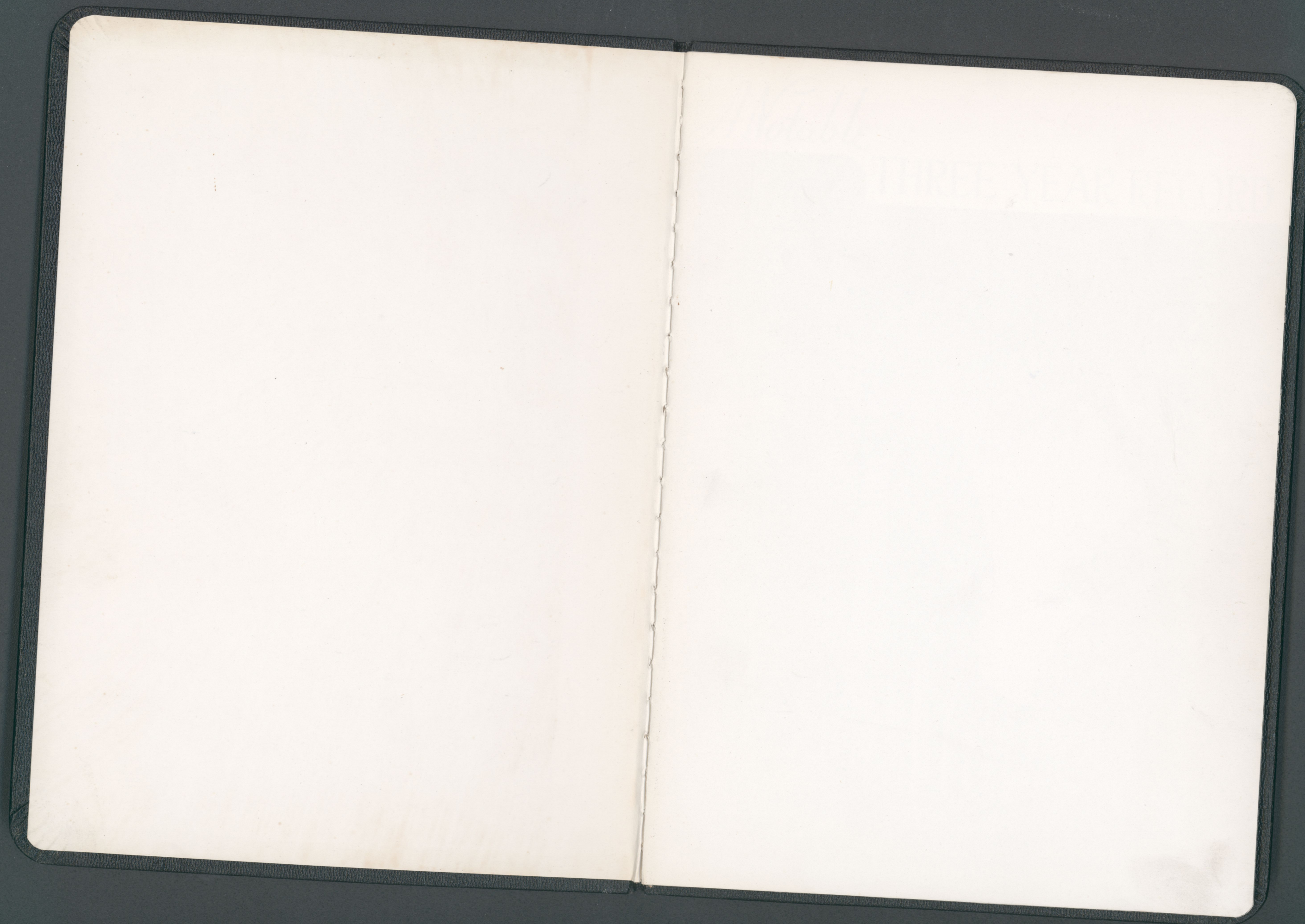
With deep appreciation for the splendid support which you have given me as your President,

Sincerely yours,

ARNAUD C. MARTS.

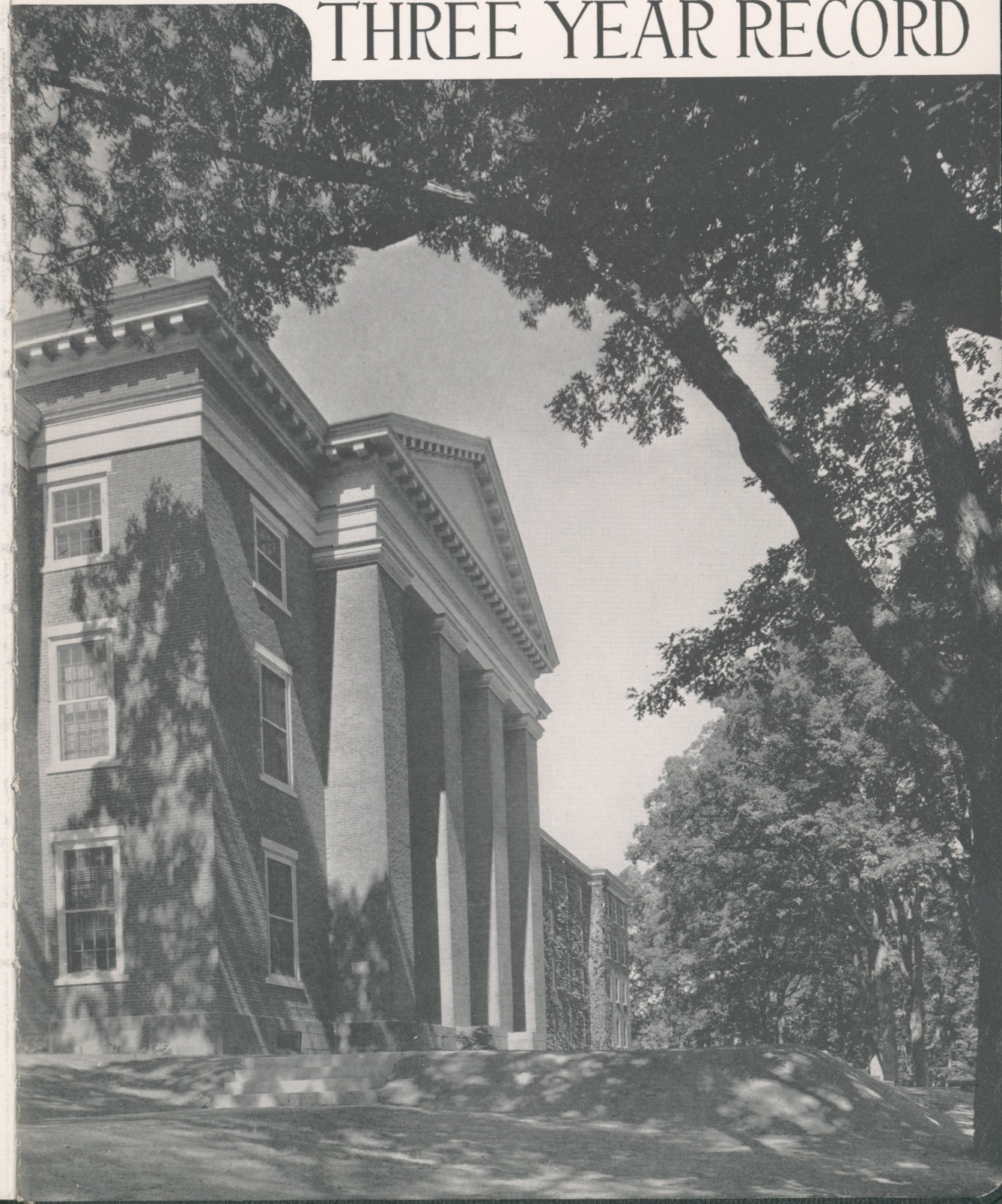
A Notable
THREE YEAR RECORD
of a College

ARNAUD C MARTS



A Notable

THREE YEAR RECORD



A Notable
THREE YEAR RECORD
of a College



*An Accounting by the Board of Trustees
of Bucknell University to its Alumni
and Friends*

April, 1939

LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



ARNAUD C. MARTS, LL.D.
President of BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

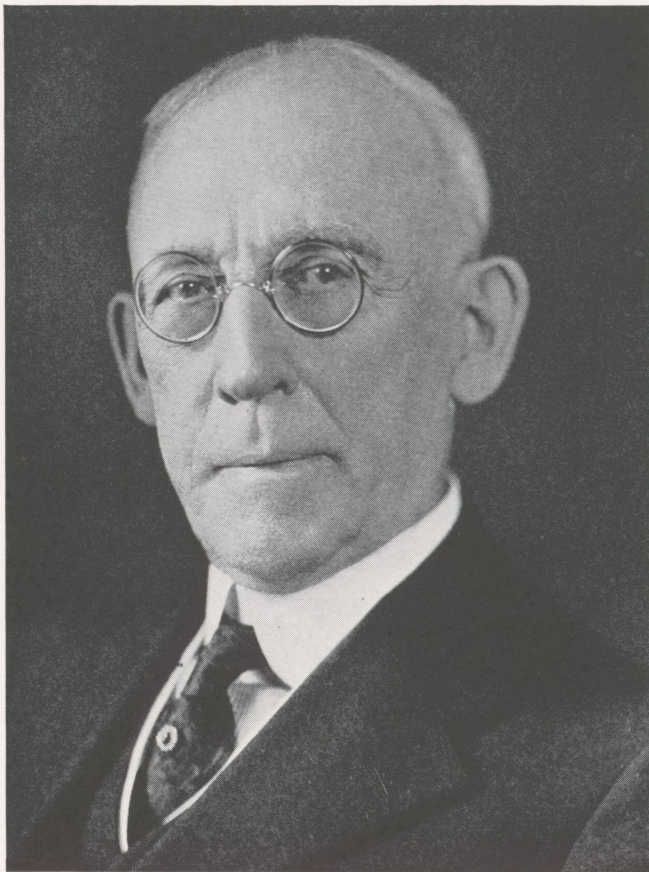
THE FOLLOWING IS A RECITAL OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY DURING THE THREE YEAR ACTING
PRESIDENCY AND PRESIDENCY OF MR. ARNAUD C. MARTS.

THE Bucknell Board of Trustees listened at their semi-annual meeting in December, 1938, to reports which told in terse form of the many forward steps taken on the campus within the preceding three years, and were deeply impressed by them. They resolved to issue a special report on this three year period in order that the alumni and friends of Bucknell might share with them the satisfaction which they felt. A special Committee of the Board was appointed, therefore, to prepare the following statement:

In September, 1935, Dr. Homer P. Rainey resigned as President of Bucknell University to accept the important position of Director of the American Youth Commission, which was created at that time by the American Council on Education to make a survey of the youth of America, with funds that had been provided by Mr. Rockefeller. The trustees of Bucknell were suddenly confronted with the unexpected task of finding a successor to Dr. Rainey, one of America's brilliant young educators, who has subsequently been elected to the presidency of the University of Texas.

They turned to Mr. Arnaud C. Marts of New York, president of Marts & Lundy, Inc., who had been a member of Bucknell's Board of Trustees since 1932. They asked him to accept the Presidency of Bucknell; he declined. They held a special Board meeting on October 9, 1935, and elected Mr. Marts as President. He declined again, but was persuaded to serve as Acting President until the following June, with the understanding that Dean Romeyn H. Rivenburg would be responsible for academic affairs.

On Homecoming Day, October 25, 1935, Mr. Marts was announced as Bucknell's Acting President, and in December of that year Dean Rivenburg was elected Vice-President.



DANIEL C. ROBERTS, LL.D.
*Honorary Chairman of the
 Board of Trustees*

"We contemplate no radical changes or sudden innovations," said Mr. Marts. "We hope only to help improve the quality, at every possible opportunity, of the service which Bucknell has traditionally rendered youth." On that modest platform he went to work, spending three days each week in his New York office and three days each week at his Bucknell duties.

MATERIAL PROGRESS

The material progress of Bucknell has been so great in these three years that none of us is able to assess or appraise it properly. During the three years there has been marked and substantial progress scholastically as well. First, let us report the material progress since November 1, 1935.

OLD MAIN

For three years Old Main had been a ruin, with the center section entirely destroyed by fire and East Wing and West Wing gutted and desolate. Within a year and a half President Marts had led a successful campaign for the restoration of Old Main, to which fifteen hundred alumni, trustees, and friends contributed \$350,000 in amounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$97,500; and in succession West Wing, East Wing, and the Center Section were completely restored, making a far more beautiful and serviceable Old Main than before. The new Center Section was named for Dr. Daniel C. Roberts, and a bronze tablet was unveiled by Mr. Marts in affectionate tribute to Dr. Roberts. Front and rear views of the Daniel C. Roberts Hall are shown on the covers of this booklet.

THE DAVIS GYMNASIUM

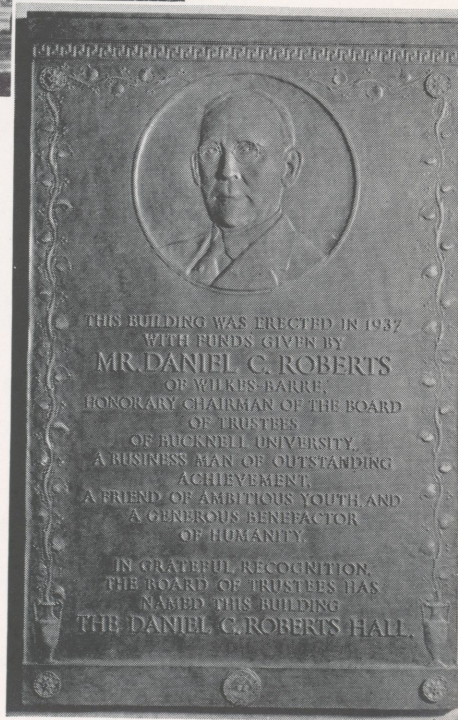
For twenty years the men of Bucknell had longed for a new gymnasium, large enough for their increased numbers. But so many efforts to obtain it had failed to produce results that there was a general belief that "it could not be done." Mr. Marts did not share this pessimism. He asked the Board of Trustees to authorize Judge Davis and himself to try to obtain funds for a new gymnasium. This they did, and within a



THE DANIEL C. ROBERTS HALL.



PRESIDENT MARTS, DR. ROBERTS AND JUDGE J. WARREN DAVIS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLET AND DEDICATION OF ROBERTS HALL.



THE MEMORIAL TABLET IN ROBERTS HALL.

few months twelve men had provided \$175,000 with which to build the main unit of what is now as commodious and fine a college gymnasium as can be found in the East.

This building was dedicated at Commencement in 1938. Dr. Roberts, the largest donor, declined modestly to have another building named in his honor, and those who were present will never forget the effect upon Judge Davis when Dr. Roberts and President Marts unveiled a bronze tablet naming it the Davis Gymnasium.

A beautiful and imposing approach to the Davis Gymnasium has been built, with road, parking places, sidewalks, trees, shrubbery, and lawn, and a large addition has been made to the spacious playing fields for men.

THE TUSTIN GYMNASIUM

The Tustin Gymnasium, which for forty-eight years served the men of the University, was then beautifully remodeled for Bucknell's women; Loomis Field, the only athletic field for men for more than half a century, was laid out for outdoor sports for women by the construction of two hockey fields and four tennis courts. These two improvements cost more than \$20,000, given by fifteen friends of Bucknell.

Nine new tennis courts for men and four for women were built during the summer of 1938, and the former courts were re-surfaced, enclosed, and put in excellent condition.

The Davis Gymnasium for men, with its spacious playing fields, the Memorial Stadium with its playing fields, and the Tustin Gymnasium for women with its playing field, give Bucknell magnificent equipment for Physical Education.

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

It was then necessary to give attention to improving the quality of Bucknell's engineering equipment. It was essential that Bucknell keep abreast of the swift advancement that is being made in the engineering

CHARLES P. VAUGHAN,
late Chairman of the Board of Trustees



THE CHARLES P. VAUGHAN LITERATURE BUILDING

sciences everywhere, and Mr. Marts asked authority of the Board of Trustees once again for Judge Davis and himself to raise the funds needed to erect and equip a new Engineering Building. This authority was given, and soon after the dedication of the Davis Gymnasium, the friends of Bucknell were thrilled at the announcement that two trustees of Bucknell had given \$275,000 for the new Engineering Building, which is now in process of construction.

THE BUCKNELL JUNIOR COLLEGE AT WILKES-BARRE

Meanwhile, Mr. Marts had been obliged to add a third city to his travel schedule, to deal with the building problems of the Bucknell Junior College at Wilkes-Barre. The Junior College had been started by President Rainey in 1933 and had achieved remarkable success in rented quarters. To President Marts was put the problem of finding suitable permanent quarters for the Junior College, and of balancing its operating budget by eliminating the costly item of rent. These problems were solved when Mrs. John N. Conyngham, Admiral and Mrs. Harold R. Stark, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Weckesser gave Bucknell three beautiful houses within a few rods of each other. Mr. Marts then asked the citizens of Wilkes-Barre to provide the funds for remodeling the first two of these houses for educational uses and they responded with gifts of over \$28,000. As a consequence, the Junior College is now comfortably and efficiently housed on a campus of its own, with no rent to pay, and is operating with an increasing enrollment on a balanced budget.

A LIST OF NEAR-MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS

Other lesser construction and equipment needs have been provided as a part of the program to improve the quality of Bucknell's traditional service. A partial list follows:

A new Service Building has been built between the Tustin Gymnasium and the heating and lighting plant, at a cost of \$16,000. The Service



JOHN WARREN DAVIS,
LL.D., J.U.D.,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Building now admirably houses the shops and service departments of the University.

The "Quadrangle" on the Hill has been beautified with new paths, shrubbery, and lawn, and the Women's College "Quadrangle" has also been beautified. Much landscaping, including the planting of trees and shrubbery, grading, and building of parking places, has been done around the buildings and on the campus. The landscaping, grading, and developing of grounds around the new buildings, including tennis courts and drives, was done at a cost of \$22,500.

Very extensive improvements have been made in the Chemistry Building, combining four smaller laboratories into two splendidly lighted, large laboratories on the second floor. The system of individual hoods installed many years ago was removed, and large, modern hoods installed. In addition, the Chemistry Building has been rewired throughout and improved lighting and plumbing installed.

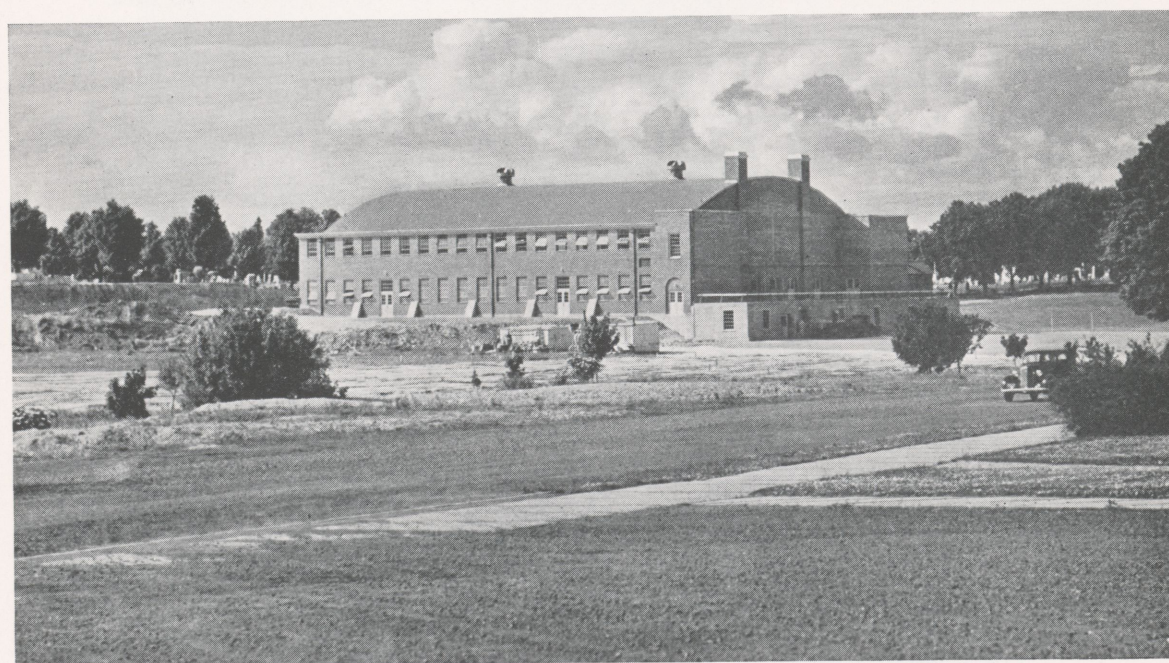
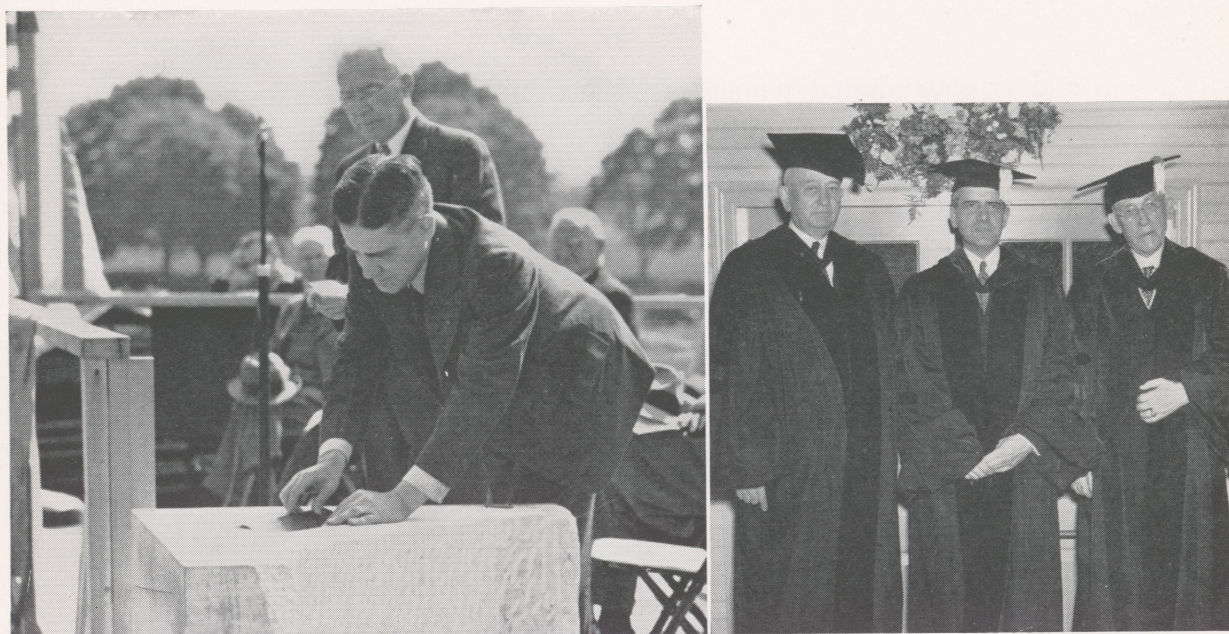
The entire first floor of West College has been remodeled, making available six classrooms and six offices for professors, where the work of the Department of Economics and Commerce and Finance is now concentrated.

A new Psychology Laboratory has been provided and equipped in the basement of West College.

Showerbaths, lavatories, and drinking fountains were installed on all four floors of East College during the summer of 1936, and the same improvements were made in West College in the summer of 1937. Also, the student rooms in East College were redecorated throughout.

There has been a complete revamping of the student rooms in Harris Hall, including redecorating throughout and the providing of a lounge and playroom for the women in Harris.

The student rooms in Hunt Hall have been completely redecorated and six new rooms for women have been provided in Bucknell Cottage.



PRESIDENT MARTS AND DR. HARVEY F. SMITH, BUCKNELL TRUSTEE
LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF DAVIS GYMNASIUM.
JUDGE DAVIS, PRESIDENT MARTS AND DR. ROBERTS AT THE
DEDICATION OF DAVIS GYMNASIUM.
THE JOHN WARREN DAVIS GYMNASIUM.

A pasteurization plant has been installed at the college farm, which supplies milk for the Women's College Dining Room.

New stacks have been installed in the Carnegie Library to accommodate an additional 22,000 volumes.

Thirty-five millimeter sound motion picture apparatus has been installed in the auditorium of Vaughan Literature Building in order that the students may have their own "movies on The Hill."

The Bucknell Christian Association Recreation Center of twenty-eight acres, seven miles from the campus, was purchased, and the house has been remodeled as a lodge. The Recreation Center is used extensively by groups of students and professors.

The University has acquired, facing its campus, a house in which a college dining room for fifty freshmen will be opened next fall.

BUCKNELL'S CAPITAL DEBT

During Mr. Marts' early days at Bucknell, the matter of the University's capital debt of about \$350,000 came up and Mr. Marts spoke of the importance of obtaining funds with which to pay it off in order that the money now being paid annually in interest might be conserved for instructional purposes. Certain members of the faculty commented, "That is impossible. It is a measure we greatly need, but it is beyond our ability."

In the summer of 1938, Dr. Roberts, Judge Davis, and President Marts felt that it was time to undertake the impossible, and last December they reported to the Board of Trustees that they had obtained gifts of \$175,000, exactly one-half of the total debt, and would continue their efforts in the hope of paying off the entire debt during the present year.

A NEW LIBRARY

At the same meeting, Mr. Marts asked permission to undertake to raise funds needed for a new Library as soon as the capital debt is cleared



ROMEYN H. RIVENBURG, LL.D.
Vice President and Dean

off, and the Board passed a resolution naming the Library as the next step in the building program.

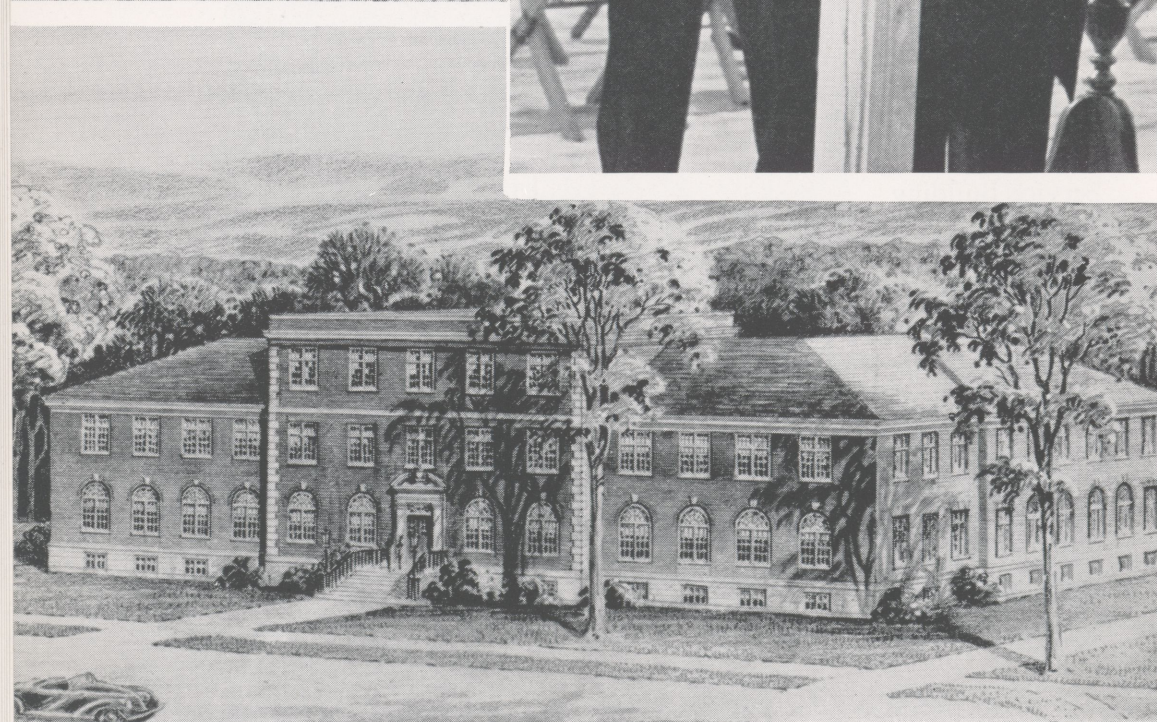
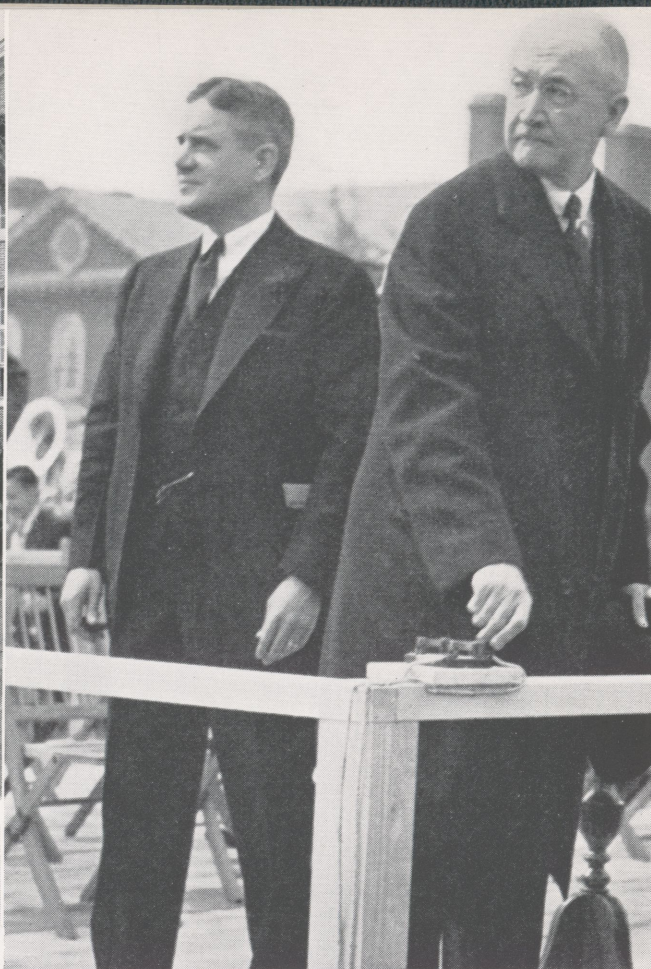
TOTAL OF NEW ASSETS

In this program of material development, President Marts has adhered strictly to three guiding principles of sound college administration: 1. Construction of a new building must not start until all the funds are in hand. 2. Funds for a new building must be obtained from gifts for that purpose and must not be taken from operating income. 3. The operating income must be used for current operating purposes, and the operating budget must be balanced each year. As a consequence of this policy, Bucknell's budget is always in balance, and nearly a million and a quarter dollar's worth of new assets have been given to Bucknell during the past three years, as follows:

Old Main

Daniel C. Roberts Hall, East Wing and West Wing	\$ 362,988
Service Building	16,954
Davis Gymnasium	176,530
Tustin Gymnasium	18,128
Conyngham and Chase Halls and the Director's Home at the Junior College	90,000
Chase and Conyngham Halls remodeled and equipped.	28,119
Grading and Developing Men's Quadrangle and Grounds at New Buildings, including Tennis Courts and Drives	23,657
West College Improvements	11,415
Debt Reduction	179,750
Engineering Building now under construction	300,000

TOTAL \$1,207,541



A dynamite charge sends up the earth as ground is broken for the new Engineering Building.
President Marts watches as Dr. Charles A. Lindemann sets off the blast.
The Engineering Building as it will look when completed.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS

The material progress of Bucknell has been so great in the three years that none of us is able to assess or appraise it accurately. And the academic progress has kept pace with the material.

ENROLLMENT

The September enrollment this year was the largest in the history of Bucknell. There were 1324 students in residence on the campus the first semester. In addition, there were 207 students enrolled at the Junior College, and 236 taking extension work, making a total of 1767 students for the first semester. Also, there were 554 students from 86 colleges and universities in the 1938 Summer Session.

The Board of Trustees has voted to limit the enrollment of the University at Lewisburg to approximately 1200 students in residence. The Administrative Council has put into effect a plan for the limitation of departmental enrollments, and for selective admission, with a view to securing students and turning out graduates of high quality.

There were 603 paid applications for admission to this year's Freshman Class, compared with 476 applications last year. From the 603 applications for admission a Freshman Class of 375 was chosen, which indicates that the Committees on Selection of College Men and Women are more selective than heretofore. For example, out of 124 Freshman girls this year, 76 ranked in the first fifth of their high school class, 35 in the second fifth, only 17 in the third fifth, with none below the third fifth.

QUALITY OF STUDENTS

As reported to the Board of Trustees in December, 1937, Bucknell, for about ten years, has been giving during Freshman Week the American Council on Education Psychological Examination, which is widely used in colleges throughout the United States. The final report on the 1937



CHRISTIAN R. LINDBACK,
Bucknell Trustee



RUSH H. KRESS,
Bucknell Alumnus



SENATOR ANDREW J. SORDONI,
Bucknell Trustee

Examination, which was taken by the Bucknell Freshmen, has been issued, based on the records of 68,899 college students in 323 colleges. It is gratifying to note that Bucknell ranks in the first fifth of the 323 higher institutions of learning. Forty-eight of the 333 Bucknell Freshmen ranked in the upper ten per cent of the 68,899 students in 323 colleges. Only four students in 323 colleges made a score *above* 369 on the American Council examination. In the United States, out of 68,899 students only 51 made a grade of 340 to 349 or above, of whom two were Bucknell Freshmen. One hundred thirty-three students, of whom three were Bucknell students, made a grade of 330 to 339. Of the highest 242 Freshmen in 323 colleges in the United States, Bucknell has five.

FACULTY

President Marts said in a recent report:

"Bucknell has a Faculty of ninety-two competent teachers prepared to give training in a wide variety of fields. Many are eminent scholars; all are men and women of high intelligence and character who maintain a personal human interest in the students they teach."



TUSTIN GYMNASIUM, Remodeled for use of women students

That Bucknell has a distinguished Faculty of whom the alumni and friends of the University may well be proud is shown by a recent summary of the activities of the Faculty in professional and learned societies, and of their publications of a scholarly nature. This record tells its own story. The Board of Trustees was interested to note the many learned societies to which the members of the Faculty belong, and to observe the extent of their publications, criteria by which a scholarly faculty is known.

The University has a splendid Faculty, able, live, virile, aggressive, and progressive. Many Bucknell professors are writing books, conducting research, and taking an active part in higher education associations and learned societies.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education of New York State, in commenting on the Bucknell Faculty, said, "You have some giants here."

As the student body has grown, new professors have been added to strengthen the Faculty. In September, 1937, eleven new professors joined the Faculty, to replace those who had retired or to begin new work at the University.

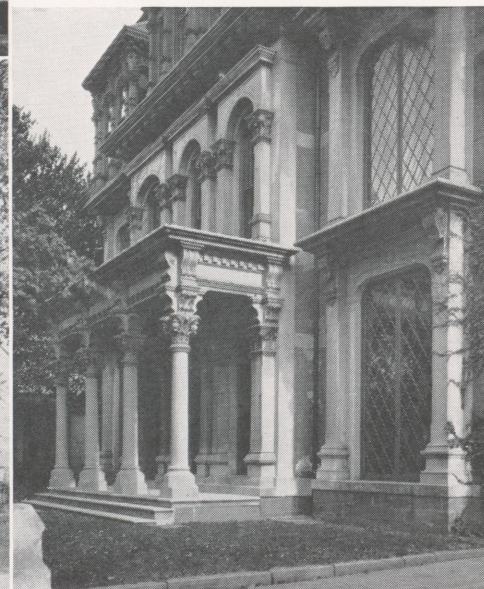
JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS



CHASE HALL



DIRECTOR'S HOME



JOHN N. CONYNGHAM HALL



F. J. Weckesser



Rear Admiral
Harold R. Stark



Gilbert S. McClintock

To a department head who asks President Marts and Dean Rivenburg for additional instructors or equipment, the answer is: "Tell us about it. We will do anything, within reason, to maintain and elevate the high quality of Bucknell's service to youth."

THE BUCKNELL SCHOLARS

On the first Thursday evening of each month President Marts presides over the discussion of the Bucknell Scholars, a group of thirty members of the Faculty who are interested in scholarly research and creative activity.

FACULTY SALARIES

The restoration in September, 1936, of half of the salary cut which had been made necessary in 1932, and the restoration of the second half in April, 1937, strengthened the morale of the Faculty.

A RETIREMENT PENSION SYSTEM

The Carnegie Foundation Retirement System of Faculty Pensions, by which the Faculty members contribute five per cent of their salaries, with the University adding a like amount, was approved by both the Trustees and Faculty, and was put into effect April 1, 1939.

DEAN OF MEN

A new office created recently is that of Dean of Men. Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, professor of Sociology, has been appointed to this position, which promises to strengthen materially Bucknell's techniques for serving the individual needs of her men students.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

The Friends of the Library, an association new to the Bucknell campus, was organized by President Marts and Miss Eliza Martin, late librarian of Bucknell, and a group of earnest alumni in October, 1936. There are approximately one thousand names on the Friends of the Library mailing list. Since the establishment of the group, more than three thousand books



MICHAEL L. BENEDUM

ROY G. BOSTWICK
THREE BUCKNELL TRUSTEES

ELMER K. BOLTON

have been added to the library collection through gifts from members. In addition, money has been given for the binding of valuable periodical sets.

SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH

As reviewed above, the organizational and institutional achievements of the past three years are interesting and impressive, but they are secondary in President Marts' own thinking. His primary interest is in the personalities and minds and spirits of Bucknell youths. Upon his arrival in Lewisburg each week he finds on his appointment list the names of many individual students and groups of students who wish his advice or help. These contacts are his real interest in serving Bucknell.

Each Thursday morning he presides at the weekly chapel held in the Baptist Church and there endeavors to lead and inspire the students to transmute the knowledge they obtain in the classrooms into wisdom for life; to weave their learning into a pattern for living.

"Others may or may not know what they are trying to teach youth," he said at a recent chapel meeting, "but we know perfectly well what we are trying to teach Bucknell youth. We are trying to guide and instruct and inspire you to learn, to grow, to achieve and to serve. We hope you will not use your increased knowledge to climb over the backs and possessions of less fortunate men and women to selfish power and prestige. On the contrary, our purpose and hope is that you will become intelligent members of a brotherhood of unselfish men and women under the fatherhood of the living God."



A SCENE NEAR THE CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION LODGE.

President Marts has missed but three chapel services in three years. He also attends the monthly meeting of the Student-Faculty Congress and encourages the students in their efforts for self-government, and is found at all important social, religious, and athletic gatherings of the students.

He has organized a Placement Bureau which has helped to obtain positions for scores of Bucknell students, both upon graduation and during the summer vacations, and keeps up a vigorous correspondence with hundreds of the young alumni who have been graduated during the past three years.

EIGHT MONTHS HAVE STRETCHED OUT TO MORE THAN THREE YEARS

Mr. Marts agreed in October, 1935, to serve as Acting President for eight months, but at the end of that time he was in the midst of the task



STUDENT LIFE PRESENTS A VARIED PICTURE.

of rebuilding Old Main. The Trustees again urged him to become President, but he again, and again declined. At a chapel session in December, 1937, a student stepped forward and presented him with a petition signed by over 1200 students asking him to become their President. In April of the following year, he agreed to do so, on condition that he carry on his work as he was then doing, dividing his time each week between his New York and his Bucknell offices. He is now President and has promised to function in this manner until he finds the strain of the double duties too great.

» » » « « «

This report is submitted in an effort to apprise the alumni and friends of Bucknell of the impressive nature of the improvements that have been made on the campus during three brief years. The task has been stupendous, and the alumni and friends of Bucknell may well be proud in having joined hands with President Marts in its accomplishment. Of course, the President's program has not by any means, been completed. There are many things yet to be done: additional buildings to be erected (a library and an auditorium, in particular), laboratories and classrooms to be improved, and endowment for instruction and scholarships to be increased. To the fulfillment of this program, the interest of all alumni and friends of Bucknell is invited. If, perchance, that interest may be expressed in the form of direct gift, bequest, trust, annuity, or otherwise, it will help to make possible the early completion of a program that will keep Bucknell in the very fore-front of America's smaller colleges. Thus, the College will continue to offer, under Christian influences, to the choice and deserving young men and women of this and succeeding generations exceptional opportunities to prepare themselves to meet the perplexing and exacting demands of modern life.

To President Arnaud C. Marts:

We the undersigned, students of Bucknell University, appreciating the valuable and disinterested service you have given to our university since you became its temporary president in October, 1935, do most earnestly but respectfully express the hope that you will now consent to accept the title of President of Bucknell University. We believe that under your leadership the progress that our university has made during the last two years will continue indefinitely. Therefore, acting as we believe in the best interests of our Alma Mater, we ask you to accept this petition as an expression of our confidence in you and as a pledge to you of our loyal support in years to come.

Clyde B. Clemens
 Dr. G. Fox
 Edward W. Miller
 David Watson Feltner, Jr.
 Thomas D. Kinkaid
 Claude R. Plimley, Jr.
 Langlass L. Fitch
 Dr. R. B. Bantam
 James H. Mueller
 Edward C. Zimm
 Donald R. West
 William F. Beatty
 W. H. Kehlman, Jr.
 Walter Wickman
 A. H. Eccles
 Cameron Paul
 Robert Edwards
 Jack Bland
 George A. Smith
 William S. Clark
 Ralph H. Johnson
 T. H. Weston
 Halston M. Shupe

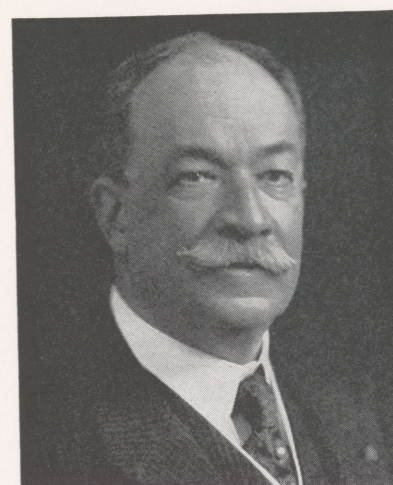
W. Gordon Peters
 W. J. W. Hughes
 Robert B. Schumacher
 E. D. Gray
 W. H. Bolger
 Bob Keenan
 James Lufford
 Gordon Black
 John A. J. J.
 Dan Van W.

Bucknell University
 LEWISBURG, PA.
 March 25, 1936.
 Dear Mr. Marts:
 In reply to your letter of January 26th, I will do as you suggest until we finish the development plans now underway, or until I find I am not able to carry the double responsibilities in New York and Lewisburg.
 I believe Bucknell has an important contribution to make in a better world, and I am willing to do my small part at this crucial time when the world forces of liberty and brotherhood and righteousness need the resolute devotion of all.
 Please do not place any financial, and just let me carry on without reservation.
 With appreciation for your continued service to Bucknell,
 Yours sincerely,
 Arnaud C. Marts

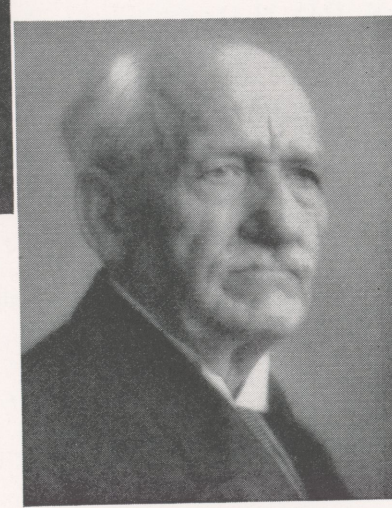
STUDENTS PETITION MR. MARTS TO BECOME PRESIDENT

MR. MARTS ACCEPTS

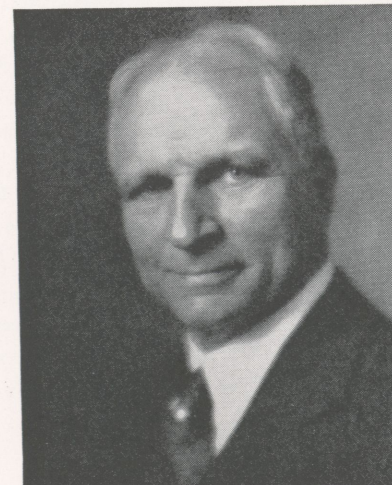
Four Presidents of Bucknell University



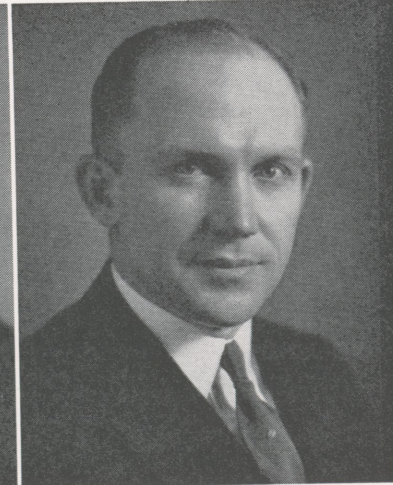
DAVID JAYNE HILL
 1879-1888



JOHN HOWARD HARRIS
 1889-1919



EMORY WILLIAM HUNT
 1919-1931



HOMER PRICE RAINEY
 1931-1935

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CHRISTIAN* R. LINDBACK c/o Abbotts Dairies, Philadelphia, Pa.
GILBERT S. McCLINTOCK, A.B. 34 S. River St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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